October 17, 1942

outlawing poll taxes in state elections for federal another story. In other states where the poll tax in the small amount of money involved, nor in officials. Despite the objections of Southern con- is accumulative it may constitute a serious im- the great principle of state rights that is ingressmen and Southern governors, Governor Jef-pediment but not here. feries of South Carolina among them, the vote South Carolina might of course very well repeal whom they feel are politically powerful. was 252 to 84.

131 and the senate judiciary committee reported about. The state can afford to do without it. it favorably by a vote of 11 to 4 but the bill was never taken up on the senate floor. In 1937 Some patients don't realize how much a dentist cate a course that is distinctly unconstitutional, abolition by federal law. Most of than a two to one vote—277 to 120—but in 1937 a October 14, 1942 six week filibuster forestalled a vote in the senate. Cheap Form Of Politics And even if the bill should be passed there is reason to doubt its constitutionality.

Republican politicians who are hoping that the save citizens of eight Southern States the small pending agitation in congress against the bill will sums that are involved in poll tax payments. cost the Democrats some house seats in the coming Rarely do these sums exceed \$1,50 per annum, elections. Talk around the capitol is to the effect with the money going to the support of the that 25 Democratic seats in the house depend on schools, and it is a bit laughable to see members the Negro vote. The hostility of the Southern at the very time they are soaking the public as Democrats to the poll tax bill was denounced last never before in the history of the nation. week by Edgar G. Brown, director of the National It is doubtful if in the eight Southern states. Negro council, who said that he had supported every where the poll tax is required the total sum in-Democratic presidential candidate since 1920 but volved is much beyond a million dollars, but was now urging his followers to vote Republican in the anti-poll tax zealots shed briny tears over this little exaction while cheerfully slapping on protest against the attitude of the Democratic party new taxes that run into the billions! toward the 13,000,000 Negroes of the country, of But if reproached for this silly performance, whom 400,000 are serving in the armed forces.

the house vote on the bill by signing a petition for ciple" is one to which they might direct more the federal anti-poll tax bill the discharge of the measure from committee. Of a principle is involved that is much more imthese 218 signatories not one was a Democratic portant than they realize. representative from the South. Two hailed from This principle—and it is deeply imbedded in tionist tactics under Senate rules. Tennessee, one of the eight poll tax states, but the Constitution—forbids the federal government Democracy is not always a mathethey were Republicans. One Republican from Ken. to interfere with elections within the states. It matical majority rule. Many questhey were Republicans. One Republican from Ren-tucky also signed. Senator Pepper of Florida is the several states have a perfect right to manage quire a two-thirds or a three-the author of the bill but his Florida congressment their own officer in their own officer in their own of the several states have a perfect right to manage fourths vote. Some require a the author of the bill but his Florida congressmen their own affairs in their own way and that the constitutional amendment, or a did not go along with bim.

It may be doubted whether the congress can intefere in the slightest degree. regulate elections in the states; the United States constitution contemplates that the states shall control suffrage. And the poll tax in South Carolina is hardly any impediment to any person's ready has pointed out? voting. It is only a dollar and is not accumulative. Almost any man can afford a dollar in taxes. The easily some lawmakers are swayed by personal and the system of dual governreason no more votes are cast in the general

the general election doesn't count; it isn't an ticians in the North and the motive of those election. If we had two parties here it might be fighting for poll tax abolishment is to please The house of representatives has passed the bill election. If we had two parties here it might be these politicians. Their primary interest is not

the poll tax. It is actually only half a poll tax; no proposal clearly violative of the Constitution, The bill is not expected to be passed any more woman pays it. It is only enforced half-heartedly does not like the poll tax and speaks in disthan the anti-lynching bill has been passed. In and doesn't produce the money that might be ex-paring terms of it, yet so clear is the law that 1940 the house passed an anti-lynching bill 252 to pected from it. It is simply something to argue no excuse for adopting the anti-poll tax proposal

the house passed the anti-lynching bill by better can bore until some dentists start a conversation.

There is a comical quality to the action of those Probably nobody wants it passed, least of all the members of the Congress who are devoting so

the lawmakers in question would say "It is the Two hundred and eighteen house members forced principle, not the money," and that word "prin- Barkley is commissioned to see

federal government has no right under heaven to decision of the Supreme Court.

Now why would these members of the Congress, filibusters, but we do not believe who are sworn to uphold the Constitution, adic as some of those who don't like vocate a course that is clearly violative of this this particular anti-poll tax bill instrument, as a subcommittee of the Senate al-filibuster make them out to be.

The answer is quite simple and proves how involve matters which Southernconsiderations. This whole question of poll tax ment.

election in South Carolina is the simple fact that payments has been raised by certain Negro pollvolved, but in trying to curry favor with groups pressed it thus: 'Let it be re-

> The Senate Subcommittee that has declared the can be found. This should be conclusive; no member of the Congress should for a moment advo- the poll tax when he opposes its yet there is the record. And thus politics again is us who have called ourselves libelevated above principle.

ingham Ala Age-Herako November 20, 1942



"The senator from Kentucky observed, quite properly, that those who were opposed to the bill had a right to take advantage of all their privileges under the rules and the Constitution . . . "-Senator Connally, reported in The Congressional Record.

Even though Majority Leader ers arrested to make a quorum, he admits the right of obstruc-This column holds no brief for they are so arrantly undemocrat-Especially as this one happens to

"In one paragraph," Lister Hill, of Alabama, writes this column, "you have eloquently and clearly analyzed and summed up the whole matter. The tragedy of the situation lies as you have so pointedly excorded that once more, as always, the effort to force reform on the South from outside gave new holds to reaction in the . South, defeating thus its own ends.' "

Like this writer and many others. Lister Hill is not defending erals here (small "l") think the poll tax is a vicious thing and that our state governments should abolish it. Vicious not because it has anything immediately to do with Negro voting, but because it limits all voting in a wrong way. Voting should indeed be restricted to people who qualify with a minimum of intelligence and responsibility. But that has nothing to do with a dollar and a half. The poll tax limits the votes of people to whom a dollar and a half means something, especially if it has mounted to \$18, or even more. It limits the votes of poor farmers, poor workers, the underprivileged, and without regard to their intelligence and character. Sense, not dollars, ought to be the requisite for voting in a democracy.

But this has nothing to do with the present outside effort to force on the South in the midst of a war that is entitled to the full attention of us all an alleged reform which is not even the reform it calls itself and which involves an issue bitterly and hopelessly irreconcilable for the time being at any rate. Senator. O'Daniel, of Texas, who spoke here yesterday, made it plain that he is opposed to poll taxes, thinks the states should abolish them, but that this has nothing to do with the present quarrel. He sides with his fellow Southerners there. At the other end of the South, Editor H. Powell Chapman, in The Roanoke (Va.) Times, declares, "The question of whether one favors or disapproves the poll tax has no bearing on whether one favors or disapproves the proposition that the federal government is clothed with the power to dictate qualifications for voting in any and every state . . .

The quarrel would be comic if it were not tragic. With Negro voting the major animus behind

it, it has little or nothing to do with Negro voting. And what Congress does about it now has little to do with the fate of the poll tax. That will 'ultimately lie with the Supreme Court. The advocates of the present bill know that there are other ways than the poll tax of regulating and restricting voting by Negroes in the eight states affected.

History may record this shame ful quarrel in the face of Hitler as at once the most destructively meaningless and the most destructively meaningful in the life of the Democratic party. Meaningless because it can settle none of the things it involves and is only a disturbance of the national peace. Meaningful because it may be the beginning of the end of the politically solid South. Or rather, the end of a beginning which took place 10 years ago this November when the national Democratic party won for the first time the national Negro vote and became thereby a permanent competitor with the Republican party for that vote.

If the Negro vote in great pivotal states like Indiana. Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York has become now of more value to the Democratic party than the vote of the white man in the South, the situation which has made the South politically solid ever since Appomattox no longer exists. Those of us who believe the South would benefit from a healthy two-party system can look forward with nothing but dread and sorrow, however, to an utterly unhealthy one based on white man against black. Dothan, Ala Eagle

November 23, 1942 On With The War

The radicals and social revolutionists have now discovered that they cannot ram down the South's throat their damnable anti-poll tax bill. As a result it is possible that Congress will tomorrow resume the important business of helping win the war and will leave off consideration of all other controversial social legislation for the duration.

Final show-down on the anti-poll tax bill is scheduled for today and its death-knell may have been sounded long before this piece sees print.

highly resentful of this state of affairs is For more than a week Senate majority amply proved by the tremendous Republican

leader Alben Barkley has tried to bring thegains in the general election.

measure up for consideration in order that Now that the anti-poll tax fight seems to he could ask for the adoption of the debate be out of the way for the duration, and the limiting cloture rule which would break any President has only recently announced that filibuster undertaken by opposing Senators. long-range social objectives must be shelved, By clever parliamentary maneuvering a there is hope that Congress will not again small group of Southerners has tied his be cluttered with other legislation of a hands and delayed the bill's consideration similar nature. Unless this does prove to until they were assured that the necessary be the case there is every reason to believe two-thirds majority would not favor the that the war will drag out indefinitely, takcloture rule.

cates of the measure cannot muster suffi- and victorious conclusion. cient strength to limit debate they have and ston Ala Star agreed to stop their delaying tactics and consider the bill. Senator Barkley has alpared to conduct and win.

So, as this is written, the Senate was mount importance. until 1943 before reopening their fight.

dices which divide the people and take for necessary legislation.

itself, thereby proving once again that the cedure that has not been used since 1928. their social experiments in time of war.

ing an ever larger toll in human lives and Now that they are convinced that advo- treasure, instead of being forced to an early

November 16, 1942

Our Modern Neros

While our country is engaged in a great federal administration that is tearing its hair ready announced that if his cloture motion war with the fate of civilization hinging upon and rending its garments about the "wrongs" fails the anti-poll tax bill is dead and thethe outcome, administration leaders in the done to the colored people in the South are Senate will be spared the ordeal of a fill-Senate are rapidly assuming the roles of giving them any of the fat federal offices buster which Southern Senators are pre-modern Neros by bringing up the contro- newly created for the maintenance of the versial poll tax issue while the life of the na- "home front." Nor are we asking that it tion is at stake and domestic unity of para- be done. The News and Courier thinks that

scheduled to vote on cloture at 1 o'clock. If The opponents of the anti-poll tax legis- pointing negroes to serve in important ofit happened to pass-which we are confi-lation cannot be blamed for the impasse fices. We have a plenitude of "issues" on dent it did not—the anti-poll tax bill will which now exists in the Senate on this ques- our hands now. tion. For them there is no choice but to The News and Courier is pointing to the be law and the revolutionists will have won. fight to the last ditch. Bringing up this hypocrisy of those friends and champions If it didn't pass the radicals must wait fight in the middle of a world war can be of the negroes in Washington. Their agitalaid solely at the door of the bill's sponsors, tion about poll tax repeal, coupled with and theirs will be the blame. The filibuster their neglect of the negroes while they are It is unfortunate that the fight on poll which Southern members of the Senate producing an enormous and unprecedented have already begun will be continued as crop of civilian office-holders, exposes the taxes had to come up at this time. It is long as the sponsors of the legislation insist nakedness of their pretense, and if the taxes had to come up at this time. It is long as the sponsors of the legislation insist unfortunate because the nation is engaged in upon bringing it up. While the filibuster Southern colored people have any sense left they will not fail to perceive how they are being used to gather votes in Harlem, in lost, time that might otherwise be utilized Northern cities, for Northern office-seekers

their attention aways from more important Sponsors of this legislation, which we firmly believe to be unconstitutional, knew But Walter White, the radical Negro lead in advance that attempting to force passage er, and Florida's turn-coat Senator Claude of the anti-poll tax bill would bring on an intensive fight, but they ignored this fact Pepper could not be deterred. To them the and went ahead with their plans. Senator elimination of poll taxes as a prerequisite Barkley, undoubtedly under pressure of the to voting is of greater importance than administration, even went so far as to ask efforts to win the war. Strangely enough, for, and obtain, warrants for the "arrest" of eight absentee Senate members in order they had support from the administration to obtain a quorum in the chamber, a pro-

President has surrounded himself with too The declared opposition to the abolition many advisers who are eager to continue of the poll tax does not spring from the fact that anyone desires to deny the right to vote to Negroes, but from the fact that the states That the people themselves have become themselves should retain the privilege of deciding who can or cannot participate in primaries. Opponets brand the anti-poll tax proposal as an invasion of state's rights. therefore unconstitutional, and it is hard to see it in any other light.

Charleston S C News & Courier October 28, 1942

Their Naked Hypocrisy

South Carolina's population numbers a little more than one seventieth of the population of the United States. Therefore, its proportionate share of the 2,571,000 civilian federal office-holders and employes would approximate 37,000. The negroes are about 44 per cent of the population of the state, and their proportionate share of the offices would approximate 17,000. The News and Courier would like to know whether or not the senators and congressmen passionately exercised about the "disfranchisement" of egroes by the poll tax are lifting their hands to give to the South Carolina negroes civilian offices. We do not observe that this it would be inexpedient for the government to force a "race issue" on the South by ap-

of all political parties.

52e-1942 Age-Herald

Southern Governors Are Urged To Oppose Plan

> To Remove Levy OCT 6 - 1942

MONTGOMERY, Ala, Oct. 5-P)—Members of the Southern Governors Conference were urged Monday by Gov. Frank M. Dixon, chairman, to join in opposing "the present attempt to eliminate our pell tax requirement by congres-sional action."

Dixon made his request in telerams to all members of the conference, including executives of states which do not require a poll tax. He also wired members of the Alabama congressional delega-tion urging their "untiring opposition" to anti-poll tax legislation.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State

John Brandon said he had received approximately 50 requests from members of the military forces in this and other countries for "war ballots" in compliance with recent legislation affecting soldier-voting

Telegram Quoted Dixon's telegram to fellow South

ern governors follows:

"Sincerely urge that you com municate with members of your congressional delegation and express opposition to the present attempt to eliminate our poll tax requirement by congressional ac-

"If the federal, government can control this qualification for voting, it can control any other qualification and the control of our local elections will soon be in federal hands. Under no conceivable circumstances could this attempt have anything to do with the war ef-

"It is simply a further evidence of the continued refusal of so-called social reformers to cease their efforts during the time of the greatest national emergency in our history. And this effort at this time should receive the condemnation of all patriotic citizens.

Delegation Petitioned His telegram to members of the congressional delegation said:

"I sincerely urge your untiring opposition to the present attempt to alter the qualification of the poll tax. This is no time to en-gender disunity by continuous demands for social reforms having nothing on earth to do with the

strike down local control of elections and to substitute federal control therefor. If the Congress has the right to eliminate this qualification it has the right to eliminate any other qualification and the end result of this policy will be disaster to our federal-state relationship and utimate disaster to democracy its 1942

ern Senators Gang Up

In this case if draft or manpower legisla-men, blurted happily: ON, Oct. 28.—The National tion, or any other war measure came along Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax said to-that required quick action, the poll-tax bill responsibility for this prolonged discussion day it had received positive information that would be shoved aside, aiding the filibus-does not rest upon those opposing this un-Southern Senators were organizing a fili-terers. In this way they could delay action reasonable and unconstitutional legislation, buster against the Pepper-Gener anti-poll indefinitely without seeming to do so because its sponsors knew before it was

On the basis of this tip from a friend in busters, because they know they anger theinvolve extended discussion. the Senate, the committee started organiz- public. No Southern Senators are admitting "It was of their own choosing that they ing a nation-wide drive to get Senators back they are planning one. Some of them denybrought about this impasse in the orderly on the job immediately after the elections it, others are evasive But that doesn't mean processes of Government in the midst of next week so the bill can be pushed through anything. before Congress dies on Jan. 3.

expires with the present Congress.

gerous, because even if the Senate gets back pressed doubt that a majority of the Senaon the job promptly after the elections, tors will get back until after Armistice Day, there will be only about six week's working Nov. 11. This delay would play right into time before Congress scatters again for the the hands of a filibuster. Christmas holidays.OCT 28 1942

nority to prevent majority rule. In this case, Senators, demanding that they get back on the poll tax Sen tors know that if the bill the job in Washington immediately after reaches a vote, it will pass overwhelmingly, the election to pass the Pepper-Geyer bill, Their only chance is to prevent it from coming to a vote.

g to a vote.

Senate rules are made to order for filinaters. Any Senator can get up at any time

Mississippi's arch-rhetoical Senator

("The Man") Bilbo, whose busters. Any Senator can get up at any time and talk as long as he wants on any ques-Theodore ("The Man") Bilbo, whose tion. As long as someone wants to talk, the Senate can't act. The only way a filibuster of a filibuster got to work in earnest. His can be broken is for the Senate to stay in session day and night until the obstruction ists are exhausted, or to invoke a special rule for closing debate, which requires a two-thirds vote.

Color and the Senate in session day and two-thirds are exhausted, or to invoke a special to "talk until Christmas."

Chunky Senator Bilbo and the Southern bloc, who did not have enough Senate votes to beat the bill outlawing poll taxes,

night is not easy. It means a quorum must intended to talk it to death instead. Senastay on hand at all times. Nor is it easy to tors yawned, read newspapers, shuffled adopt the rule closing debate. Many Sen-papers, wandered off the floor. ators are opposed to adoption of that rule, Next day, to save their voices, the and it has not been used since 1927. The Southern Senators changed their tactics: Senate refused to use it to break a filibuster they stayed away in droves to prevent a

on anti-lynch legislation. The most dangerous thing about a filibus-ley, stubbornly determine o get action, ter is that it usually is a hidden maneuver got the Senate to order the arrest of eight Senators engaging in the filibuster don't ad-missing members who were known to be mit they are filibustering. They bring in in Washington. The sergeant at arms' staff other legislation which has precedence, and routed Nevada's Senator Berkeley L. Bunkkeep what sounds like legitimate debate oner out of his office by using a passkey, capthat other legislation going as long as pos-tured Tennessee's Kenneth McKellar by sible. Only as a last resort do they turn toinducing a chambermaid to unlock his hotel debate on the measure they are really trying apartment. South Carolina's Senator Bur-

net R. Maybank, reached at his home by telephone, agreed to come quietly.

A quorum finally rounded up (after three hours and 40 minutes). The Man Death Bilbo began speaking again. The Senator, never bothered by the doubts and inhibitions that sometimes assail more sensitive

"I desire the country to know that the Senators don't like to engage in open fili-brought before the Senate that it would

The only way to assure enactment of the The impasse seemed destined to last. the anti-lynching bill to death in 1938.

Committee officials said they were in- Pepper-Geyer bill is to demand that the Sen Since this session of Congress ends with formed that 12 poll-tax Senators were or- ate take it up right after the elections, when the year, the Southern bloc needs talk for ganizing to filibuster the Pepper-Geyer bill, no important war legislation is likely to be only six weeks to bring of the first successwith a view to blocking a vote until the bill ready, and insist that it stay in session ful filibuster since the same group talked until the bill is passed.

A filibuster by 12 Senators would be dan- Democratic leader Alben Barkley has ex-

So the National Committee is urging all Filibustering is a device used by a mi-opponents of the poll tax to write to their

Chicago, Illinois

of a filibuster, got to work in earnest. His desk was piled deep with reference books.

quorum Majority leader Alben W. Bark-

lew Nation Y. Poll Tax and Filibuster BY LACEY REYNOLDS

before have there been such bright prospects for emancialit will be to ride out a filibuster. OCT 24 1012

charge, the bill faces the serious threat of a filibuster by manded many other sacrifices of him. a stubborn band of reactionary Southerners. This small The arguments of the bill's opponents are depress-no serious consequences; but protests the minority need hold out only to the end of the present ingly traditional. On the final day of the hearings of argument that the poll tax qualification dis-franchises anyone. Theoretically it doesn't;

The Senate greased the constitutional ways for pas- of Alabama and Richard M. Jeffries of South Carolina price. However, the political system erectsage of the Geyer-Pepper bill when it voted thirty-three offered the same objections to poll-tax repeal that were ed on a poll tax qualification in one-party to twenty, last August, to abolish the poll tax for sol-formerly raised against the Wage-Hour act and other contrary notwithstanding. The vote in diers. At that time the question whether Congress has federal regulatory laws. Listening to mese gentlemen their Democratic primaries has steadily deconstitutional authority to legislate on poll taxes was expound states' rights, one had the impression that on clined in proportion to population, espethoroughly debated. In the matter of legality the Geyer-their record of their country's history the needle had that among the better class of citizens. The Pepper bill does not differ from the soldier-vote act, stuck at the Webster-Hayne debate. Outside the com-reason is not obscure. Democratic pri-and therefore the Senate cannot very well adduce con-mittee-room window an American soldier paced backmaries are decisive in those states and in stitutional objections. To do so would convict it of hav- and forth, symbol of democracy on guard, while with-most, if not all, of them the party organizaing made a purely political play for soldier support.

The Senate Judiciary Committee's handling of the Pepper bill is worth recounting. A five-man subcommittee headed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming Democrat, has held intermittent hearings on it for fifteen months. On October 2 this group brought in an unfavorable report, with only Senator George Norris, the Nebraska liberal, voting affirmatively. O'Mahoney wrote the majority report, which criticized the bill with a savagery that warmed the heart of his colleague on the subcommittee, Senator Tom Connally of poll-taxed Texas. Congress, O'Mahoney said, has no authority to abolish the poll tax by simple statute, a constitutional amendment is necessary; the Constitution gives the states sole authority to fix qualifications for federal voters, and besides, this is not the time to pass such legislation. As an interpretation of the Constitution according to Connally, the job could not have been better done by the Texan himself. O'Mahoney has introduced a constitutional amendment, but nobody takes it seriously. Only the Southerners rose to commend it for the obvious pur-

pose of diverting strength from the Geyer-Pepper bill. Urigin and Abuses

The full committee postponed action on the subcommittee report, presumably to see how the House voted on the Geyer bill. The 252-to-84 House verdict ought to Simultaneously but without collaboration, The St. Paul Pioneer Press and The Dallas prove sufficient to force out a report, but even if it does News bring the pending anti-poll tax legis-Y A thumping three-to-one majority the House has not, all hope is not lost. Senator Norris has promised to lation into historical focuse 7 26 1942 passed the Geyer bill prohibiting poll taxes in submit the motion to discharge the committee, if neces- These voices from far apart Minnesota Congressional and other federal elections. Neve sary. The quicker the issue is brought to debate the easier and Texas agree about the "democratic

pating the federal electorate in the eight Southern poll- The Pepper-Geyer bill is in essence a war measure. affects only national elections, and they tax states. But there are formidable obstacles to be over- It will remove the mote from our own eyes and demon-expect the Supreme Court to uphold the come in the Senate, despite the fact that a majority strate to the world that we believe in the democracy constitutionality of the act. would speedily pass the Geyer bill's Senate counterpart, which we recommend to others. It will deprive the Axis franchise from its New Hampshire origin the Pepper bill, if given the chance. The Senate Judiciary of the powerful propaganda argument that we do not to its abandonment by Massachusetts and Committee, which has dawdled with the Pepper bill for practice what we preach. It will give the low-income revival in the Deep South, The Pioneer nineteen months, will probably have taken action by the Southerner the opportunity to help choose officials of the Press describes it as primarily an intertime this article appears, but even assuming the dis-government which has sent his sons to battle and de-tion and manhood suffrage 128 422

session in January, when all bills die 2 4 1942 the O'Mahoney subcommittee, Governor Frank Dixon anyone may vote who will or can pay the

practice" involved, both anticipate the Senate's enactment of the House bill, which

Reviewing this levy on the exercise of the

Looking ahead, The Dallas News foresees tion runs the election and counts the balin they debated whether democracy was worth extending lots. The system discourages suspicious voters from paying a dollar or two up to \$8 or \$10, according to the size of the family,

for the privilege of casting futile ballots. The machine, on the other hand, can vote its followers regardless and use poll tax receipts for repeaters as well as canvass returns. No Tennessee election is without its poll tax scandal; Texas has an easily evaded law, prohibiting the payment of the tax by any person other than the one for whom it is paid. Two southern states have repealed the qualification, South Carolina exempts women and the sentiment against the poll tax is so strong in Tennessee that both political parties pledged repeal. Since a majority of the Democrats in the remaining states refuse to pay the tax, the conclusion is irresistible that they

too oppose the imposition 126 1942
Politicians and their privileged backers hold fast to the qualification, simply because their system of political domination is adapted to it. And they know that, once their position is breached in Congressional elections, they are routed.

House Poll Tax Opponents Wrest Geyer Bill From Judiciary Committee

0CT 1 3 1942 Passage

Is Expected By ROBERT L. RIGGS.

morrow. It appears to face a "I am sorry for you, Mr. people." OCT 1 3 less certain future when it gets Kefauver," Rankin said. "The After the Southerners were to the Senate, because the Senate shades of Andrew Jackson and beaten by the vote taking the bill Ludiciary Committee already has

Four hours have been allotted by the House of tomorrow's debate, half to be used by poll tax opponents and half by the defenders of poll tax requirements which exist in eight Southern States. Representative John M. Robinson, Kentucky Republican, will have the job of alloting one will have the job of alloting one Robsion Also Speaks.

because, after a year's effort on the part of poll tax opponents, 218 members of the House had signed a discharge petition to take the Geyer Bill away from committee. At the showdown to-day 122 Democrats joined 125 Republicans to vote to discharge the committee. Only three Republicans joined eighty—two Democratic defenders of poll taxes in voting against discharge.

Four Kentuckians Vote.

Three Kentuckians voted with the poll tax opponents. They no doubt now, I know it is urged to the Greek Republic and the Roman Empire. Dixon Going To Capital whole people of the nation, be democraticed in the Greek Republic and the Roman Empire. To Fight Poll Tox Bill whole people of the nation, be democratically elected U 10 - 1942

To Fight Poll Tox Bill whole people of the nation, be democratically elected U 10 - 1942

New York, N. Y.

Declaring that "this is no for imes of interest proposed to take Greek and the Roman Empire. You are lifting the poison chalice to your own lips, You are waging awar against the white people of the nation, be democratically elected U 10 - 1942

New York, N. Y.

Declaring that "this is no for imes for side issues or for fostering social reforms," Gov. Dixon announced Friday that he is going to Washington to appear before a specific stantically elected U 10 - 1942

New York, N. Y.

The Washington to appear before a specific stantically elected U 10 - 1942

New York, N. Y.

The Washington to appear before a specific stantically elected U 10 - 1942

New York, N. Y.

The Washington to appear before a specific stantically elected U 10 - 1942

New York, N. Y.

The Washington to appear before a specific stantically elected U 10 - 1942

New York Times

The Washington to appear before a specific stantically elected U 10 - 1942

New York Times

New York Times

New York Times

New York Times

The Washington to appear before a specific stantically elected U 10 - 1942

New York The national specific stantically elected U 10 - 1942

New York T

May voted with the poll tax de- If that be true, and I doubt that fenders. Noble J. Gregory and it is, the poll tax is not a qualifi-Virgil Chapman, who were ab- cation, but a limitation and a resent, had left "pairs" which requirement for voting. corded their sentiments against Personal Rights Die poll tax repeal. Absent and unrecorded were Joe B. Bates, The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau. Beverly M. Vincent and E. W. Washington, Oct. 12.—A coali-Creal.

hour of time among Republicans "I appeal to you not to yield of a trustee." who wish to speak against poll to this Communistic element,"
Advertiser
taxes. OCT 1 3 1942
Rankin pleaded. "You are walk-Montgomery," La.

Today's vote was made possible ing in the footsteps of those Montgomery," La.

were Brent Spence, Emmet that the state legislatures must New York Times O'Neal and Robsion. Andrew J. fix the qualifications for voters. New York, N. Y.

Personal Rights Discussed.

for President, vice President or members of the House and peal, thereby bringing upon briefly in behalf of poll tax rewhich the poll tax opponents mustered in wresting the bill from the committee indicates the measure will be passed easily to
The overwhelming majority which the poll tax opponents from the committee indicates the measure will be passed easily to
Rankin Denounces Defauver.

Kefauver, a Democrat, spoke the king and gave it to a few big down the Pepper bill and the Judiciary Committee has postponed its action until Oct. 19. OCT 6 - 1942

The poll tax in eight Southern States the people.' And colored people have a right for vote as 'we, the sippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia—does not seem large to

trust shall not abate for the lack

question of states rights to set qualifications for voting" Government of State o B. W. Simmons. New York Times

THE POLL-TAX FIGHT

prerequisite for voting took a new turn States-Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, vesterday when Serator O'Mahoney of Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, "If the argument can be sus-Wyoming introduced a constitutional Texas and Virginia—now make this retained that the legislatures can amendment to outlaw it in Federal quirement. The tax is small, but there impose a poll tax, then the legis-elections. Since only eight States now is ample evidence that it is used to disfrom of Republicans and Northern Eleven of Indiana's twelve opposition of Southerns in the repealers. Earl Wilson was abHouse of Representatives and sent.

| Control of Creat | Control of Creat | Control of House of Representatives and forced the Judiciary Committee to give up the anti-poll tax bill which it has kept pigeonholed for two years.

By a vote of 250 to 85, the House decided to take final action tomorrow on the Geyer Bill tomorrow on the Geyer Bill the following of the Geyer bill the following force at the measure at the can require a tax on a cow, a believes the amendment count be lattered to give up the anti-poll tax bill horse, a sheep, or a tax on house-fied in short order. Meanwhile the proposition of the Geyer bill in the House decided to take final action tomorrow on the Geyer Bill tax described to the centuries of the South of the Courtney. Three Tennessee members would have strug-people of the world have strug-people tomorrow on the Geyer Bill bers voted with the poll tax dewhich forbids states to impose fenders. They were Herron Pearpoll tax restrictions upon voters son, Jere Cooper and Clifford

Magna Charta took power from 12 A Senate subcommittee has torned a voice in the affairs of every citizen who wish to take part in election Davis.

Magna Charta took power from 12. A Senate subcommittee has to a voice in the affairs of every citizen members of the House and peal, thereby bringing upon folks. After the Revolutionary Committee has postponed its action un-

and Virginia-does not seem large to those accustomed to paying income Judiciary Committee already has other great heroes of Tennessee gone on record against a similar must bow their heads in shame to bill which Senator Claude Pepper of Florida introduced.

Actually it does keep large numbers of citizens from voting. Some of head off tomorrow's action on it its opponents have made the mistake by raising the point that the author of the bill, Representative has ever known." taxes. Actually it does keep large numtors. This is a separate and partisan issue. The real issue is whether or not a State has the right to define its election laws in such a way as to obstruct the popular will in Federal elections. We do not believe it has that right. We believe that the Federal Government is entitled, probably under the Constitution as it stands, certainly on moral grounds, to require that candidates for Federal offices, responsible to the because, after a year's effort on fanatics who destroyed the Greek Dixon Going To Capital whole people of the nation, be demo-

its opponents feared that the very act of debating it would bring down the framework of the Republic

In simple terms the bill would forbid any State or local government to require the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting for President, Vice President. Presidential electors. United States Senators or members of The fight agains the House of Representatives. Eight

Jew Republic lew York, N. Y.

The Constitution and the Poll Tax

over-ridden and the anti-poll tax bill put has reported adversely on the bill to abolish the poll lynching bills of 1937 and 1940, both of we are not impressed.

crats, with a few notable exceptions, are as stubbern and stupid as the Republicans expect them to be, they may subject themselves, and their party, to some risk.

Now that the Rules Committee has been A subcommittee of the Senate Judicary Committee

In the first place, the Democratic Party a convenient excuse for its attitude. If the subcommit- er the registration law became effective.

Party, they hope to recapture Negro votes now, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the tions on law or government, etc. OCT 2 4 1942 that they have been losing to the Democrats Constitution. That amendment says that if citizens. The late Huey P. Long, who became a "dictator" in They are encouraged about the forthcom-number of their Representatives cut down almost to Popular Tolar Tola

Negro Labor News

Houston, Texas

Anti-Poll Tax Law May Hurt Rather

OCT 24 194 Ann Help Negroes
The ANTI-POLL TAX LAW calling for the abolishmen before the House for action, the measure tax in federal elections. The subcommittee says that the of the poll tax as a pre-requisite to voting, will increase will its fate then be like that of the anti-bill is unconstitutional, and we respectfully submit that white voting strength and most likely reduce the present vot-OCT 1 2 1942 ing strength of Negroes. Before the Negro becomes too juwhich passed the House by 2 to 1 votes only What this report means in fact is that the subcommit-bilant over the prospect of passage of the bill, he should exto be stifled by the Senate? This would be tee wants the poll tax continued, and looks around for amine the Negro voting strength in Louisiana before and aft

on the whole has been deserving its name tee, and the whole committee, and the Senate, favored in the Roosevell years and the poll tax is doing away with a tax which makes a mockery of free a denial of everything the name means. But democratic elections in eight Southern states, they can Party had a great sway in Louisiana under the leaderwould pass the law and let the Supreme Court decide ship of Walter Cohen, nationally known politician. But, The Congressional Repulses have little on its constitutionality. That is what has happened after the registration law went into effect, Negroes were dissincere interest in abolishing the poll tax many times in the past under similar circumstances. It franchised from voting in any party—only in sections where But they have seized the current occasion.

The Senate does not worry about the fact that these a white registrant who can no read or write and turn down poll tax label pinned on the Democratic eight states are grossly overrepresented in Congress a Negro college graduate by asking him very technical ques-

that they have been losing to the Democrats Constitution. That amendment says that if citizens in many places. Actually the poll tax distances have their right to vote curtailed except for participation of cuold be used to disfranchise white citizens in his state. The in the eight states where it applies. It tion in rebellion, or for other crime, the delegation of Kingfish, in his grab for power, is said to have appointed simply disenfranchises poor people, whether the state in the House of Representatives shall be cor-registrars that would qualify his friends and disqualify his they are white or black. But the Republicans and disqualify his respondingly reduced. If the Constitution were enemies as voters. Most Negroes were disqualified because forced on this point, these eight states would have the they were Republicans and could be used in electing a Re-

Representative John E. Rankin of Mississippi, as well as ing Congressional elections and are press-zero. We hope the Senate as a whole will pass on this some Negro leaders in the North, are using the Poll Tax ing hard. Southern Democrats hold many the Bollical and not leave it to the Judiciary Committee, issue to further their own selfish political interests. Reprepowerful positions in the House. No one issue and not leave it to the Judiciary Committee, issue to further their own selfish political interests. Reprecould lose more than they if the Republicans which has been trying so long and effectively to sentative Rankin's rabid-Negro baiting speech before the should gain control. But if Southern Demo-smother it. UCT 1 2 1942 the superlative degree. He was only trying to stir up race prejudice in the South and fool the Southern white people g who are disfranchised on account of the poll tax. The Mississippi State solon knows that if all white people in his district could vote, he would have stronger competition and no resentatives who are opposing the poll tax bill on the Negro issue.

Negro politicians are giving their support to the political tax bill because they have their Northern brothers believing the poll tax is the only barrier standing between the Negro and his voting privilege. Union boses are telling colored voters in the North to bring pressure to bear on the senators and representatives from their districts and states, so as to liberate the poor working classes of both races in the South.

Negroes in the North do not know that the labor unions

haven't made any protest or brought to bear any pressure to remove the color bar in primary elections which have disfranchised practically all Negroes in the South.

We favor the abolishing of the poll tax in all elections.

We favor the abolishing of the poll tax in all elections. We believe it should be done through a constitutional amendment rather than by congressional act where no doubt it will have to run and gauntlet of the courts before a final decision. We believe further that a national form of registration for the election of federal officers should be established.

Newsweek Dayton, Ohio Votes for Servicemen

After ind ging in a length same of political football, Congress lake proved and sent to the White Fouse the servicemen's absentee-voting bill. The measure grants men and women serving in the armed forces anywhere in the world the right to vote in national cions and primaries. Servicement from the eight sen states with levy a poll tax of \$2 are exempted from paying it for the duration.

The poll-tax clause inserted by Sen. C. Wavland Brooks, Illinois Republican-set off most of the bill's pre-passage fireworks. Southern Congressmen dengunced the provision as an infringement of states' rights since states have the constitutional right to set their over voting qualifications. Proponents of the measure retorted that a the poll tax payment, are disman qualified to fight on his country's batfranchised in the state of Ala-



"This Is States' Rights!"

sweep a Republican majority into both houses should they associate the Demoeratic party with the bill's defeat (Peri-cope, Sept. 14). Speedy passage of the recommended the suspension easure followed.

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

American Legion

Legion argued that the 15 pe-with the State election laws: titiopers were already members.

PETITIONERS SUSPENDED

names to the petition for a post granted to Congress.

charter received a letter dated "The act your referred to," Mr to keep the poll tax receipts in September 14, from D. Trotter Staples said, "undertakes to pro order that he may be eligible to Jones, white, state adjutant, of teet these in the armed forces from register. Jones, white, state adjutant, offect these in the armed forces from Montgomery, notifying them that loss of their right to vote for these they had been suspended, and rederal representatives by reason telling them that the Birming-of failure to comply with registraham group had overstepped its tion and poll tax payment requirebounds by electing Melton H. Gray, delegate to the national The secretary of the Common-convention of the veterans, which convention of the veterans, which wealth, Ralph E. Wilkins, up until Little—Nashville Tennessear was held in Kansas City.

Adj. Jones stated in his letter that E. H. Craven, adjutant of the McKenzie post, had notified him of the "suspension." He quoted Mr. Craven as saying that the

and that the post had concurred in its decision.

In 1934 the Negro veterans were Journal and Guide regular delegates to the state Norfolk, Virginia Ala. They were seated in the balcony of the convention hall Rights And Duties but were allowed to participate.

In their complaint, the 42 petitioners make it clear that they want their own post, apart and independent of white membership. They are not seeking to INTRICACIES O veterans, nor to intermingle with THE POLL TA them. They want Negro veterans HE State of Virginia produced fect on Negroes especially. Toto be able to organize posts just like others.

Also Denied Right Washington Post Mashington, D. C. 6 Organize Posts Soldier Votes

tlefields was qualified to vote. Both fact that the poll tax begittmate connection with the product of post-Civil War Reconstruction days, keeps about 10,000,000 Negroes and poor whites from voting.

Apparently the decisive factor in the bill's passage was the pressure exerted by Northern Democrats on their Southern colleagues. The former pointed out that Negroes in the State held the balance of votes in enough Congressional districts to see the Merchanise of the Britingham paid their poll taxes.

It is estimated that there are 18,000 Negro service men in Alabama, of which approximately 80 are members of the Britingham providers and too, they are denied connection with the Richmond, Va., Oct. 17.—Attorney is one of the most of the members of the three connection with the Richmond, Va., Oct. 17.—Attorney is one of the most of the members of the state of the provisions of public law No 712," the act which allows members of the Britingham paid their poll taxe.

About the middle of September whether they have fegistered or is the poll tax.

Staples' opinion was directed to The members of the poll tax is a most intricate loader.

The poll tax is a most intricate and also about the time to pay, and also about the time to pay, and also about the amount to providers and also about the induction pay. They must adopt certain of the most of the most of the most of the pay. They must adopt certain of the most of the most of the pay. They must adopt certain of the induction pay. They must adopt certain of the most of the pay. They must adopt certain of the most of the pay. They must adopt certain of the most of the most of the pay. They must adopt certain of the pay. The

today has received approximately 500 requests for special war ballots which soldiers and sailors will use in voting for members of Congress and a Senator in the November elections. Mr. Wilkins was unable to say how many of these requests were from men who have

not paid their poll taxes and registered as required by Virginia elec-

In A Democracy By LUTHER P. JACK

and the bill of rights, this state

the constitution: but the state which led the country in the promotion of democratic ideas in the



unit of the McKenzle post were Staples' opinion was directed to The poll tax is a most intricate lodges, for example, must follow suspended, for reasons not yet wilmer L. O'Flaherty, secretary of piece of legislation; it was framed the example of the Elks who will clear. These 15 members had the Richmond Electoral Board, who in 1902 for the express purpose of not let a non politax payer rest making voting difficult. Some of until he has paid the tax. In cuit court two months earlier cials might be held to violate their the difficulties are as follows: the short. Negro leadership of all short to give them a post oath should they count the ballots voter must remember to pay the kinds must fully decide to give them a post of those who had not complied tax of \$1.50 every year, he with the State election laws:

These 15 members had the Ekkinds who will not let a non politax payer rest until he has paid the tax. In short, Negro leadership of all kinds must fully decide to give them a post of those who had not complied tax of \$1.50 every year, he must the non politax payer no quarter. The leaders in the voting crusade will have to assail other The attorney general pointed outfirst week in May, and he must leaders. They will have to assail other that the Constitution of the United remember to pay it even though their guns on many leaders in States confers certain war newers. States confers certain, war powers the county or city treasurer does school and church. Regardless of several, if not all, of the Ne-upon Congress and held that this not assess him for it. In addition, non poll tax paying lead-gro vets who attached their act comes within the war powers to exercising due care on these ers, like all other persons, must

> Other snares exist to capture the prospective voter. Such a person may have passed the age of twentythree without having paid the tax. If he then decides to become a voter, he is faced with payment for the three previous years, or a total, with interest and penalty, of \$5.08. Citizens may go for years and get themselves in this condition because the payment of the poll tax is not compulsory. The failure to

pay real estate and personal property taxes may result in the taking of one's property by distress; but the failure to pay the poll tax carries no penalty, whatever. Indeed the poll tax was placed in the constitution of Virginia in the hope that the average citizen would not bother to pay it.

ONLY EIGHT PER CENT PAY TAX

The intricacies of the poll tax system has had the desired ef-Thomas Jefferson and the day only eight per cent pay the Declaration of Independence, tax, which means that only eight this state produced George Mason per cent have met the first requirement for voting.

also produced James Madison and Mark themselves strike the first blow. In order for voting to become more wide spread in Virginia certain conditions must be met. Hundreds of leaders must come forth to advise the nonvoters to pay the tax, these leaders must constantly inform the non-voters about the time to pay.

harleston S C News & Courles October 20, 1942

How Many on Payroll?

The number of civilian federal office-holders and employes, exclusive of laborers, on the payrolls is now more than 2,500,000, and it would be interesting and instructive if the Northern Democratic congressmen who have voted to repeal the poll tax requirement for voting would tell the number Bill of negroes in the 2,500,000. In ratio to population, the negroes of South Carolina would be entitled to more than \$0,000 of these offices, and how many of them are they getting from their white Democratic champions in the White House and on Capitol Hill? Are 1,000 of South Carolina's negroes holding federal offices? The poll tax vote can fool the colored people. They may want to be fooled.

Dottan. Ala. Engle October 15, 1942 One of The Reasons

Such incidents as that which recently took place in a Philadelphia court are responsible for much of the mob violence which occasionally flares up in the South.

In refusing to send a 17-year-old Negro back to Beaumont, Ga., to stand trial for assault with intent to kill, Judge Clare G. Fennerty, of Philadelphia, said:

"It would be very reprehensible if we were to send this man back with the knowledge that he might be immediately lynched or otherwise subjected to unruly passions of an unthinking mob."

What Judge Fennerty should do is stop using Uncle Tom's Cabin as a history of the South and delve more deeply into what members present. A number of actually takes place down here. We are inclined to the opinion that the Philadelphia to bring out the bill were Senators judge would discover, if actually he is de- N. M.). Chandler (D., Ky.), Smathsirous of gaining additional knowledge, that ers (D., N. J.), Kilgore (D., W. Southern courts more often than not mete land (D., Ariz.), Norris (Ind., Neb.), out justice to Negro defendants and that Wis.), Langer (R., N. D.), Burton it is a whole lot harder to incite a mob in (R., Ohio), and Van Nuys (D., Ind.). cases where women have not been molested were Connally, O'Mahoney (D., than he and other Northern ignoramuses Wyo.), Hughes (D., Del), Doxey (D., Miss.) and Austin (R., Vt.). might think.

This man who stands in the way of justice does the Negro race a great disservice "Be it enacted by the Senate and tice does the Negro race a great disservice when he refuses to return the accused to House of Representatives of the Georgia to stand trial. He does much to gress assembled, that the requirejustify, in the minds of some, the use of ment that a poll tax be paid as a mob violence in such instances, much to to vote at primaries or elections the consternation of intelligent Southerners who believe in equal justice for all.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Banning Payment

Approved By Senate Committee

OCT 2/ 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26-Opponents of the poll tax wor round Monday when the Sena Judiciary Committee approved, ob, a bill banning the tax as prerequiste to voting in arimaries elections involving federal of

Senator Connally (D), Tex.), nose state is one of the eight collecting a poll tax, issued a stateent in which he called the bill unconstitutional.

There was some indication the ill's opponents might stage a filiouster, if necessary to stall its assage in the present session of congress. Should such a filibuster he successful, the bill would die with this Congress and advocates would have to start over again in the House, which recently passed an anti-poll tax measure.

Doxey Against Bill

Senator Doxey (D., Miss.) oposed approval of the bill during the committee session on the grounds a committee quorum was not present and indicated he would file a minority report.

Chairman Van Nuys (D., Ind.) contended there was a quorum, with nine out of the 18 committee absentees voted by proxy.

Van Nuys said those who voted McCarran (D., Nev.), Hatch (D., Va.), Murdock (D., Utah), McFar-Danaher (R., Conn.), Wiley (R.,

Those listed as voting against

Text Of Bill

United States of America in Conprerequisite to voting or registering for president, vice president, electors for president or vice president, or for senator or member of the

House of Representatives, is not Age-Herald and shall not be deemed a qualifi-cation of voters or electors voting Birmingham, Ala. but is and shall be deemed an ining primaries and election; for said national officers and a tax apon the right or privileges of voting for said national officers."

The poll tax is now c lected in Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, Al bama, South Carolina, Nississippi Vitainia and Texas

or registering to vote at primaries Hope Of Anti-Poll Tax Sponsors but is and shall be deemed an interference with the manner of hold. Are Crashed By 'Deal' In Senate

> Southern Opponents Win Their Filibuster With Concent Of GOP Legders And F. D. R.

Special Washington Correspondent, The Birmingham News-Age-Herald WASHINGTON-Southern opponents of the anti-poll tax bill sponsored by Senators Pepper (D., Fla.) and Norris (Ind., Neb.) won their filibuster with the tacit consent and approval of both the Republican party leadership and of the Democratic president of the United States. Sponsors of the measure to abolish the poll tax, confident after

their overwhelming victory in the House of Representatives just three weeks before the general elections, were defeated in the Senate by a political combination they had not expected to en-

counter.

Although Senate Democratic leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, gave the party blessing to the bill when he moved to call it up 10 days ago, he did not have the active support of President Roosevelt or of the party caucus in the Senate. Barkley, in fact, had not consulted either the president or the party leaders.

President Roosevelt refused to be drawn into the controversy at all. Asked Friday at his press conference what he thought of the

dodged again by saying he had not talked to a single person about it state. and, therefore, was not in a posi- By a two-thirds vote the Senate can intion to form an opinion about it.

This Filibuster Can Be Broken

"We can break this filibuster," declares Senator GEORGE W. NORRIS, veteran fighter of 40 years in Congress, who is drawing a sword in his last fight for the House bill to abolish the poll-tax qualification for suffrage in national elections. "The Senate," he rightly affirms, "ought to have the right to vote on a question that is as fundamental as the abolition of the victous poll tax." And why not "get tough," as he urges, with filibusterers who are trying to talk to death a measure they know a majority of the Senators favor?

The right to vote is fundamental. bill is to confirm that right without price. Senator Norris is now and always has been for the right of the people to vote, and he secured the right of their representatives · pa

"filibuster certain Democrats are in the lower house to vote thirty-two years conducting in the Senate," theago. Had he not successfully challenged chief executive replied that he had Cannonism and emancipated the House in been so busy with other things he 1910, this very bill he is discussing could had not time to give the debate any

voke cloture. Under cloture, no Senator could speak for more than an hour, no dilatory tactics could be applied. Under cloture, the bill would, of course, pass. Another Senatorial filibuster when the country stood in peril the filibuster against President Wilson's armed ships bill in 1917, in which ironically, Senator Norris participated caused the cloture rule to be written. It has not been applied often. It could be applied to more appropriately than now. Even though the bill is not a war measure, it stands in direct relation to the purposes for which this war is being waged. "Senatorial courtesy" is the excuse for not applying cloture, but what become of Senatorial dignity, Senatorial self-respect, Senatorial responsibility for representative government when the filibusterers can successfully raise the taunt that if the Senate really wanted to pass this bill it has meansulate

not have been wrested from a House com-

Asked if he thought the anti-poll mittee whose chairman represents a polltax bill should pass, the president tax state, under a speaker from a poll-tax

Senate Committee Gets

Measure Reported to

Floor

to abolish the poll tax in Federal elections stitutionality of the bill." faces a crisis today in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

anti-poll tax bill is unconstitutional. It may pects for action looked brighter than they it has been passed by that time. decide to bury the bill, instead of reporting ever had before. it to the Senate.

Supporters of the legislation are fighting desperately to prevent this death blow to the legislation. They are counting on Sen. George W. Norris (Ind., Neb.) to head it off. Norris was the only member of the five-member subcommittee to vote in favor of the bill. One other member-Sen. Abe Murdock (D., Utah)-didn't vote.

Chances for reversing the Subcommittee decision are considered slim in the Judiciary Committee, in view of the subcommittee's 8 to 1 vote. But the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax is making a lastditch fight for reversa OCT 5 - 1942

The Alternatives

If the full Committee decides with the Subcommittee that the bill is unconstitutional, it can do one of two things-report the bill to the Senate adversely, or let the bill lie dormant in Committee.

It is this last course that supporters of the bill fear most, because it would prevent Senate action. They want the committee to eport the bill, even if the report is unfavorable, so there can be a test on the issue in the Senate.

The Senate recently voted unanimously in favor of abolishing the poll tax for men in military service. In view of this vote, opponents of the poll tax believe the Senate ould be much more favorably inclined toard the Pepper-Geyer bill than is the rediciary Committee.

Norris said today that he believed the orris, Leads anti-poll tax bill was constitutional and that it should be passed.

Supreme Court Issue

"Although there are two sides to the issue of constitutionality," Norris said, "it should be passed, so that the Supreme Court can decide the question. It is a close enough question so that you could take either side. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The campaign before our subcommittee in favor of con-

The subcommittee's report was a sudden Subcommittee report that the Pepper-Gever poll tax question. It came just as the pros-OCT 5 - 1942 .

> service men's vote bill, and the discharge get that decision, the bill must be reported Meanwhile the National Committee to of the Geyer-Pepper anti-poll tax bill from promptly by the Judiciary Committee and Abolish the Poll Tax, backed by liberal,

How They Stand

Three Congressional Representatives of, New York City have failed so far to disclose how they stand on the anti-poll tax law. They are:

Leonard W. Hall (R., Queens-Nassau). Martin J. Kennedy (D., Manhattan). Eugene J. Keogh (D., Brooklyn).

The remaining 23 Representatives and Representatives-at-large have expressed their support of the Geyer-Pepper bill to abolish poll-tax requirements for voting in eight Southern states. The House votes on the measure Oct. 12.

Lick the Poll Táx

This Congress, bad as it is, has a chance Newsweek to write a famous page in history before. it expires in January. All it has to do is Pon-Tax Prospect complete the passage of the anti-pell tax ment OCT 2 3 1942

10,000,000 Southern citizens, already rupning a race against time: poll-tax senahas passed the House. It is now in the brs threatened a last-dich filibuster. Senate Judiciary Committee, which is The bill was introduced in the House in

and Senate, is assured-provided the bill national elections—the \$1 to \$2 tax which can be brought to a vote. Standing in the Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, way are the Southern poll tax Senators South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and whose political careers are founded on the Texas levy on voters before they can go poll tax system. Their only weapon is de-to the polls. An estimated 10,000,000 and unexpected blow to the campaign for lay, but it is a potent weapon, because persons—60 per cent of them white, 40 The committee is scheduled to consider a action at this session of Congress on the Congress expires in little more than two per cent Negro-fail to vote because they months and the bill will die with it unless can't or won't pay the fee it has been passed by that time. The bill curled up in a pigeonhole for

For Congress' favorable action on the Senate majority insists on a decision. To and sent to the House Rules Committee.

mocracy. Tell them to insist upon action Southern strategists vainly tried to have in committee Monday. Here are their the measure thrown out because its aunames:

CT 2 3 1942

Frederick Van Nays, of Indiana.

thor was not present CT 2 0 1942

Arguments turned on the interpretation

Pat McCarran, of Nevada. A. B. Chandler, of Kentucky. John A. Danaher, of Connecticut. Harold R. Burton, of Ohio. Harley M. Kilgore, of West Virginia. William H. Smathers, of New Jersey. William Langer, of North Dakota. Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin. E. W. McFarland, of Arizona. Abe Murdock, of Utah. George W. Norris, of Nebraska.

Mail to them can be addressed to the Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. -NATHAN ROBERTSON

complete the passage of the anti-pell tax supporters of the inti-poll-tax bill, which will write into law the first strained their cheers last week when the major extension of our democracy since house passed the measure for the first adoption of the woman's suffrage amend-time in the touchy history of the poll-tax issue. For although House approval meant This bill, designed to give the vote to a historic hurdle cleared, the bill is still

scheduled to consider it again Monday. January 1971 by Rep. Lee E. Geyer, Approval of the bill, both in committee California Democrat. It abolishes—for

But the Southerners can't win if the twenty months after it was introduced a House Committee by a petition signed then kept constantly before the Senate educational, church, and labor groups, by a majority of our Representatives were steps in the right direction.

How They Stand

Promptly by the judiciary Committee and Abourn the Ton Lax, backless groups, then kept constantly before the Senate educational, church, and labor groups, until a vote is reached OC 1 2 3 942 patiently garnered members' signatures. Two-thirds of the Committee members on a petition to force the bill to the floor are pledged for the bill. All they have to of the House. But it was not until Sept. 22 do is insist on a vote to enable this Con-that 218 signatures—a majority—were gress to go a long way toward redeeming obtained. Victory came too late for the bill's itself. Write them and sell them you are author. Geyer died a year ago Oct. 11. with them in this fight for a batter de- On Oct. 13 the House tackled the bill.

> Arguments turned on the interpretation of Article I, Section 4, of the Constitution, which gives states the right to fix voting qualifications but bestows on Congress the power to alter them. The bill's opponents painted the measure as an attempt to "rape" the Constitution. Many argued that though they held no brief for the poll tax, this was no time for Congress to be dawdling over "peanut" legislation. But the House passed the bill 252 to 84.

Southern senators carry out their threat of a filibuster-when the measure leaves its current resting place in the Senate Judiciary Committee and goes to the Senate floor— and thwart a final vote before the 77th Congress ends on Jan. 3, the anti-poll-tax bill will automatically die just before its second birthday.

Poll Tax A few weeks ago Congress accepted an amendment to the soldier-vote bil pro-Act Dangerous platform advocating abolition of the un-braska and Murdock of Utah. The first viding that soldiers might vote in Federal elections without prior payment of Sate Tells House Lifting Of poll tax lay. His suggestion was that no ground that Congress would exceed its taxes. At the time we pointed dut that the chief purpose of this amendment was to put pressure upon eight Southern States to abolish all poll-tax restrictions upon voting. In approving this In a bitter protest against House taxes before a man could become a voter, dubiously constitutional amendment passage of the anti-poll tax bill, shocked his sense of justice, just as it Congress to abolish such a tax, even in

House advocates of acti-poll-tax leg-lem.' of four voting members of a Senate Ju- way." diciary Subcommittee, on the ground that whelming passage yesterday of within the bounds, of course, fixed by the resentatives of the people of this state. the Federal Constitution and beyond the a pre-requisite to voting in Fed-Constitution. bower of Congress." OCT 6 - 1942

under way 0C7 6 - 1942

cussing the poll-tax amendment to the Bureau of Engraving and Printdemocracy itself." OCT 7 - 1942 han good by stiffening resistance to any ment." Hange in existing poll-tax requirements.

Rankin Claims Poll Tax To Foment Trouble

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.-(A)tain to arise later to plague it. Already sissippi, maintained today that the campaign to assert Federal control "stir up race trouble" in the Since the Covernor is over the qualifications of voters is well North and South, and contended

for his present office he put a plank in his of Texas, Austin of Vermont, Norris of Nelimited cumulative feature of Alabama's three voted disapproval of the bill on the more than two years payment be required for voting. A system which permitted poil taxes to accumulate for ten or fifteen years. and then required payment of all back Congress set a precedent that was cer-Representative Rankin (D). Mis-shocks the sense of justice of most men election to federal office, would seem to be

that "segregation is the only pos-opponent of this indefensible feature of sible way to handle the prob-Alabama's law he cannot be charged with may be among us here in Alabama with re-House advocates of att-poll-tax leg-lem.

Bluntly, Rankin told the House reaction in taking such a strong stand gard to the poll tax; whether it ought to signatures to take a pending measure out to deal with the problem," and against attempts by Congress to abolish the be abolished entirely, or whether its cumuof the hands of the Judiciary Committee, that there are but four possible poll tax. His action on the subject is in lative feature ought to be curbed, there and expect shortly to obtain action on tion, amalgamation, and segregation, extermination ways—"deportation, extermination, and segregation, and segregation, and segregation, and segregation, whether its cumulative feature ought to be curbed, there is the bill. In the Senate, however, the gottom, and segregation with the best constitutional thought, ought to be no difference among us with the because thoughtful men, whether from regard to our own right to deal with the ban payment of State poll taxes as a smalgamation, would not work to be abolished entirely, or whether its cumulative feature ought to be curbed, there ought to be no difference among us with the because thoughtful men, whether from regard to our own right to deal with the ban payment of State poll taxes as a smalgamation, would not work to to ban payment of State poll taxes as a amalgamation would not work congress as exceeding its authority in attended in the property of the question, defined not work congress as exceeding its authority in attended in the property of the question, defined not work congress as exceeding its authority in attended in the property of the question, defined not work congress as exceeding its authority in attended in the property of the question, defined not work congress as exceeding its authority in attended in the question, defined not work congress as exceeding its authority in attended in the property of the question, defined not work congress as exceeding its authority in attended in the property of the question of the question. tions has been disapproved by three out "segregation is the only possible side the states. They consider framing of about the poll tax should be done by the Rankin's speech followed over-suffrage laws a right reserved to the states legislature of Alabama as the elected rep-

OCT 7 - 1942 Rankin declared that, as a re-Unquestionably the framers of the sult of the "agitation" over the members of the Southern Governors con Right To Vote Nov. 26,1942 Constitution intended that the States been raped and murdered" in should determine the qualifications of the District of Columbia during attempt in Congress to eliminate the poll within a democracy expect to be should determine the qualifications of the past few years than for the voters in Federal as well as State elections. It is deplorable that a few States have abused the rights thus reserved to the bistrict of continual during attempt in Congress to enimitate the poll within a democracy expect to be tax suffrage requirement by congressions the fate of the four freedoms and the Atlantic Charter if our surrenders abused the rights thus reserved to the bouth alone."

The bistrict of continual during attempt in Congress to enimitate the poll within a democracy expect to be tax suffrage requirement by congressions the fate of the four freedoms and the Atlantic Charter if our surrenders abused the rights thus reserved to the bouth alone."

The bistrict of continual during attempt in Congress to enimitate the poll within a democracy expect to be tax suffrage requirement by congressions the fate of the four freedoms and the Atlantic Charter if our surrenders to the poll-tax filibuster has the poll within a democracy expect to be tax suffrage requirement by congressions the fate of the four freedoms and the Atlantic Charter if our surrenders to the poll-tax filibuster has the poll-tax filibuster ha them by setting up voting qualifications troit is nearer a race riot than "If the federal government," wired the people have already begun to wor primarily designed to disfranchise the that if the "agitation" resulted in Governor, "can control this qualification that if the "agitation" resulted in very poor, especially Negro voters. But race trouble in Northern cities, for voting, it can control any other qualification is the constitutional right very poor, especially Negro voters. But race trouble in Northern cities, for voting, it can control any other qualifications is no remedy for "you'll kill more negroes in Chiscation and the control of our local elections of every citizen of the United such evils. It seems much wiser, as the those that have been killed in will soon be in federal hands . . . If the South." OCT 15 1942

Rankin contended that the anti-government has the right to eliminate this be abridged by State action. Speak-poll tax bill had been promoted by the Communists and by Edgar voting qualifications to achieve reforms and added that Brown of this policy will be disaster to our Federal authority." Indeed as we stated when dis-wife women and negroes at the state relationship and ultimate disaster to other qualifications are decreased. without compulsion from Federal au-had "boasted" that he had forced the state relationship and ultimate disaster to such as may arise out of the nature thority." Indeed, as we stated when dis- white women and negroes at the state relationship and ultimate disaster to and essential character of the Na-

Significantly, Governor Dixon's message cally granted or secured to all per-Significantly, Governor Dixon's message cally granted or secured to all per-situtional encroachment upon the rights tion at the Bureau "is dynamite, of the States is likely to do harm rather and likely to explode at any mo-already presented on the floor of the ling v. New Jersey, 211, U. S. 97 House of Representatives by Representative (1908). Sam Hobbs of Alabama, but also with the "The Supreme Court," at page 181, Charles Evans Hughes says, "Thu

declaration of a sub-committee of the Senate which made a study of the proposed GOV. DIXON AND ALABAMA'S POLL TAX legislation. This committee consisted of When Governor Dixon was a candidate Senators O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Connally power in such an attempt. The report said:

"Distasteful from the point of view of popular sovereignty as may be state statutes which make the payment of a poll tax a a clear violation of the federal Constitution Since the Governor is on record as an and beyond the power of Congress."

Washington Post

tional Government, or are specifi-Commenting on this case In his

among the rights and privileges of national citizenship are the right to petition Congress for the redress of grievances, the right to vote for national electors. . . Rights of this character are pro-

tected from State action." It would seem, therefore, that a well-prepared case in the courts would settle this question and there is no need for another constitutional amendment to do again what the people of the United States have already done through the Fourteenth Amendment. This amendment says: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Unfortunately this filibuster has been merely another manifestation of that past-Civil War hysteria which has so persistently colored our political action and retarded the progress of free government. Somewhere along the way we ought to wake up and eliminate both o our major political parties with their historical Civil War backgrounds and substitute in their stead political organizations in

52e-1942 Birmingham Post Birmingham, Alabama

Poll Tax Reform' Lashed By Dixon

Gov. Frank Dixon branded the movement for abolition of the poll tax as an attempt by Federal pressure groups to control elections, in an address here yesterday on Federal-State Relationships" at the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce annual meet- Group Battles in Vain to Stem would not be one-tenth of the op- the cause of labor than anything

Centralization Charged

towns to ignore the state govern-

ment and increased the helplessness

"If the money had gone through

"Democracy is not in Washing-

wreck democracy, just like you

Appeals For Unity

He said the centralization of pow-

Lashing out at "pressure groups" which would attende to force social reforms on the people in the sistance to the transfer of the renecessity, Governor maining power from the people to Washington," save insofar as it is Dixon declared: necessary to win the war.

"The men in the Army are fight ing for th kind of democracy they know. We are trustees for those fel- . He said that when WPA started, lows. It is our responsibility to de- the plan of Federal Government our responsibility to de-dealing directly with the cities and lows. It is liver to then the same kind of fun-towns was started, "short-circuiting democracy which they the state." This trend "trained damental

'Organic Social Change'

"The question of the poll tax abo- of local governments," he said. lition has nothing to do with the war effort. It's an organic social the state governments we wouldn't change which pressure groups are have had this amazing concentratrying to work," he said.

The governor said he had just re- would have had strong functioning turned from Washington where he state governments," he added. had testified before a Senate group on the poll tax. He told of seeing ton—it is at the crossroads, in the a 400-or 500-page "investigation" of town meetings, the county governthe Southeast purporting to show ments, the states. When you move the rank injustice of the poll tax, democracy from the crossroads and "for the benefit of Hitler and Hiro- take it to Washington, then you

tto."

OCT 16 1942

Wreck democracy, just like your wreck an athlete by putting him in bed and not allowing him to use his portion of the nation were held up bed and not allowing him to use it to ridicule and scorn. Can I afford muscles," Governor Dixon said. to sit quiet while that goes on?" he

Farm Problems Cited

er in Washington is being promoted "No one would want to fail to by pressure groups because "they give the Federal Government any can more easily achieve their aims single power needed to win the war," when they deal with one Congress, Governor Dixon said, emphasizing rather than with 48 state legislathat the nation could not afford to ures."

OCT 1 6 1942 let disunity or disloyalty impede the He ended his address with an appeal for unity and singleness of

But he said his criticism of Fed-purpose in the war effort. eral centralization pertained to mat- "Basically and above all, we must

Governor Dixon said "The only content. The utter allegiance of evway you can stop efforts at socia ery man, woman and child belongs reform which would bring disunity with our country," he said. is to let Washington know—as the "No one should question military farm bloc did recently." decisions, unless they have knowl-

The governor said that "farm aft edge." Whether there should be a er farm over Alabama is being second front, and when, is not a question for us to decide. We don't abandoned. Farmers are not get know. That is for our military ting what they got in the last war leaders to decide." he pointed out. They ought not to have to go to Washington and ought not to have to have mass meetings," he de-He called for the Sontinued re

New York Times New York, N. Y

the Tide Against Curb **Negro** Franchise OCT 1 4 194

Right of Colored Men to Ballo as Well as Fight for Country Is Discussed in Debate

tion of power in Washington. We

and the vote for the Negro. group battled the measure down by a majority of the members. which sent it on to the Senate, with Chairman Sumners of Texas of the Representative Colmer of Missis Judiciary Committee termed the ocratic colleagues for their "in- that it was being pushed by "presgratitude" to the solid South

world over. OCT 1 4 1942

Mr. Colmer declared that bill's direct object was "to enfran- voters." chise the Negro in the South."

from even controlling their own place, in America." that section."

Negro Representative Pleads

volved in this thing."

SECTIONAL ISSUE RAISED uniform of his country, if he is of the North, and observed: good enough to shed his blood for vote in peacetime as well as in New York and Chicago would be wartime." OCT_1 4 194

Eight States-Tennessee, Vir-Texas—require the payment of poll both Democrats, appeared before taxes as a condition for voting, and WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 - A it was from their Representatives anti-poll tax bill. neasure outlawing the poll tax that the chief opposition stemmed.

as a prerequisite for voting was The controversial issue, long that the poll tax in his State was passed overwhelmingly by the pigeon-holed in the House Judi- levied to finance educational work House late today after a bitter clary Committee, came up for sectional fight centering around House consideration only after it Dixon maintained that the bill was the issues of States' rights, the was forced to the floor by a dis- being backed by pressure groups constitutionality of the measure charge petition introduced early and "social reformers." last year by the late Representa-PMIngham Post Fiercely but futilely a Southern tive Geyer of California and signed raingham.

to the final 262 to 84 roll-call vote Spearheading the opposition, sippi ssailing his Northern Dem measure unconstitutional, declared sure groups," and asserted:

But from the measure's support- " Ithink we are coming to aBan On Fee Now Would Be ers came the cry that the Negro showdown in America as to whethnow is fighting for this country, er we are going to preserve democters which have nothing to do with remember that we are at war. There that he is entitled to vote for its racy or not. If you do succeed in must not be an undercurrent of dis- officials; that the legislation would breaking through the constitutioncarry this country's message of al barrier, then you have a situa- By United Pr. OCT 1 5 1942 democracy to oppressed people the tion under which there would be ATLANTA, Oct. 15.no effective restraint on the power law abolishing the part tare

"Thousands of people disfran-was clear today. "Today," he said, "we see the sorry spectacle of that (Democratic) party, joining hands with the Republican party; nay, more than that, taking the leadership in the armset of the people disfrantial was clear today.

Chised by the poll tax are serving in the armset forces of the United to elections in most of the eight to elections in most of the eight to expect the states, are over with. Moreover than that, taking the leadership in who will represent them? trying to pass another force bill." who will represent them? We cantrying to pass another force bill." who will represent them? We cantrying to pass another force bill."

He said the measure would pre- deny its existence, to any degree vent "the people of the Southland whatsoever, to any group, any

From Representative Faddis of election laws, their own State pri- Pennsylvania came the argument maries and meeting their own that the C. I. O. was instrumental problems which are peculiar to in forcing the bill to the floor in order to gain voting support in the Southland.

"This organization," he told his In one of his infrequent speeches colleagues, "is out to increase its on the floor, Representative Mitch- potential voting strength with ell of Illinois, only Negro member which to augment the political of Congress, pleaded for the bill's power of its leadership. They are endeavoring to establish a dictatorpassage, asserting that "there ship which will do more harm to position, if the Negro was not in- which has happened within a century.'

"If the Negro is good enough to tive Brown of Georgia noted that live in this country," he shouted, the chief support of the legislation "if he is good enough to wear the came from the metropolitan areas

"I never thought that the day this country, then he is entitled to would come when the crusaders of called upon to purify and regulate 'the ballot box of my State."

Meanwhile, Governor R. M. Jefginia, Arkansas, South Carolina, fries of South Carolina and Gov-Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and ernor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, the Senate Judiciary Committee to enter their opposition to a similar

Mr. Jeffries told the committee and was not a barrier against voting in general elections, while Mr.

Too Late To Affect Fall

Elections

of Congress to fix qualifications of have no effect on voting in the world voters." eight Southern poll tax states in the November national election, it

Washington Post Washington, D; C. PollTax

ment is strongly against the constitutionality thing much more fundamental than liberal fied elector should be barred from voting is a large group of white men and womof the Geyer bill which makes it unlawful definition of the qualifications of voters, in general elections on account of the color en who are disfranchised today simply for a State to require payment of a poll Another means of putting effective press of South Carolina should emphasize. Only ferent to register and pay their poll tax. tax as prerequisite to registering or voting sure upon poll-tax States is found in Amend- The News and Courier emphasizes it. in Federal elections. That bill has just passed the House. Even if this measure any way the voting rights of male citizens, property qualification for voting, applying always been a disgrace to decent citishould be accepted by the senate and up-except for participation in rebellion or other Whenever you hear one pleading for the Social and political change come held by the Supreme Court, however, it crimes, the number of its Representatives in spread of "democracy", you hear one argu-slowly, except where furthered by viowould be open to criticism as an ineffective Congress shall be correspondingly reduced, ing for the destruction of this republic built lent revolution. Washington's overdevice for enfranchising the disfranchised. This method of penalizing States depriving upon a constitution that limits, narrows and zealous amateur reformers might well For the Southern States that use the poll ous reasons, appeal to a politically minded tax to restrict suffrage have other effective Congress. We merely mention it as indi-Birmingham, Ala weapons of disfranchisment that they could cating that a lawful remedy lies at hand fall back upon. Representative Brown of which could be used to good advantage to Georgia gave warning to that effect when force States to eliminate not merely poll he said, "If you claim that people are dist ax restrictions but other insidious devices franchised on account of the tax, let me tell for confining the franchise to privileged per, commenting on Representative you there are other tests in the poll-tax groups. States, such as literacy and educational Charleston S C News & Courier qualifications, similar to those in Massachusetts and many other States. You could with the same propriety advocate the repeal A committee of negroes in Columbia is of the literacy test. As long as we have urging the congress to wolish the poll tax other limitations, the abolition of the poll as a requirement for voting on the ground tax will not enfranchise the now disquali- that it disfranchises numbers of negroes fied voters." This statement supports our port its contention, points to the small vote view that passage of this antipoll-tax legis- cast in general elections. Meanwhile, tens lation would be a futile political gesture. of thousands of negroes in South Carolina Further, we feel it would delay rather than regularly by poll taxes—ad they do not chasten establishment of truly representative vote. Who's ahindering them? They government in the poll-tax States.

tial to put a fire under recalcitrant poll-tax groes who now pay the tax to vote. More States, it has legitimate weapons at its dis-than half the negro population, the women, are exempt from poll tax payment. posal guaranteed to produce results. One The negroes do not vote in the general method would be a constitutional amend- elections because they know that they would ment providing that the qualifications of be cutvoted by the white people who nomivoters in Federal elections should be de- nate the officers in primaries from which termined by Federal law. Thereafter, by the negroes are excluded. (Poll tax payeliminating qualifications that might become ment is not of the qua the basis of unfair discrimination, and by in the white primaries.) setting up Federal enforcement machinery What these negroes want is that the white to protect Negroes and other groups from their leaders and guardians. After 1876 the intimidation at the polls, truly representa-carpetbaggers left the state, the scalawags tive government might be established in dived into their holes (some of them came only in name. However, Federal voting abandoned politics.

The demand for poll tax abolition is fussections of the country where it now exists out later as "Democrats"), and the negroes laws alone will never insure free and rep-tian, nonsense, of hypocritical, hidden and resentative elections in communities wheredishenest design.

tries where men are permitted to vote but is no opposition to their nominees.

The News and Courier has repeatedly said gross in the South today who if given not allowed to govern, is proof enough that the registration and election laws should the privilege, would vote just as fairly It appears that the weight of legal argu- democratic institutions depend upon some be impartially administered. No quali- and intelligently as any citizen. There

ment 14, Section 2, of the Constitution. It The qualifications for voting should be their country would be little if given provides that in case a State abridges in raised, not reduced. There should be a the ballot. They would be most valucitizens of voting rights does not, for obvi-

October 5, 1942 Ridiculous and Dishonest

franchise themselves. What could be more ridiculous than the argument that aboution If Congress feels that some action is essen- of the poll tax requirement would cause ne-

the actual power is closely held by a privi- The majority of the white people who leged minority. The experience of voters pay poll taxes do not bother to vote in genin some of our corrupt machine-ridden eral elections, for the simple reason that

to all people.

Age-Herald

Forum Of The People CONCERNING THE POLL TAX

To Editor, The Age-Herald

Your editorial in this morning's pa-Manasco's stand on the poll tax question, is both interesting and hought OCT 16 1942 provoking.

The South has good reason to resent what it believes to be the uncalled-for interference of "outsiders" in its poll tax system. The poll tax as a means of qualifying the class of voters privileged to participate in the elections of certain Southern states was certainly born of necessity. During the trying period of reconstruction in the South it would have been most unwise for the newly freed Negro to have exercised the priv-elege of ballot. The poll tax served to disfranchise the Negro and many white men as well. It served a good purpose then, but the question now is whether this tax has outlived its sefulness. If it has it should be remealed voluntarily. it seems, by the individual states and not by Congress. If we need harmony and unity, and no one denies it. then Congress should wisely leave this matter to the states affected. This is a matter that would be best corrected at home rather than by threat or duress from outside, as many Southerners now feel the question is being handled.

In an ideal democracy the poll tax as a condition to the privilege of voting is an anachronism. But I ask you, do we yet have an ideal democracy? The degree to which the people of a nation may be able to exercise a wise voice in their government can always be determined by the degree of their unselfish patriotism and collective intelligence. We are told that the moviemakers in rating the appeal of the mass intelligence of our people construct their plots to the 12-year-old mind. The political mass intelligence certainly isn't any higher! Rarely do we find the majority of the voters rising above the rabble-rousing sordidness of a political

cities, as well as in dictator-governed coun-there is nobody to vote against, that there campaign to vote unselfishly for merit-

Unfortunately, their contribution to zens everywhere.

are to be allowed to run loose they should be consistent and try to do as much to improve the spiritual and moral standards of the people as they seem to want to accomplish economically and politically. When the hearts of our people are right all of these reforms will follow naturally and without strife and misunderstanding.

E. A. LANCASTER. Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 7, 1942,

A Delaying Action

y Mark Sullivan

Filibustering For State Ri

the filibuster is to end.

which ultimately would mean ex- which it works. tinction of the States as units of There is one question the ments.

distortions, and in other cases outright denials, of the fundamental charter and historic practices of American government. It is this process, and the most portentous part of it, that the present filibuster resists.

and that which the filibuster re-sists, the filibuster is a perfectly bolic (though symbolic only) legal, long recognized device of that Vermont and Wyoming are American parliamentary practice. two States which contain almost

against the poll tax is a delaying recognized by the rules, and bill, much of it extremely reluc- all.

invoked to resist. How long ought the present The present filibuster fairly go on? Until filibuster is in-there is complete public familiarvoked to resist a ity with the issue involved. Until measure which, every citizen of every voting preif exacted, would cinct in Rochester, N. Y., and assert the right Des Moines, Iowa, and everyof the Federal where else, knows that if Con-Washington to dictate the quali-qualification for voting in some fications of voters, in every State States, it can undo any and every and every election precinct in the qualification in any and every country. This right is now solely State, and dictate new qualificaexercised by the States. To take tions from Washington. Until this right from the States, to every citizen can free himself transfer it to the Federal Govern- from preoccupation with the war ment at Washington, would be a long enough to become familiar fundamental distortion of the with the whole process, and all basic blueprint of American gov- the details, by which rights of ernment. It would be more than States and of individuals are a distortion. It would be the being taken away; the forces besetting in motion of a process hind the process, the end toward

government. For the most es-reader will ask, which ought to be sential function any government answered. Why is it, if this bill can have is to fix the qualifica- is so portentous, that apparently tions of its voters. Take that a majority of the Senate would function away, and the States vote for it, if it were permitted to could not survive as govern- come up? To give the answer fully would require more space, The poll tax bill, which the and careful discrimination among invasion by the Federal Govern- individual Senators. To the larg-ment upon the functions of the est portion of the answer there States and their subdivisions are is a clue. It is found in the posifrequent, and cumulative in their tion of two exceptionally able effect. They are, in some cases, Senators, who oppose the bill-Republican Senator Austin of Vermont, and Democratic Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming. These Senators, because they are men of courage and understanding of principle, would oppose the bill no matter what States they came from, or what the AS BETWEEN the filibuster, pressure of political groups upon Memphis Tenn. Com'relal Appea October 28, 1942

Let It Rest For Duration

Encouraged by House action on the antipoll tax measure, proponents of what they call anti-lynching control are now determined to press for congressional action along that line. Inasmuch as the anti-poll tax bill yet has to pass the Senate, and senator Pepper, of Florida, in his final tax bill yet has to pass the senate, and plea for the passage of the anti-poll tax even if it passes there, has yet to meet bill: the acid test as to constitutionality, it would seem that they would wait to find states Senate on the wage-hour law in

of legislative government. But stands firmly upon the rules. So tant, is the large groups of Negro it is a delaying only. As a mere completely is it recognized that a voters, in several large Northern delaying, it must provision for ending it has long States, mistakenly influenced by be weighed in the been written into the rules. A leaders of their own race and balance against filibuster ends whenever two-balance against filibuster ends whenever two-write.

Representative Guyer of Kansas has posal.

Representative of the likewise before me the record to obtain House consideration of his anti-tion of the United States Senate on the question of the united States Senate on the lynching bill now lying somewhat dormant in the Sudiciary Committee's file of unfor the people of America; and in the ranks of the opposition are to be found

enough wedge between the Southern mem-ably, and effectively opposed the passage bers of the Congress and their colleagues of this bill. without having it driven further by bring- There is still fresh in the memory of ing up the anti-lynching question.

a long-established viewpoint that it is unnecessary, an intrusion upon states' rights, an effort to destroy the National Youth and inimical to the best interests of the Administration and the Civilian Connegro. Of all times to bring it to the fore- servation Corps. That same able Senafront the present is not propitious. Instead tor, with the best of motives, pursuant to of the control anti-lynching measures seek his rights, was one of a certain number nothing else but disorder would result.

intent and have no justification in fact eral Treasury an appropriation of \$3.-Those who sponsor them pander to prejudice and to the votes of a particular group.

So long as they can get those votes they cure of the common cold, influenza, and do not care what happens to the national pneumonia, which, according to the tes-

anti-lynching measures pigeonholed for the year in America.

forcement officers will continue to do what ication of slum conditions in housing, a they've been doing for more than a decade -their best to suppress the evils upon which politicians play for their own selfish purposes.

the less change we think there will be in tween us of the South. men's clothing for the next several years.

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

A Southerner On The South

I have before me the vote of the United While not frequently invoked, it no Negro voters.

TRUE, the Senate filibyster has existed for 150 years. It is The key to the support of this the most highly controversial question of ously in the negative column many who are the doquent opponents of this pro-

> ranks of the opposition are to be found The anti-poll tax bill has driven a deep many Senators who have so eloquently.

Senators the effort made at this session On that The Commercial Appeal holds to of Congress by one of the able Senators of of Senators responsible for the denial of Such measures are purely political in an effort I made to secure from the Fedstructure or the very people they are pre-timony of the Surgeon General of the tending to aid.

United States Public Health Service, A wise Congress will continue to keep would assuredly have saved 20,000 lives a

However, whether it be upon a public-A wise South and its courageous law en- health program, a proposal for the eradwage-hour law giving to the workmen of America fair wage standards and maximum hours of labor not offensive to their physiques and well-being, or many other measures, not to speak of this, there has been a distinct, sharp, clear, The more we read of the next tax bill and conscientious line of cleavage be-

Brooklynites Renew Action to Kill Poll To Wals works " New York, Maltimore. Md.

Negre and white people of Brooklyn fired the first broad-poside at the filibustering Ball rax Senators Tuesday night by organizing the Brooklyn and Long Island Committee to

Abolish the Poll Tax.

Meeting at the call of Rev. T. S. Harten in the Holy

Trinity Baptist Church on De Kalb words, "we patriotic American citizens, Negro and white, Christian

NEW YORK—Efforts to abolish Ave., Brooklyn, some 900 people and Jew," and goes on to denounce the poll tax in eight Southern chiefly Negroes, applaided a galaxy "fascism abroad and at home." of well-known white and Negro "The abolition of the Poll Tax, court action aimed at reopening He told the Senate and the worldthan their African ancestry. Still,

speakers and unanimously resolved we feel, will be a signal to all the the issue in the United States to press for the abolition of the world to rise and fight with our Civil Liberties Union announced Poll Taxat the next session of Connation and its basels of the Supreme Court, the American Poll Taxat the next session of Connation and its basels allies for the Civil Liberties Union announced Poll Tax at the next session of Con-nation and its heroic allies for the Thursday through John F. Finer-

Among the speakers introduced the resolution states. Thursday thr by Rev. Harten were Rabbi Jeaac Bert J. Coffey formerly vice Landman of the 8th Avenue Tem-charman of the National Council ple, Garfield Place, Brooklyn; Dr. of Law Students, was elected exe. killing the anti-poll tax bill indi- ator Langer, of North Dakota, that Harry B. Belcher, Superintendent cutive secretary of the newly formed cates the difficulties of getting he drew the Mississippi solon into of Brooking and Long Island Meth-committee, and other officers will relief by Congressional action. It the following colloquy: odist Societies; Assemblyman Rob- te chosen at a future meeting. Im- would be even more difficult to ert Crews, Republican, of the 6th mediate plans are to call an early get the eight separate States to Assembly District, Kings County; conference of all leading Brooklyn repeal the poll tax restrictions. Councilman Peter V. Cacchione of and Long Island organizations in Brooklyn; Dr. Joshua Freedman, a order to make the committee fully upheld the poll tax as an exerphysician; Herbert Miller, execu-representative of the people of cise of State rights, but there are tive secretary of the Brooklynthese neighborhoods.

YMCA and local Negro leader; Rev. The Brooklyn and Long Island James R. Mocre, moderator of the Committee plans to affiliate with Eastern Baptist Association, Pastor the National Committee to Abolish of the Amity Baptist Church, and the Poll Tax. a member of the anti-Poll Tax dele-

gation to Washington last week: and Judge Harold V. McLoughlin, municipal Court judge.

WIDE SUPPORT

In addition to the speakers, a growing list of liberals and labor leaders who were not present at the meeting, but who are all residents of Brooklyn, have given their names as sponsors of the new committee. Among them are Saul Mills, secretary of the Greater New York Industrial Council, the Hon. Leo. J. Linder, executive secretary of the New York Chapterof the National Lawyers Guild, Assemblyman Robert Giordano of the 23rd Assembly District, Assemblyman Lewis W. Olliffe of the 1st Assembly District, Mrs. Maude B. Richardson, the Rev. J. B. Mitchell of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, and A. L. Comither, president of the Association for Placing Colored People in Skilled Trades. /2/3/42
The resolution opens with the

The announcement said in part: "The action of the Senate in

"Previous court decisions have aspects of the relation between the Federal Government and the States which have not been put before the court.

Expect Action Within Year

"It is the intention of those interested to institute a proceeding affecting the registration of vot ers in Virginia in the expectation that it will be brought before the U. S. Supreme Court within a year's time." Nuc. 5,/142

Mr. Finerty was counsel in the case of Odell Waller, Virginia sharecropper executed last sum mer for the murder of a white landlord in which the poll tax figured in relation to the selection of jurors.

NEW HAITIAN MINISTER ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

Roosevelt last week.

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

bag during the anti-lynching billern Europe. flibuster/

the Congressional Record, at \$750 groes in his State who could with States will be renewed through per page, in talking about his plan more ease trace their Anglo-Saxon that he had received a petition sign-at one point in his harangue he exed by 4,000,000 American Negroes, ploded: in support of a bill which he had introduced, providing for deportation at government expense.

This was so intriguing to Sen-

MR. LANGER. In the Senator's bill, how does he define a Negro and which ones would he have transported to Africa?

frica?

MR. BILBO. One duop of Negro blood makes a Negro-anyone of African descent.

MR. LANGER. If the bill shall pass, how will it affect Mississippi?

MR. BILBO. I think quite a number of Negroes will take advantage of the opportunity to be resettled in their fatherland, which is one of the richest countries on earth.

MR. LANGER. The Senator misunderstood me. I am referring to the bill we will discuss when we get around to it, the bill which was reported by a majority of the Committee on the Judiciary. How would the enactment of that bill affect Mississippi?

MR. BILBO. I shall be glad to answer that question. So far as the repeal of the poll tax is concerned, it would not enable a single, solitary Negro to vote in Mississippinin addition to those now qualified. Nec. 5, 1942

That was the kind of folly that Andre Liautaud, who succeed in the world at a standstill for ten characterized most of the talk which ter to the United States, presendays. Whether it was because of his much money with Senator Byrd ed his credentials to Presiderendurance, or because of his genius around? for confusing issues with the oftimes irrelevant race question, that Senator Bilbo was selected to "carry

the ball" during the filibuster, only his Southern colleagues can tell.

"One drop of Negro blood" may Tone point in his talking mara make a Negro, according to South-thon during the anti-poll taxern state laws, but that drop of filibuster Senator Bilbo, of Missis-blood does not give such a Negro sippi, dusted off and rehearsed his any more attachment for Africa plan for the deportation of Negroes drops, or nine drops—as the case to Africa. It is one of the tricks may be-furnish him an attachwhich the Senator pulled out of his ment for the British Isles or North-

During his argument Senator Mr. Bilbo used four pages in Bilbo said that he was of French-

> They (the Negroes) want white wives, they want to sit down at the white man's table, they want to sleep in his bed.

Which rather undignified outburst raised the embarrassing question of who wanted to sleep in who's bed while a half million politically and economically chained pure Negroes in Mississippi were producing 300,000 babies of half African and half Anglo-Saxon descent. This went on while Bilbo and his predecessor racial purists were in complete political control. The Southern "gentleman" often puts his foot in his mouth, even in the halls of Congress.

At another point in his talking marathon Senator Langer asked the Mississippian: "How does the Senator answer the argument that since we call upon the Negroes to fight, why should they not vote?" This question must have stumped Brother Bilbo, so Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, came to his rescue with the answer that, "we are calling upon boys 18 years old to fight, but do not let them vote;" which was no answer at all.

Senator Bilbo's deportation bill carries with it an appropriation of from 15 to 20 billion dollars to bear the cost. Where would he get that 52e-1942 Washington Fost Washington, D. C.

Polt-Tax Repeal B

SEP 23 1942 charge the committee was Backers of poll tax repeal yester-circulating in March 1941. day won the right-of-way for House The legislation would outlaw col-

Judiciary Committee from further and Virginia. SEP 23 1942 rejurisdiction over the bill. Under Representative Clevenger 2 Rethe discharge petition, the earliest date for House consideration of the bill is October 12.

the Judiciary Committee be relieved of the measure, then move to consider the legislation without delay, it was explained.

The House petition was completed few hours after a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing on a bil by Senator Pepper (Democrat) of Florida, which also calls for abolition of the

Assailed by Staples 3 1942

Attorney General A. P. Staples of Virginia asasiled the Pepper bill as Montgomery, Ala. unconstitutional and said it would "have the effect of convicting eight

confer control of suffrage upon the Federal Government, and nowhere does it refer to suffrage except in connection with State's rights," said SEP 23 1942 Introduced January 3, 1941

Texas, charging that opponents of the Pepper bill had not been represented at hearings, asked that at-torney generals of other poll-tax states be permitted to file briefs. Senator Maybank (Democrat) of South Carolina made a similar re-

charge the committee was started

action before the November elec-lection of the poll tax as a pretions on the Geyer anti-poll tax bill requisite for voting for President, by obtaining the 218th signature on Vice President, presidential eleca petition needed to bring the tors or Congressmen. The poll tax measure directly to a vote on the levies are new enforced in Alabama,

Lamberton (Republican) of Kansas, Lamberton (Republican) of Kansas, BLE TO REGISTER AND IS
At that time any member who and Murdock (Democrat) of Ari QUALIFIED TO VOTE." signed the petition may move that zona, also signed the petition during

Armed Forces,

advertiser

SEP 3-1942 Senator Connally (Democrat) of Georgian Wires Bankhead on the soldiers' voting bill will sexas, charging that opponents of he Pepper bill had not been represented at hearings, asked that at-

South Carolina made a similar request in behalf of the Governor of his state.

The House bill was introduced by the late Rep. Geyer (Democrat) of California on January 3, 1941. It was pigeon-holed by the Judiciary was pigeon-holed by the Judiciary Committee, and the petition to disference of opinion as to the ac-

with Judge Hobbs certain that it Alabama's voting laws. And would permit negro soldiers to Judge Hobbs wired back as folvote in both general elections and lows: in white primaries without regis-tering or paying poll tax. "Under House resolution",416, with or without Senate. amend-

matters in the measure approved port payment of poll tax is elimi-by the Senate and House con-nated."

floor.

Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, the armed forces to vote in both of the bill.

The signature was the final one South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas primaries and general elections Chicago Defender without registering and regis payment of poll tax. It does not jurisdiction over the bill. Under Representative Clevenger (Rego beyond this. The amendment Give Sworn the parliamentary rule governing publican) of Ohio was the last signer, which I secured provides for Give Sworn but two others, Representatives voting without registration

Bars Them In Alabama

In Alabama a person must un-Backers of he measure predicted dergo certain educational tests that with the 218 signatures on the before he is eligible to register. petition, House approval of the And he is not qualified to vote Geyer bill was certain, but that it unless he has registered and has would be won over a stiff fight paid his poll tax. From this it

Hobbs Still Afraid during the day from Senator which bars Negroes from choosing George by Senator Bankhead the men who will represent the said.

Make A Concerted Fight will be made in the Senate to delay or defeat action.

Hobbs's View Different By ATTICUS MULLIN

This telegram was in answer

It would appear from telegrams to another Bankhead telegram

tual effects of the Federal sol-Congressman Sam Hobbs asking dier voting bill, with George what effect the bill as agreed to evidently not fearful of it and in conference would have on

Both Senator George and Judge

Chicago, Illinois

oots

WASHINGTON, D. C.-More than The Committee repeated that citizens George Wednesday afternoon this week by Thurgood Marshall, in the Senate.

which said the conference report of the States of fraudulent conduct in not repealing State constitutional provisions requiring poll tax payment as a suffifffage requirement."

Because of low per capita wealth in the South, revenues from the poll tax are needed to maintain public schools, Staples said, adding that the Supreme Court had handed down "an unbroken line of decisions recognizing the exclusive power of the States to fix qualifications of electors."

South Bull's Court Outsite this time although opposed to the fifetts of the states to fix qualifications of conference report special counsel, on behalf of the Arevised list showed that 14 Representatives from New York State, two Democrats vancement of Colored People.

The affidavits come from New York State, two Democrats vancement of Colored People.

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The affidavits come from New York State, two Democrate vancement of Colored People.

The affidavits come from New York State, two Democrate value of the field State of the South of the Sout

All Who Can't Qualify this time although opposed to its association's years-long fight against resentatives in his state to sign the petition.

The second telegram received the democratic "white primary" and end the campaign.

tering or paying poll tax. with or without Senate, amendtering or paying poll tax. with or without Senate, amendThe following is the George ments, unregistered and otherwise telegram received by Senator disqualified negroes can vote in Poll Tax today was still short 10 signatures Bankhead in answer to a query Alabama. Under the poll tax of the 218 necessary to force a vote in the from Senator Bankhead as to the amendment in the conference rethouse of Representatives on the anti-poll

Campaigning to win the right to vote for "Senate bill which was ac-Sam Hobbs are able constitu-10,000,000 disfranchised American citizens cepted in toto by House continual lawyers and it appears in eight Southern states, the Committee is re-canvassing Congressmen new in Wash-

> Committee spokesmen were confident that the necessary signatures would be easy to get in a week or 10 days, when Western Congressmen return to the capital to vote on anti-inflation measures SEP 1 5 1942

However, it was hoped that the signatures might be obtained earlier, in order that the Geyer anti-poll tax bill might reach the floor for a vote while the soldiers' vote bill, with its anti-poll tax clause, is still fresh in the minds of the lawmakers.

would be won over a stiff fight paid his poil tax. From this it would appear to a layman that 20 sworn statements made by Necould help by appealing to their Repretible House by a vote of almost five Senator George has probably groes who, even though they had sentatives to sign the discharge petition to payments for members of the which destroys its power to flaunt many elections in the South, were get the Geyer bill on the House floor for a the election laws of certain States the election laws of certain States refused permission to do so, have vote, and by calling on members of the of the South. Senator Bankhead received a second telegram from Senator Senator

which said the conference report special counsel, on behalf of the A revised list showed that 14 Representa-

Washington Post Washington, D: G.

Soldier-Vote Bill

would deplote the disfranchisement of tles of democracy. But it is most unfor-elections. tunate that the bill was amended before None of thes passage in such fashion as to invade the would have been raised, and the danconstitutionally guaranteed rights of the gerous precedent set by the soldier-vote States to determine the qualifications of bill could have been avoided if Congress

Unquestionably, this soldier-vote leg-voting by soldiers who comply with the islation has been used as an entering qualifications set up by the respective wedge to force a few Southern States to States. That was the original purpose of abolish the poll tax. It is no secret that the bill and it is a great pity that subthese States cling to this qualifying re-sequent amendments converted it into striction because it results in disfran- a weapon of coercion. As matters stand, denounce the bill as "an attack on our condition of voting, will be enfranchised Southern way of life and on white su- by Federal law for the duration of the premacy in which we have every reason war. When the war is over, or if the to take much pride." Arguments of this constitutionality of the law should be sort present the strongest possible cas successfully challenged, as appears probfor speedy abolition of poll taxes while are utterly repugnant to those who re believe in democratic principles.

vides that members of the House and the Southern States to Federal encroachment Senate shall be chosen by voters who upon their cherished rights to decide the "shall have the qualifications requisite qualifications of voters. for the most numerous branch of the State legislature." In other words, the Philadelphia, Pa determines the qualifications of voters in that were not so, it would not have been order to enfranchise women. They could have been granted the privilege of voting State", a newspaper published in Columbia, S. C. by Federal statute. Likewise, it would the States from denying or abridging the tax is not a disfranchiser." right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

So, if Congress wants to sweep away

The bill providing 3,1942 soldiers, tution, delegating to the Federal Govern- But it is exceedingly strange that a South Carolina But it is exceedingly strange that a South Carolina

had been content merely to facilitate able, the poll-tax problem will still be with us. Meantime, unconstitutional acts are likely to do more harm than Nevertheless, the Constitution pro-good by stiffening the resistance of a few

Tribune

State, not the Federal Government, Wiping Out Of Poll Tax First Step Federal as well as State elections. If In Enfranchising Ten Million

necessary to amend the Constitution in 66 PUT what right has the Congress to say ing requisite shall be in South Carolina?"

"The State" argues against the passage of anti-poll tax in every state from voting. not have been necessary to pass a consti-laws by Congress on the theory that such a law would be tutional amendment in order to prevent unconstitutional. It also takes the position that "The poll

> First, the Congress has every right to prevent any state from placing discriminatory restrictions upon the right to vote. Article XIV of the Constitution provides:

restrictive State election laws and regu-bridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall

lations that in effect disfranchise Ameri- United States." The right to vote is among the highest can citizens, it should do it in forthright privileges possessed by a citizen. Surely any interference fashion by an amendment to the Consti-with that privilege is unlawful. SEP 1 2 1942

wherever stationed, shall be given the ment the power to determine the newspaper should rely upon the United States Constitution privilege of voting for aspirants to Fed-qualifications for voting in elections to to sustain its position. South Caroling has consistently eral office, without registration or prior Federal office. If the Congress can by flaunted the Constitution at every point where that docupayment of poll taxes, now awaits only mere enactment abrogate provisions of ment interfered with white supremacy." That fact is so the President's signature to become law. State laws requiring payment of poll glaringly true that no argument is necessary to prove it.

The major objective of this bill is above taxes as a prerequisite to exercise of the The writer of the editorial uses poor logic, if his efforts criticism. Everyone who pays more than suffrage, it could undoubtedly sweep to prove his assertions may be called logic. The poll taxis lip service to democratic principles away State literacy tests, change age re- is no disfranchiser", he writes. Then he attempts to prove quirements for voting, and set up entirely that statement in these words: "It applies to all races alike," soldier citizens who are fighting the bat- new standards for voting in Federal and any person who can qualify for a registration certificate should wish as a good citizen to pay toward the up-o keep of his government as does his fellow voter. The amount of the tax, \$1, could not be a barrier to any person with sufficient intelligence to vote."

As a matter of fact, the right to vote in South Carolina is restricted, in most instances, to white people. The polled tax laws were not established to raise revenue to support the government. Then, too, assuming that the law operates alike against all citizens, that simply proves that white and a colored citizens are being disfranchisedSEP 1 2 1942

If any proof were needed to show that the poll striction because it results in disfran- a weapon of coercion. As matters stand, elect a representative to Congress from a point and chising the poor and lowly—particularly a limited number of individuals serving the number necessary to elect one in a non-poll tax state. 'disfranchiser," look at the number of votes required to ? elect a representative to Congress from a poll tax state and a

one Congressman did not hesitate to that still make payment of poll taxes a ment of ten million citizens in the eight poll tax states.

Charleston S C News & Courle October 21, 1942

Hypocritical South Haters

The Liberalites do not print the truth about the poll tax and they do not wish the public to know it. Some of them are saying that the Fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution requires that the representation of a state in congress be reduced if citizens have their right to vote curtailed, except for participation in rebellion or other crime. By that interpretation, Massachusetts would have lost representation before 1891, as payment of poll tax was a necessary qualification for voting in that state until then. It has been a necessary qualification in other than the eight Southern states.

The voting privilege always has been subject to restrictions in many states, is now, and the restrictions are by no means unisks "The form in them. The literacy tests differ—and that test prevents persons, a few or many,

The registration laws, the forms of the Australian ballot, or booth-voting, in neighboring states may and do operate to restrict the suffrage more in one than another.

Residence in a state three months or six may qualify one to vote, and in another state the term of residence must be a year or two

Diversity of suffrage laws has been the 2

Washington, D; G. Soldier-Vote Bill

State, not the Federal Government, Wiping Out Of Poll Tax First Step for the most numerous branch of the Tribune State legislature." In other words, the Philadelphia, Pa Federal as well as State elections. If In Enfranchising Ten Million that were not so, it would not have heen "shall have the qualifications requisite qualifications of voters. that were not so, it would not have been necessary to amend the Constitution in the co right to vote because of race, color, or from placing discriminatory restrictions upon the right to may qualify one to vote, and in another state the States from denying or abridging the First, the Congress has every right to prevent any state Residence in a state three months or So, if Congress wants to sweep away "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall years.

previous condition of servitude.

restrictive State election laws and regu-shridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the

Diversity of suffrage laws has been

The bill providing 3,1942 soldiers, tution, delegating to the Federal Govern- But it is exceedingly strange that a South

these States cling to this qualified number of individuals serving the poor and lowly—particularly a limited number of individuals serving the poor and lowly—particularly a limited number of individuals serving the poor and lowly—particularly a limited number of individuals serving the poor and lowly—particularly a limited number of individuals serving the number necessary to elect one in a non-poll tax state. The poll tax states are underprivileged Negro voters. Indeed, in our armed forces, halfing from States

The poll tax must go as the first step to the enfranchisse defending of the still make payment of poll taxes agent of ten million citizens in the eight poll tax states. The poll tax states are good to the enfranchisse of the poll tax states are good to take much pride. Arguments of this constitutionally of the law should be for speedy abolition of poll taxes whith us. Meantime, unconstitutional are utterly repugnant to those who remains to those who remains to those who remains a case of a few vides that members of the House and the Southern States to Tederal encroachment of a state in congress from a poll tax state and is the poll tax states. The poll tax states are presentative to cleet one in a non-poll tax states. The poll tax states are presentative to cleet one in a non-poll tax states. The poll tax states are presentative to cleet one in a non-poll tax states. The poll tax states are presentative to cleet one in a non-poll tax states. The poll tax states are presentative to cleet one in a non-poll tax states. The poll tax states are presentative to cleet one in a non-poll tax states. The poll tax states are presentative to cleet one in a non-poll tax states. The poll tax states are presentative to cleet one in a non-poll tax states. The poll tax states are presentative to cleet one in the eight poll tax states. The poll tax states are presentative to cleet a representative to cleet a representa

1942 vot-

be and other, without registration or jump, received on more interfered with content aboractive payment of poll gainingly true that not known to provide a formation of policy with a signature to become law. State laws requisite to exercise of the President's signature to become law. State laws requisite to exercise of the provident of the content of wherever stationed, shall be given the ment the power to determine the newspaper should rely upon the United States Constitution privilege of voting for aspirants to Fed-qualifications for voting in elections to to sustain its position. South Carolina has consistently eral office, without registration or prior Federal office. If the Congress can by flaunted the Constitution at every point where that docuthe President's signature to become law. State laws requiring payment of poll glaringly true that no argument is necessary to prove it.

The major objective of this bill is above taxes as a prerequisite to exercise of the criticism. Everyone who pays more than suffrage, it could undoubtedly sweep to prove his assertions may be called logic. The poll taxe criticism. Everyone who pays more than suffrage, it could undoubtedly sweep to prove his assertions may be called logic. Then he attempts to prove it is no disfranchiser, he writes. Then he attempts to prove it. payment of poll taxes, now awaits only mere enactment abrogate provisions of ment interfered with "white supremacy." That fact is so lations that in effect disfranchise Ameri- United States." The right to vote is among the highest can citizens, it should do it in forthright privileges possessed by a citizen. Surely any interference fashion by an amendment to the Consti- with that privilege is unlawful. SEP 1 21942

sks "The form in them. The literacy tests differ-and A

ment of poll tax was a necessary qualification for voting in that state until then. It has been a necessary qualification in other richards been subject to restrictions in many states.

The voting privilege always has been subject to restrictions are by no means unithat test prevents persons, a few or many.

The registration laws, the forms of the suffrage more in one than another.

The deliberate effort among the so-called the suffrage more in one than another.

The deliberate effort among the so-called The deliberate effort among the so-called The Southern states are "barbarous", especially in their treatment of negroes. Some of the Southern states are applying to them the word "barbarous". The effort is to poison the country with hatred of the South, even as the "Abolitionists" poisoned the country against it when negroes were slaves—as if negroes were not slave in New York state until 1824 and in New Jersey until seventeen years before South Carolina seceded.

These traducers of the South do not want to know that in South Carolina 75,000 news the south Carolina 75,000 news that the south for the south fo

These traducers of the South do not want to know that in South Carolina 75,000 negroes pay an annual poll tax and that not 2,000 of them are in the habit of voting. No

Theodore Gilmore Bilbo has practiced 1937. They wanted the late Senator Pat rhetoric for a living for better the 40 Harrison of Mississippi. Last week, Senator



years, ever since he was a lawyer in Mississippi. When he first came to Washington as a Senator, there were reports that he might to to out-Huey the manyworded Huev Long. Last week, the Sena-tor Ann Mississippi brought all of his wiles with words to bear in a filibuster against an inti-poll tax bill. He piled his desk high with reference books and said he was prepared to talk until Christmas. After two days of talk about politics and population and other things, Senator Bilbo added a postscript: "We've called off Christmas until Dec. 25, 1943."

NOV 27x1 4 45 Kenneth McKellar has been around the Capitol since 1911, in the Senate since 1916. Last week, he saw something he had not seen in his 26 years as a Senator: The Senate Sergeant at Arms showed him a warrant for his arrest to round out a quorum for a vote on the anti-poll tax bill. With Senators Connally, of Texas, and Russell, of Georgia, adding their voices to the uproar, the Tennessee Senator denounced Majority Leader Barkley for ordering issuance of the warrant, demanded that his own name be withdrawn from a round round proposing Senator Barkley for a Supreme Court vacancy. Senator McKellar said the Majority Leader could not do anything with a quorum after he · . nod 27, 1942

William Barkley, was opposed by many Southerners when he ran for the Senate Democratic leader back in

Barkley faced the hottest rebellion he has encountered since he got the job. He was denounced on the floor by Senator Mc-Kellar of Tennessee, encountered expressions of dissatisfaction from many other



Senator Barkley

Southern colleagues. Reason: He was trying to beat down their filibuster against the anti-poll tax bill.



POLL TAX: "AYE" . . Senators Russell, McKellar, Connally

An Open Letter to Sen. Tom Connally

parent that rule by majority wote was ing people felt the same way. going by the boards in the U.S. Sen- Therefore, we carried the lollipop idea ate on the poll tax issue, we on PM cast further. We asked our readers to pass about for some symbol of the public on the childish antics that you and the contempt to which the Senate and its others were going through and to select

lollipop, as the thing that best symbol- of all. ized the state to which representative You, sir, won that distinction by the government was falling in the hands of votes of our readers. A giant lollipop yourself and your fellow Senators. We signifying your selection will be forsuggested to our readers that they send warded immediately. suckers to you and your associates-you, The particular performance which tax by democratic, majority vote-as ex- of the Senate last Wednesday, in which pressions of their personal feeling. Suck- you publicly taunted Sen. George W. ers for Senators, we called the campaign, Norris because he had been defeated in the hope that some of you who were for re-election by the people of Neengaged so busily in upsetting the foun- braska, after long and honorable service dation of our form of government-rule in the Senate. Nov. 24114 2 by the majority openly expressed—would You, who never have won an election be made to realize the enormity of your at which all your constituents over 21

a sucker to a Senator of the United from the wishes of the people of your States. And this fight was not humorous, state by the poil tax, were public, but deadly serious. You and your little miliating a man who didn't and wouldn't minority associates from the poll tax use a dollar price tag—the poll tax—on the poll tax use a ballot box to perpetuate himself in were never more serious in your lives office. than you were when you made the de-that you would not permit the rule of the majority, either in your home cision that you would not permit the rule of the majority, either in your home wishes of the people or the votes of their state of Texas-where the poll tax preelected Senators to decide this issue. On vents it—or in the U. S. Senate—where our part we were just as serious—for we your filibuster prevented it—were ridiknew, as you must have, that this was culing one of the great statesmen of one of the tests where Democracy itself Democracy. You, who won election by was on trial. Nov. 24. 11172

lected, but the actions of yourself and cratic electorate.

U. S. Senate and wouldn't permit even discussion of the anti-poll tax bill itself.

We were ashamed of you and of the Senate itself for such an exhibition, and A few days ago, when it became ap-there is every evidence that most think-

members were making themselves liable. one of you to wear the dubious crown We hit upon the all-day sucker, the of Senator Lollipop as the most childish

who were pledged to prevent the Sen- won you nomination and assured your ate from deciding the issue of the poll election, was your debate on the floor

betrayal. It goes without saying that years of age were allowed to vote-thanks betrayal. It goes without saying that years of age were allowed to vote—thanks we failed.

Possibly we failed because our symbol ator who won his seat for 40 years at was wrong. There is, inherently, something humorous about a lollipop, somepart of his adult constituents were althing ludicrous about the idea of giving lowed to vote. You, who were insulated a guelter to a Senator of the United from the wishes of the people of your

a vote of only 15 per cent of the people There was this drawback of a humor- in your state, insulted a man who took ous connotation to the symbol we se- his chances before a completely demo-

your poll tax associates gave it an espe-you, sir, win the award, with all that so gold validity on another score. For a it stands for, and rightly. You are the cial validity on another score. For a it stands for, and rightly. You are the lollipop is a symbol of childishness, too. victor, not only in this, but in your larger Which made it an ideal token, of the fight to keep the dollar tag on the ballot juvenile exhibition that you and the box in the South and prevent 10,000,000 50 3 others gave during the long days when Americans from having a hand in our you stopped short the business of the Democratic government. You have won # 20

Congress Nominees the right of self-protection by the orderly processes of law. Cheered in 1st, 3d.

BY HAROLD SMITH.

congressional passage of the soldier vor, as he has done in other King followed an established custom and thing yet seen in the capitol and Senators Norris (Independent) of vote bill containing an amendment ex. Dawson struggles, his friends pointed issued cards to the Rev. Powell empting soldiers from eight southern out.

SEP 20102 "and party."

The now dead bill, sponsored by thing yet seen in the capitol and Senators Norris (Independent) of so incensed Dr. Powell, he immedi-Nabraska and Pepper (Democrat) ately went to Senator Wagner who for Florida, would abolish the poll

201946 attention.

King Praises Amendment.

poll tax amendment, while it applies Springfield Sunday. The resolution to call their senators from

the Democrats die by default to be war from first hand experience. He The guard spotting the senator, last night—and with it died the oublican sponsorship could have tion that said, in part: forced this provision's passage.

The amendment was a master rades in arms to examine the war ately. Mr. Brown was then speak obsequies will be held Monday by stroke by a real statesman and an records of the men who wrote theing his mind to the guard,

Prescott Adds Acclaim.

ney Patrick B. Prescott Jr.

has created a sensation among colored party. people all over the country," Prescott Daily World

"It is the most important social and Atlanta. political document in the lives of the colored people since the 15th amend-OWCH AT ment. The right of free suffrage is

"The amendment's passage means FAC that Sen. Brooks will carry every colored locality in the state for the Republican party in November."

City Hall May Drop Dickerson.

Another straw in the fair G. O. P. Intensification of G. O. P. effort in wind in the 1st was the report that the 1st and 3d congressional districts the city hall Democrats have decided WASHINGTO of the south and southwest sides fol-to dump Ald. Earl B. Dickerson [2d] Rev. A. Clayton Powell, city coun lowed the news last week that elec-in next year's aldermanic elections cilman from New York City and tion results in Maine and other points This was seen as a move inspired by several ministers visiting Washing- party in Washington, it was a The procedure agreed to last in the nation show a strong Republic former Ald. William L. Dawson, the ton for the final vote on the antian resurgence. This same swing to Democratic congressional nomineepoll tax bill, experienced difficulty the G.O.P has been increasingly evi-who switched his party allegiance in in the Senate wing when they atdent/in the Cook county congressional 1939 to become Democratic committee tempted to gain entance to the galdistricts now held by the Democrats, man of the 2d ward.

Dickerson is an old foe of Dawson Rev. Mr. Powell and a group of leaders have reported.

Marked group. At Union Station, a night, precisely the arrangement police officer walked up to Rev. which was upset by the objection of Senator Chandler (Democrat) of the Capitol Building, a matter of Kentucky, Thursday, formalized about ten minutes walk. Rev. Pow-leaders have reported.

Dickerson is an old foe of Dawson Rev. Mr. Powell and a group of the filibusterers, made up principal to the filibusterers and the filibusterers and the filibusterers are the filibusterers.

vote bill containing an amendment ex Dawson struggles, his friends pointed issued cards to the Rev. Powell so incensed Dr. Powell, he immedi-Nabraska, and Pepper (Democrat) empting soldiers from eight southern out.

SEP 201002 "and party."

When takes to the gallery acqualify as voters.

The poll tax amendment was in inee in the big 3d district that takes his first group were denied entroduced and fought to passage in in most of the southwest side and trance to the interesting session.

The senate by Sen. Wayland Brooks, nearby Cook county suburbs, also saw A careful search was made of each over the frantic protests of admin in the Brooks amendment a big boost person, but when the guards saw Washington Post is tration bigwigs. Colored spokesmen of his excellent chance of unseating the inscription on the cards, they washington, D; C.

The signers were Senators Bark
The signers were Senators Bark-

to let the poll tax issue die of in-ties, told members of the 15th Ward stairs where they were told to get Wednesday that he was in full and re-enter as if they were com-Former State Sen. William E. King, hearted accord with a resolution by ing in fresh. While on the Senate the Republican nominee for congress the Illinois Republican Service Men's level, the party ran into Edgar G. from the 1st, declared that the Brooks league at its state convention in Brown. Mr. Brown advised them to all races, will most benefit colored which Busbey helped draft, indorsed chamber and explain the difficulty. voters who heretofore have been kept the G. O. P. state platform, praised At this pjoint, Senator Arthur C. from the polls by the poll tax provi. Gov. Green and urged the reelection Capper of Kansas, a member of the national board of the NAACP,

of Sen. Brooks. "My people look upon the Brooks Busbey described Brooks and others passed. He was hailed and asked to amendment as the first congressional high on the Republican slate as come to the assistance of the goup redress of Negro disfranchisement in "Belleau Wood minded men" who which wanted to hear all of the inmany, many years," King said. "They can best act in the interest of our teresting proceedings. Senator Caphave seen too many token moves by fighting forces because they knowper spoke to the guard.

lieve that anything but powerful Re-emphasized a paragraph in the resolu-answered him in a tart manner, anti-poll tax bill. "As service men we ask our com-this please." Capper left immedimentary resurrection, the funeral telling the senator, "let me handle

astute parliamentarian. It absolutely platform of the Democratic party—turned and told Brown, "We'll take arrangements prescribed in a gen-assures what previously was a strong Kelly, Nash, Fisher, Sullivan, Mc-you down stairs and show you what lemen's agreement openly arrived likelihood—that the 1st district will. likelihood—that the 1st district will Keough, Adamowski, Hodes—not one a blackout is." It is reported Mr at and entered into the record with return decisively to the Republican man with an honorable discharge for Brown was denied entry to the gal-the consent of all Senator present service to his country in time of war." lery following this, although heexcept two irreconcilables from Success for Thomas J. Downs, was seen occupying a seat whileeach side of the painful seven-day Another colored leader in the 1st G. O. P. nominee in the 2d district, the debate was going on. fight.

in the 1st district expressed their Congressman Edward A. Kelly this refused to permit the party to enconviction that the Brooks strategy year.

had defeated the Democrats' intention Busbey, a leader in veterans' activities. Instead they were sent down-

Republican Women's club last individual cards; to leave the build-Agree to Deal egislation Appears Dead for Present Session of Congress

> Post Staff Writer The Senate fillbuster expired

who hailed the Brooks amendment who is running against Ald. William Rev. Powell and his group final- The arrangements included proas a boon to his race which will boost A. Rowan [10th] for the seat fromly made their way back to the gal-vision for Senate acceptance of a Republican stock among Negroes which Congressman Raymond S. Mc-lery floor where they were halted motion for cloture—the dreaded everywhere in the nation was Attor Keough is retiring, was predicted in while another bumptious guard told "gag" rule by .. hich the chamber the August issue of The Republican, a while woman in the party, a Mrs only four times in its history has "The Brooks ban on the poll tax national magazine of the G. O. P. Guggenheim, she was not to goshut off debate—but the procedure with that crowd. Mrs. Guggenheimwas initiated only because it was refused to move and stayed withknown that the rule will be de-the party. If the group was segregated in a that the bill will be shelved for portion of the gallery after somethe life of the present Congress. others had been moved to let the To Vote on Cloture

party in. Immediately after the poll \ tax The filibuster-ending agreement bill was killed, Rev. Powell and his also stipulated that the Senate will party walked out. Not knowing vote on cloture at 1 p. m. Monday who Powell was, a guard leaned and that, meantime, intervening

over and said to him, "You know debate on the bill and all amend-these Negroes get excited to easy." ments that may be offered to it Walking behind Powell was a will be equally divided among prostripling of about 18, in uniform ponents and opponents by their As he followed the group, he bared respective leaders, Senator Bark-The his revolver, placing it in such aley of Kentucky, the Democratic position as to be readily drawn. floor chief, and Senator Connally

From the very arrival of the (Democrat) of Texas. marked group. At Union Station, a night, precisely the arrangement

There was special jubilation in the and literally snatched the council seat some ten or twelve New Yorkers his party directly to the offices of the filibusterers, made up princi-1st district where the bulk of the from the latter in 1939. Thus released visited the office of Senator Wagcity's vote is concentrated. This high from his obligations to the machine, ner and obtained visitors gallery
optimism sprang from the immediate Dickerson will be free to swing his cards. Instead of issuing cards inresponse shown by colored voters to strong personal influence in King's fa dividually, the Senator's secretary was manhandled surpasses any—The now dead bill, sponsored by

The signers were Senators Barkley, Wagner of New York, Guffey of Pennsylvania, Van Nuys of Indiana, Thomas of Oklahoma, Pepper, Murdock of Utah, Mead of New York, Herring of Iowa, Kilgore of West Virginia and Truman of Missouri (all Democrats), and Davis of Pennsylvania, Burton of Ohio and Capper of Kansas (Republicans) and Norris.

THE POLL TAX DEBATE

We are indebted to Congressman Cox of Georgia for his illuminating analysis of the philosophy of the unreconstructed white South in regard to the vote at last week's American Town Meeting of the Air.

The Georgia/Congressman made it quite clear that poll tax or no poll tax, the Democratic party of the South has sufficient devices for keeping Negroes from exercising the right of suffrage guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, and is/using them.

There is first the "white primary" which effectively bars most Negroes from the polls, secondly the "educational test," which even a black Einstein dould not pass some people down South have proved themselves as adept as the Nazis.

The anti-Poll Tax Bill has passed the House of Repover Japanese and Germans, will probably so disrupt leg- ern representation. islative procedure that it eventually will have to be dropped.

Senators which has repeatedly wrecked the Federal anti-racy. lynching bill after having passed the lower House.

Passage of the Pepper bill abolishing the poll tax is desirable, of course, but let us not delude ourselves that Birmingham, Ala. those still fighting the Civil War will not find other means of defying the Federal authority in the matter of voting To the Editor The New OCT 18 1942

Much is being said and written about the

It would be much more effective for Negro organizapoll tax these days, and that just prior to the
general election in November. Why has a state
the Geyer bill which would abolish the
passage of a law reducing the representation in Congress to vote. There are only two restrictions in the

poll tax these days, and that just prior to the
general election in November. Why has a state
the Geyer bill which would abolish the
poll tax law in eight Southern States, but
however, if passed, will be another indictof those States which abridge the right of any male (or Constitution of the United States that have a a fair-minded Congress should need only ment of those in Washington who would female) citizen to vote in a Federal election.

The 14th Amendment is very clear on this, saying:

1-All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed, But when the right to Vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such maie citizens shall bear to the whole number

of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

With the inclusion of females in accordance with the provisions of the 19th Amendment, it is obvious that the rights of Negroes are fully protected by this Amendment and that only Federal legislation to implement it is necessary.

A law reducing the number of Southern Representatives in Washington in proportion to actual number of voters would hit exactly where it should hit. And while it would not create any more Negro votes, it would prevent the Southern States from disfranchising Negroes and at the same time counting them in obtaining representation in the Congress.

Whereas Southern Representatives constitute apif semi-illiterate examiners did not want him to, and proximately one-third of the members of the lower House, finally there is the terror, a familiar device at which this representation would be cut to anywhere from onesixth to one-tenth, and the unwarranted influence of the South in national affairs would be accordingly reduced.

So even if the Pepper anti-Poll Tax bill should/miraresentatives and is now buried in the Senate Judiciary culously pass the Senate, let us not be lulled into belief Committee where it is likely to remain for some time, but that the problem of Negro disfranchisement is that ended, even when it comes to the floor of the Senate, the filibus- but rather insist that the 14th Amendment be rigidly enter of Senators determined to win over Negroes, if not forced through another and stronger law cutting South-

That is the way to get at the root of an evil which It has been the filibustering of these same Southern is undermining the whole structure of American democ-

Age-Herald

bearing on the present (political)issue:

to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the within the framework of the Constitution. Washington Post United States or by any state on account of That argument was offered the other day W. shington. race, color, or previous condition of servitude." (Art. 15, Sec. 1.)

Now, will you please tell us what the levy of a poll tax by the state on every person who who told the House that the Geyer bill is casts a ballot has to do with "race, color, or previous condition of servitude"? This tax applies to Gentiles, Jews, Catholics, Protestants, Constitution, when It was founded, gave Italians, Greeks, Russians, Poles (citizens), Ne- the States certain rights and one of these all smiles and basking in comfort The only exception I know of, the only discrimination? was the right for each State to determine highest legislative body in the crimination I know of, is as to the first American—the American Indian. He is disqualified in his reservation, though we took his lands elections. groes-all alike. Where is the discrimination? and drove him from his happy hunting grounds An honorable and brave race is that of the Indian! Yet he is a ward of the United States. Ing the radicals, the Society for the Ad-We haven't heard of any politicians getting on their tiptoes about that, and we haven't heard of any newspapers expatiating anent the Indian and his rights. You may sum up the whole business in one word—selfishness. There are two powerful levers that move men in this bill, preferring strife to sorely needed harworld—(a) fear, (b) self-interest.

2. "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of

What has the levy of a poll tax to do with sex, if you please, regardless of color? Where is the conflict between the levy of a poll tax by a state and the federal constitution? Where is there any violation of the federal constitution by the levy of a poll tax by a state? You have precious few state rights left, and you had better try and hold onto the little you

"The poll tax mentioned in this article shall be one dollar and fifty cents upon each male inhabitant of the state, over the age of 21 years, and under the age of 45 years." (Ala. Cons., Art. 8, Sec. 194.)

Is there discrimination in the above section? This section authorizes the Legislature to increase the maximum age to not more than 60 years. It does not authorize any change in the amount of poll tax, and this section does not levy a tax on female voters, nor is the Legislature, under Sec. 194, authorized to levy a poll tax on female voters.

"All poll taxes collected in this state shall be applied to the support of the public schools in the respective counties where collected." (Ala. Cons., Art. 14, Sec. 259.),

Does anyone oppose poll taxes on the above grounds as to schools? I want you politicians to observe that it does not say white schools, bust just schools.

Gadsden, Ala.

Some Would Destroy

Dothan. Ala , Eagle

October 2,-1942

1. "The right of citizens of the United States one to convince it that such a law is not rather destroy than uphold the Constitution.

That argument was offered the other day Washington, D; C. by Representative Sam Hobbs, of Alabama,

The Congressional zealots who are courtvancement of the Colored People, and those who constantly bait the South, however, will press for a vote to enact the Geyer them a salary to do it.

mony in these perilous times.

Theoretically, Congress is supposed to There are many logical arguments against protect the rights of States instead of fur-

Poll Tax Legislation

We hear a lot about giving aid and comfort to the enemy these

Well the enemy surely must be when they read of members of the democratic elections.

But the tragic part of it (not to the enemy) is that thousands of men are dying for a county that not only elects and allows persons of that type to make its laws, but pays

CHARLES A. ROGERS. Washington, Nov. 14.

Using Feet But Not Heads

Too many persons have jumped into the poll tax fight with both feet but without using the head, and now comes the distinguished Senator issues and abilities. Norris doing the same thing.

Observing the success of the anti-poll tax forces in getting through the measure under which the right to vote is given all persons in the armed forces reserdles of their debts to the states in the matter of poll taxes, he insists that the battle be carried to a point where the thing will be unanimous.

Thus the racial equality zealots in Washington, who are forgetting everything else, including the war, in the effeorts to please Negro politicians, make fresh progress.

And what does it all mean, quite aside from the dire results that will be witnessed when scores of counties in the South, where white persons are greatly outnumbered, begin to elect colored officials?

It means the most decisive and ruinous blow have arrived at the real point of interest yet delivered at the gravely weakened structure in the bill to permit the soldiers to vote. of state rights. Members of the Congress are, first of all, representatives of the states, and it was never contemplated under the Constitution Montgomery, Ala. that the federal government would seek to interfere with the manner of their selection, this
properly being regarded as purely a state metproperly being regarded as purely a state mat- Advertiser relative to poll tax. The framter. Now these zealots would break down this ers of the Constitution of the United States rule and presently will be wanting to regulate left the qualifications as to who should vote elections of every nature, from Constable to for members of Congress with the several Congressman.

to a man, not only because it is violative of a great tion declares, shall be composed of members Constitutional principle, but because success of the several states, and Section 2 of Article 1 the movement means that a number of them will of the Constitution specially directs that the be succeeded by colored persons and they will voters in each state shall have the qualificanot like that any more than the average South- tions requisite for the electors of the most erner will like it.

Now is the time for them to speak up and do fications for voters in any state. it in thunder tones.

Ozark, Ala., Star October 1, 1942

About Soldier Voting

The bill permitting vote by soldiers at home and abroad was dictated by two frations. The first of these was a resture of appreciation to the men standing and falling for us on the danger lines. The other consideration is not so worthy, the elimination of the poll tax as a voting requirement.

As for the soldier votes, the proposition is not practical. Votes by the boys who are far afield are possibly out of the question. Votes by the boys in training camps at home are not much more feas-

ible. The soldiers lose touch and interest after a brief period and, should they go to the trouble, their vote likely would be on prejudice or emotions rather than on

Actual accomplishment of the bill will system is entering its final stage. An be the blow that kills the poll tax. In historic victory has been won by the this north-south issue, party lines are people in forcing the Pepper-Geyer hands full at the moment. crossed. Both democrats and republicans anti-poll tax bill out of the Senate judiwant to do away with the poll tax for its ciary committee. Now it must be appeal to the negro vote, which means passed by the Senate. the balance between victory and defeat in many nothern states.

In the North the poll tax is regarded as a bar to the Negro vote and so a discrimination against the race. Actually Negroes must be mobilized from coast it is no more discrimination agianst the to coast to enter the struggle for the negroes than against the whites. Next we will have an attempt to force the democratic party in Alabama and other Southern states to open the primaries to the Negroes, and so we

Advertiser

states. The United States senators were to be elected by the several state legislatures.

Southern representatives should fight this thing chosen every second year by the people of numerous branch of the state legislature. The Congress is given no power to set up quali-Camp Hill, Ala. LYMAN WARD

Chicago Defender Chicago. Illinois

POLL TAX MUST GO

The fight to smash the Poll Tax

The debate around the bill will be viciously sharp. But the people can force its passage. This is not a Negro issue. It is a national issue. Yet Pol! Tax system rests upon a founda- favors the anti-poll-tax bill "because I do not tion of jim-crowism, segregation and terror, all of which will be greatly weakened by the smashing of the tax.

If the anti-fascist forces of America can destroy this system of disfranchisement and institution of corruption, a magnificent war victory will have been won. been won.

Wires, letters, even telephone calls should be made to your senators. If they are home campaigning, send delegations to see them.

Go see party leaders demanding that they publicly state their position. Get resolutions to the Senate President, greatest mockery of the democratic principle Henry A. Wallace.

be smashed. The war has put America in a position to extend its democratic institutions. The Poll Tax must go. That is a major necessity for winning the war.

Washington Post Washington, D; C.

Mr. Barkler's Mor

istering Senate on the rampage, Majority Leader Barkley has his have no interject any thought which desire drastic might embarrass him in taking action to curb this irresponsible performance in wartime. But we do hope that, without too much delay, he will answer the challenge flung at him by filibustering Senator Bilbo.

Senator Barkley had explained that he believe that it is in harmony or in consonance with our theory of democracy, under which we can tell a man to shoulder a gun, fight, and die for his country to tell him that he cannot vote without paying a poll tax." To this Mr. Bilbo replied on Saturday that Senator Barkley has been in Congress for 30 years, serving in two wars, and yet he has never "opened his mouth or made a move" to give voting rights to the people of the District. Surely the Majority Leader will not let such gross inconsistency stand.

Unquestionably the Capital itself is the in this country today. The pell taxes col-If a filibuster is attempted it must lected by eight Southern States are a very mild infringement upon the concept of government by the people compared to the total disfranchisement of this great American city, now the headquarters of a worldwide fight for democracy. The Democratic Party recognized this absurd contradiction of precept by practice when it pledged itself in 1940 to restore the vote to Washingtonians. What has the majority leader of the Senate done to carry out that pledge? This is the only jurisdiction in the entire country which is wholly under Federal control. Yet it is as devoid of self-government as Hitler's Germany. Congress would do well to set its own house in order before tying itself into knots in an effort to force the States to adopt modern democratic practices. How about it, Mr. Barkley?

Advertiser Montgomery, ala.

WHO IS OBSTRUCTING?

What about these cries from directions that a few Southern senators they would have to bear the responsibility, the Democratic caucus met to select a sucare impeding the war effort by obstructive tactics in the United States Senate? Can it be true that these men ale aiding the enemy by utilizing congressiona time purposes?

These questions raise another: Who is more to blame, those who try to impose an injustice, or those who resist it?

A great and fundamental principle is involved in the fight made by Southern senaters to prevent Congress from eliminating the poll tax as a requisite for voting. The right or propriety of the poll tax itself is not the issue. The poll tax is purely incidental to the main issue: Has Congress the right or authority to define the qualifications of voters in the various states? The Southern senators, with the silent sympathy and aid incidentally of Senators from a good many other states, are bearing the burden and heat of the day by their declaration that Congress has no such right or authority, and their determination to prevent Congress from exercising such unconstitutional prerogative.

There are certain groups in the national Congress, spurred on by race-conscious and class-conscious elements of our population, which thought the time had come to make political capital out of the poll tax issue, and kick the Constitution around in doing so. Why not? Nobody would be affected but eight Southern states anyway, so why not make a Roman holiday of it, and throw clawing in defense of a special privilege them to the lions?

When the members of these groups made their intentions known they had pienty of warning that these Southern states would Tennessee, screaming his threats against not be kicked around in any such Tashion, the majority leader and going to every They were told that the Southern senators length an aroused puerile malice could think would never submit to such imposition without a bitter fight; that such an unjust and lawless disregard of the Constitution would the democratic principle. never be permitted until all the legal re- Mr. BARKLEY may not suit Mr courses had been exhausted. They were as leader now, but Mr. McKellar has done told that by bringing up the subject they a good deal to vindicate the judgment of

would interfere with necessary war legis- President Roosevelt when he indicated his various lation; that if such interference resulted, confidence in the Kentucky Senator before

invoked. More, than a week has passed about "Dear Alben" lose some of their since the subject was brought to the Samuel flavor these days. since the subject was brought to the Senate The spectacle which has been presented floor. For an entire week the Senators in the Senate chamber this week should from eight states have utilized every legis- arouse the people to wrath equal to that lative weapon at their command to stop which scorched the little group of willful the imposition. In their anger and chagrin men in 1917. Now as then, the great govthe advocates of the raid on the Constidered, as Woodrow Wilson put it, helpless tution now charge these Southern senators and contemptible. But the willful men of with aiding the foreign enemy by their 1917 at least acted in devotion to a prindelaying tactics.

among their voting requirements may knew they were putting their political lives decide to make changes in their laws decide to make changes in their laws. How is it possible to believe, in the light Three Southern states have already elimi- of their records, that it is any principle of nated the poll tax requirement. Another states' rights which motivates, for example, is upon the point of doing so. It may be men like McKellar and Bilbo? They are that all of them will make changes and fighting for the poll tax because it is a that the Federal Government does have modifications as the years pass and conditions make it desirable. But, whatever Washington has never seemed more reaction these states take in the future, and mote from the country than it does now. its opponents as if it were solely whatever their attitude toward the poll tax There is something wanting in an atmos- a device to disfranchise a particular itself, they are united in their resentment phere in which the McKellars and the racial group. The use of the poll tax of the effort of Congress to take over a Bilbos dare to stage their tantrums and for such a purpose cannot be defended. function exercised from the beginning of particle and the segment of particle and the derended. the government by the states. Suffrage far-flung fronts are giving their lives for voice in the expenditure of public funds qualifications, subject to the specific limi-this country. tations embraced in the Constitution are and must remain, a function of the states, the Senate could put an end to this mon- a very strong defense can be made with such variations as the states in their strous indecency. Mr. BARKLEY cannot win of the poll tax. As J. S. Mill wrote in wisdom see fit to impose

The Senate's Spine Needs Stiffening
Small men kikking and squayling and

that has perpetuated them in dffice only serve to emphasize the superior quality and dignity of Senator BARKLEY. The performance in particular of Senator McKellar of of, has made possible, by sharp contrast, an indelible impression of Mr. BARKLEY'S manliness, his courage and his devotion to the democratic principle.

Now the delaying tactics have been cessor to Joe Robinson in 1937. The jibes

ciple, a pacifistic principle, no matter how States which still retain the poll tax wrong-headed it may have been, and they

office and keeps them there.

legislative rules, during hours when men on to insure that those who demand a

the fight alone, and it appears from here his book on representative government that his colleagues have allowed him to in 1860: "The assembly which votes bear far more than his share of the heat and the taxes, either general or local, should the burden. The people need to bestir be elected exclusively by those who pay themselves. They need to insist upon more something toward the taxes imposed. Senate determination, more Senate emula- Those who pay no taxes, disposing by tion of Mr. BARKLEY's superb example. New York Times

New York, N. Y.

Justifying a Filibusia

Opposition to Poll-Tax Repeal Is He

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: It seems to me that if a filibuster is ever justified it is justified now in the opposition of Senators to the repeal of the poll tax in Southern States.

(1) This was an ill-advised time to faise the poll-tax issue. The issue has absolutely nothing to do with the prosecution of the war

(2) The Administration is trying to rush this change through a lame-duck Congress in the justified fear that it would be far more difficult to get it through the new Congress, just elected, with a fresh mandate from the people.

(3) The proposed law to force individual States to repeal their poll taxes is plainly unconstitutional. The Constitution clearly leaves it to the States to determine the qualification of voters (Art. I, Sec. 2, and the Seventeenth Amendment). It is as much a duty of Congress not to violate the Constitution in the laws it passes as it is of the courts to pass upon such violations. Unfortunately, we are morally certain, on the basis of the precedents it has already established, that the present Supreme Court, notwithstanding the plain clauses of the Constitution above cited, will emerge with the conclusion not they may impose a poll tax.

(4) The poll tax is represented by should be asked to make some direct A determined majority of two-thirds of and visible contribution to those funds their votes of other people's money, have every motive to be lavish and none to economize."

HENRY STUART CLARK. New York, Nov. 18, 1942.

New York Times New York. N.

McKellar Blames Leader for Quorum Arrest and Savs It 'Besmirched' Record

FILIBUSTER'S FOURTH

Southerners Have the **Jo**urnal Amended and One Recites Georgia's War History By FREDERICK R. BARKLEY

which tax the right to vote for can- twenty-one. didates for Federal office succeed- "And yet this man has me arwhich would abrogate such taxa- after he got it."

Using the fourth device pulled from their bag of parliamentary journal of the previous day's proceedings, to the same end for iniquitous measure." nearly two weeks more.

Senator McKellar upon his party spoken since Saturday, Mr. McKeleader, Senator Barkley, because lar said: quorum calls. Mr. McKellar said to confer with my new leader, Sen- ate debate might lead the Souththis action, for which he blamed ator Connally. I expect to occupy ern States to repeal the poll taxes Mr. Barkley, had "besmirched" a my regular seat for many years by their own action. lifelong record on which there was to come."

while he had compiled from rec-flights of opposition Senators from ords provided by Senate attaches the chamber to prevent a quorum the names of eight members who as like "the exodus from Egypt."
were in town but not in Senate at"But the people who made that tendance and moved that they be exodus had a real leader who led brought into the chamber, it was them to the promised land," he the Senate, not he, which ordered shouted. "Our so-called leader is this action.

McKellar Assails Colleague

Standing at his seat next to the majority leader, Mr. McKellar In reply, Mr. Barkley said it was

shouted that as the result of Sat-always unfortunate when legislaurday's action he had removed his tion turned on personalities. name from a joint Senatorial letter "What I did Saturday was not

to President Roosevelt which he aimed at any of my colleagues," composed only last week, asking he said quietly. "It was my duty the President to nominate Mr. under the Senate rules to obtain Barkley for the Supreme Court's quorum, unless indeed we wanted to notify the nation that the Senvacancy.

His face flushed with indigna- ate is impotent to act—an idea

one roll-call vote.

tion, an undebatable move which

must be voted on early tomorrow.

who can gain the floor can move to

tion, he also recalled that when which the Senate rejected. there was a contest for the ma- "But I don't intend to be goaded, jority leadership six years ago be-into animosity or resentment tween Mr. Barkley and the late against any member of this body, Senator Harrison he had voted and even the Senator from Tennessee. worked for Mr. Barkley and that It may be only a coincidence that Mr. Barkley had won by only one most of the eight absentees cited in Saturday's order were opponents

shouted, "my vote which I switched have been the same if they had mitted to pass its final days in peace from my dear lifelong friend, Pat all been for it."

"The only heritage my respected party could/survive was to tax the

Warns He Won't Give In

"Being called a filibusterer holds But then any poll-tax supporter tricks, the Southerners kept the no terrors for me," he shouted at tic, reading and correcting the ter to the last breath and by every he fancies.

Commenting on reports that he

At another point, he said that In reply, Mr. Barkley said that Mr. Barkley had referred to the

> leading us straight into the Republican party."

Barkley Explains Action

Washington Post Washington, D; C.

Filibuster Bitterness Lingers

Education Aid Bill Threatens Final Peace in 77th Congress

Robert De Vore oost Staff Writer

The question of whether the Sev Charleston S C. News & Courier "And that was my vote," he of this bill, but my action would enty-Seventh Congress is to be peror must face yet another contro-Harrison, to the man who has now Then, turning to the issues in versy may be decided today in a The effort in congress to abolish the poll Democratic Leader Barkley.

State educational systems.

ment stopped on Monday with vic- governors?

Georgia's history in all the wars of ence or caucus.

the past for the hour or more necmess until disposed of.

Mr. Barkley said today thatt the that seriously offended Senators pepper's bill are out for the pauper vote.

bill's supporters would make the who felt they had sacrificed per Of course men in their senses know that the poll tax issue. The Steering"chaw terbacker".

Committee is a majority mechanism on policy and by summoning it purchasable. Barkley has indicated that he is anxious to restore harmony.

Legislation to provide payment for overtime work for 40 per cent of Government workers who cannot be paid overtime under existing law, also is on the Senate calendar, and its backers are clamoring for action.

Barkley was reported several days ago as being willing to have the pay bill called up Monday.

October 17, 1942

The Obvious Hypocrisy

turned against me and had me ar- the bill, Mr. Barkley declared that meeting of the Senate Steering tax as a qualification for voting is made in if the only way the Democratic Committee falled yesterday by the time of stress and excitement of war by the New Dealers as a part of their campaign father left me was the admonition: right of poor people to vote for the fifty years as a man and twenty-six years as a Senator I thought I had kept it clear average party could survive was to tax the party could survive was to tax the The committee, summoned to abolish the states, to destroy the republic map, the Senate's legislative program for the balance of the Congress which expires January 3, formed person knows that the poll tax has thought I had kept it clean, even ing were first to demand reading may vote for peace, but if it does it formed person knows that the poll tax has to the matter of attendance in the of the journal of yesterday's pro-Senate. Why, even in the last year ceedings and then to move to of Southern Senators intent on in the South. In a general election in South WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Sena- I have been absent from only eight amend it by inserting the names of getting action on highly contro. Carolina about 100,000 persons usually vote, of the 267 roll-calls, while Senator all Senators who did not answer versial legislation authorizing 300 and of these not more than 1,000 or 2,000 are tors from eight Southern States Barkley has been absent from the day's nine quorum calls and million dollars in Federal grants to negroes, although from 75,000 to 100,000 negroes pay poll taxes regularly.

Senator Russell, who operated Barkley's move clearly was in Where is the nitwit who imagines that a ed today for the fourth successive rested and brought here to give the scheme, moved to include the the direction of healing the wounds grown man who cannot raise one dollar or day in blocking efforts to bring up him a quorum - something he names oof absentees on only one of and bridging the intra-party schism two dollars to pay for the support of the the recently passed House measure couldn't do anything with even these calls. As the day ended, Mr. caused by the bitter anti-poll tax public schools is a man of judgment and Barkley moved to take this mo- feud which a cease-firing agree responsibility fit to choose congressmen and

tory for a Southern-led filibuster. However, by converting the pauper class Bitterness engendered during the into a voting class, the number of persons Senate in session more than five another point, pounding the adhours, during which nothing was joining desk of Mr. Barkley, who accomplished. They said they call for determination of matters of and by other ways the New Deal has been Mr. Russell today spoke on legislative policy by party confer-hiring populations of such districts as Har-

lem and Chicago's Second ward to vote for Barkley called up legislation to it. No one in congress offers evidence that outside of the parliamentary vesterday because he wanted to change to move effectively to make the poll tax requirement the poll fax requirement for voting has dis-Outside of the parliamentary yesterday because he wanted to manoeuvrings, the chief event of the day was a personal attack by the day was a personal attack by whom it is reported he has not senator McKellar upon his party. The following in Federal elections, at tranchised negroes. The only people that the poll-tax bill the pending business until disposed of.

the Senate ordered his "arrest" on "No, my riends in the press gal- best fight for it that they could sonal inclinations to go along on Of course men in their senses know that Saturday for failing to respond to lery, I just moved over temporarily and even if they failed, the Sent-Administration measures and were one dollar or two dollar poll tax disdeserving of better treatment on francises no man worth the proverbial

Of course a pauper vote is likely to be

Atlanta, Ga. Poll/Tax Rillory

Time was of the essence. That was known by supporters of the Pepper-Geyer bill to abolish in Federal elections the poll tax levied by eight Southern States. The House had passed the measure only after the petition of 218 representatives forced Rules Committee (Newsweek, Oct. 26) of how completely silly and antiquated was the SenNow, unless the Senate approved before to do is consider what might
the 77th Congress ended on Jan. 2, the bill have happened to the African
would die.

Last week Senate proponents and opcommanded by Generals Eisenhower. Clark Petton and Dec

ponents of the anti-poll-tax measure little, the invasion had been squared off in their fight against time. By commanded by U. S. Senators. Monday the opponents claimed the initial Supposing Senator Dear Alben victory. In three sessions devoted to the W. Barkley of Paducah, Ky., had measure, poll-tax senators prevented it General Eisenhower. Supposing even from being called up for debate by a Senator the Hon. Wall Doxey series of Parliamentary maneuvers. At theof Holly Springs, Miss., had been first session they raised points of order given the job of preliminary Overruled, they appealed. That gave Sen. General Clark. Supposing command of the ar-

a chance to show signs of beginning his Whataman Bilbo of Poplarville, Miss., instead of long-threatened filibuster. The Senate recessed.

At the second session the Senate lacked of to Gen. Jimmy Doolittle. Comparison is made a quorum—49 members. When absent senter show the futility of Senate procedure.

ators ignored requests to report, the chair resorted to a rare Senate rule last used in 1928 during the Boulder Dam fight. The sergeant-at-arms was ordered to arrest gies to the Congressional Record:

"The cause of victory of the United Nations has been seriously impaired in the eyes of millions of America's allies," said meeting would run something like this—with apolo-the Committee's statement.

"We say to the American people now and bring in eight senators known to be in Washington. Two of these arrived of their own volition. Meanwhile other stragglers came in, to a total of 48 present in the chamber. And Sen. Kenneth McKellar of Ier.

Tennessee was actually arrested at his Tennessee was actually arrested at his Detail and brought in making 49 Senator quorum.

GENERAL BARKLEY: I move that we promatical the property of the Model and the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns and the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the Advancement of Columns are the property of the National Asson, for the A hotel and brought in, making 49. Senator quorum.

invoke the closure rule limiting each senahaven't been pierced set, and I am con-Kellar entered the room and was counted present, pledges."

GENERAL MCKELLAR: You can't do this to fident Stalingrad will stand."

Senators/as Generals

Conference on Invasion.

World-Telegram Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—To get the full drift out, then put back in again.

Peter Edson. Theodore (The Man) Bilbo of Mississippi mored force had been given to Senator Theodore G. Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax deachance to show signs of beginning his Whataman Bilbo of Poplarville, Miss., instead of nounced the Senate majority last night for

GENERAL BARKLEY: I move that we pro- that the fight for abolition of the poll tax

Bilbo then spoke for two hours. The Sen-Generals Barkley, Bilbo and Doxey answered to "America today is tasting the bitter fruits ate adjourned.

The chief cierk of the meeting called the roll.

Generals Barkley, Bilbo and Doxey answered to "America today is tasting the bitter fruits their names. General McKellar was absent and a of a new secession, a rebellion against con-The chief clerk of the meeting called the roll. ored People, said:

Georgia began to force quorum calls on taken place an exodus equal to the exodus of the Senate. My faith in Democracy makes me the 67 bills which have priority over the children of Israel from Egypt, but it's the children senate. My faith in Democracy makes me poll tax. (It would take 22 hours 20 min of Rommel that we're interested in. (Laughter.) sure that the people will restore orderly utes of continuous session to reach the But if General McKellar were here it would be a government."

poll-tax bill this way.) In addition, Sen-directed to issue warrants for the arrest of Gen. the March-On-Washington Movement:

ator Bilbo came prepared to speak for 30 Kenneth McKellar of Memphis, Tenn., and that

"The Negro people consider this action of

invoke the closure rule limiting each sena-torto one speech of an hour's duration. The suggest the absence of one, but it will take me five tional Liberties asserted that the Senate, by rule requires approval of a two-thirds days to introduce the subject, 20 days to argue it, its action, had "capitulated to Hitler and

GENERAL BARKLEY: We just did. (Laugh-

GENERAL McKELLAR: I've been insulted. GENERAL DOXEY: A point of order. I move the record of previous proceedings be read, and all misplaced commas be put back where they belong. so that the general from Tennessee will know what's been going on in his absence.

GENERAL BARKLEY: I move that we proceed GENERALS DOXEY, BILBO and McKELLAR: I object. A point of order. I suggest the absence

This goes on for days and days until everyone gets so tired they finally decide to abandon the whole matter. Silly, isn't it?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The National

"We say to the American people now

The third session, on Monday, began lot of other generals seemed to be in Washington, new attempts to call up the bill. Senators Australia, Hawaii, Iceland, Guadalcanal, Panama laws who have successfully defied the will Bilbo, Connally of Texas, and Russell of GENERAL BARKLEY: There seems to have of the people and a majority of the U. S.

ator Bilbo came prepared to speak for 30 Kenneth McKenar of Memphis, Tellin, and that "The Negro people consider this action of days should these dilatory tactics fail. The he be hog-tied and garroted and brought in to this the Senate as pure treason, not only to the Senate adjourned. Nov. 23,1942.

The chief clerk called the roll. Three generals cause of victory in this war, but to all the answered to their names. General McKellar was institutions and forces that must develop a decent and civilized new social order."

majority. Senator Bilbo told reporters: five to conclude.

"Our outer defenses against this bill. The chief clerk called the roll. General Mc. made a mockery of our war aims and our

S. Government has The record was read, all commas were taken full covering up from the rest of the world/the breakdown of democracy in our eight poll-tax states and on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

London correspondents have been pre-

vented by the censor from sending home stories about the filibuster against the anti-poll tax bill and about today prospective collapse of majority rule in Senate consideration of the bill. (Story below.)

The censor hasn't explained why, but it isn't hard to figure out. It would be something less than an asset to our side in this war if the people of the world, who look to us as the fountainhead of Democracy, had it pounded home that a dollar price tag is put on the ballot box in the South to keep 10,000,000 Americans from voting. It would be something short of convincing if the people of the world, who had been told that the majority rules in America, were to find out that the U. S. Senate has sold out its birthright of majority rule, and surrendered to a minority like that headed by Sen. Bilbo, Sen. Doxey, and Sen. Connally, just because they happen to be our biggest windbags.

We know it's a sucker senate, but apparently we're sensitive about it, and don't want the rest of the world to know it, too. P. M. The World to know

Which may be all right we're name enough to think that censorship can keep things like that quiet - but isn't any answer at all here at home. Hiding the fact from the rest of the world-and we think most people are ashamed enough of the Senate to be glad for the cen-sorship of the Senate—doesn't help. What's needed is a house-cleaning, and a change in Senate rules to permit rule by majority vote. It's probably asking too much though to expect that this Senatewhich today is polishing off its surrender to Bilbo, Doxey, and Connally-will do anything about it.-John P. Lewis.

New York, N. Y.
TWO FREEDOMS CLASHED IN THE CHAMBER New York Times of the United States Senate last Monday: the freedom of the attempt to broaden the franchise 10,000,000 American citizens to vote without having toin eight Southern States by means of pay for the privilege, and the freedom of Senators to talk what yesterday's Senate action on the on a bill without time limit and without pertinence. By poll tax debate means. Primarily this a vote of forty-one to thirty-seven the Senators decided attempt failed because a minority of that their right to endless talk was the more important of ing, to paralyze the nation's legislative the two; they refused to invoke the closure rule by which process on this issue. The secondary abdication of power to the poll tax minority the anti-poll-tax bill would have been brought to a speedy cause of the defeat was the belief of elections drew a cheer in the House vectors. vote and a certain victory. What they said in effect was slightly more than a majority of the elections drew a cheer in the House yester-that it is better for a measure approved by a majority of the day Guess from whom? From the white that it is better for a measure approved by a majority of limitation of debate by cloture is a bad their membership to be filibustered to death by a hand-thing. Perhaps it is. Certainly it silences ful of Senators than for the simple rules of intelligent liberal as well as reactionary minorities. Senate." The Senate will be proud of that The bad effect of the defeat remains. Here's what else he said: debating to be enforced. Senators who favored the anti-senators and Representatives elected on poll-tax measure supported this fantastic view with a restricted franchise will continue to tutional government and one of the most solemn warnings about the dangers of closure and have a voice in making laws for all of encouraging signs for the future of this us. Word will go out—and no censor- Republic occurred at the other end of the boasted of their spotless records in never having voted ship can keep it from going out—that Capitol yestered when the tide of fanatifor this perfectly normal ban on parliamentary anarchy. this truly democratic country, standing cism, using the articol tax oill as a smoke in this war for the right of all peoples screen, lashed litself into futile fury against to be ruled by governments of their the courage, the intentity, and the intelliant business, but in a way it is too bad that Senator Bark- own choosing, permits that right to be gence of 41 members of the U.S. Senate. ley, the majority leader, agreed beforehand to bury the denied to a substantial number of its "The American people expect us to prebill if closure were rejected. The spectacle of Senator if this question could be put to a States. Our boys are fighting in this war to Bilbo reading back issues of the Congressional Record, national vote there can be no question protect this Covernment, to perpetuate or perhaps the telephone book, to a quorum of dozing that an overwhelming majority would American institutions, and to preserve our colleagues might have produced enough public reaction maintain that a franchise requirement American way of life, and they expect their to force an overhauling of the Senate rules. Age-Herald Birmingham, ala. When troops and carpetbaggers left We are threatened with another in of local government and devised variy seemly and unity-destroying quartel ous schemes to keep the Negroes from early in the new year unless the people voting. Among these was the poll tax, themselves do something to prevent it. It served its purpose for a time, but Backers of the anti-poll tax bill say they it does no longer. In one Southern state will introduce it again in the next Contract that abolished the tax, the percentage of Negroes who were is less then in other tax.

of Negroes who vote is less than in oth-Never before in our time has a mooter states where the tax is still collected, question of such importance been so lit. It isn't, the poll tax that keeps Netle understood by the general public groes from voting. If they were determined have been fooled by politimined and eager to vote, and nothing to the people have been fooled by politimined and eager to vote, and nothing the people have been fooled by politimined and eager to vote, and nothing the people have been fooled by politimined and eager to vote, and nothing the people have been fooled by politimined and eager to vote. pians and national commentators who but a \$2 tax stood in their way, do you think that would stop them? They

have failed to tell the truth. The facts are simple and easily veri-don't try to vote because they know fied. Eight Southern states still levy a white men are determined to keep consmall poll tax, or head tax. Outside restrol and they'd rather do without the formers do not object to the tax itself ballot, even if they cared about it than shighlis no more unfair than any other to start a fuss. which is no more unfair than any other, to start a fuss. but to the fact that voters in the eight. The poll tax is bad and foolish. It

states are required to show a poll tax serves no good purpose, and it is wrong in principle. It should be abolished.

Sponsors of the anti-poll tax bill But to attempt to abolish it by an extension of the anti-poll tax bill But to a distribution of the attempt to abolish it by an extension of the attempt to a the Sponsors of the anti-part of Congress is an effort by the nagroes, and imply that all Negroes in the tional government to legislate for the ight states would vote if the tax did individual states—to tell the states

That is not true, and they must know rules they shall elect their public serve of their professed eager ants. It seems a flagrant violation of not true. Their professed eager- ants. It seems a flagrant violation of the constitution; and if the people let

New York, N. Y

ities but it isn't sincere.

the South, white men regained control

what taxes they shall levy and by what &

White Trasher

trash bloc, Rep. John E. Rankin (D., Miss.).

Rankin said he was proud of the U. S.

One of the greatest victories for consti-

which is intended to, and does, deny Representatives and Senators to back them the ballot to men and women because up, and not to turn this Nation over to a they are poor is evil and should be bunch of crackpots to make of it some kind abolished. A small minority has had of Communistic conglomeration, of which they would be ashamed."

New York Times New York, N. Y.

Announces He's **Drawing Up Bill**

Russell Seeks To Defend Opposition Vote Measure

tor Claude Pepper, Democrat, ol vote thirteen times. Florida, proponent of the pending revealed Saturday night that he Court Protocol in January, 1926, has drawn up a bill to amend the on the Pepper-McFadden Banking

senate rules whereby no group of senators would be able to filibuster and block action by the majority.

Opponents of the anti-poll tax bill agreed Friday to call off their filibuster against the massure after backers of the bill said they would drop their fight to bet it before the Senate if they find it impossible to get a two-third majority vote Monday to limit debate.

Georgia's junior Senator Russell, of Windar, issued a statement setting forth his position against the anti-poll tax measure. He listed as the most active and powerful advocates of the bill as Earl Browder, head of the Communist party; Walter White, NAACP secretary, and Edgar Brown and Perry Mitchell, whom he named as lobbyists for Negro organization.

Russell said this is the first step in a legislative program "to have the federal government take over and supervise elections in every precinct of the South and called it an insult to the ability of Southern people to make their own laws.

The senator, who Georgia's governor, said he holds no particular brief for the poll tax as a state institution. He said he signed the constitutional amendment to eliminate the provision of the state constitution that every person must have paid all taxes of every kind assessed against him before being entitled to vote.

Russell said the people of Georgia were capable of running their government and elections and that he would fight "this unwarranted invasion of my state and this reflection on my people."

SENATE BARS DePRIEST: THERE FOR POLL TAX BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Oscar De-Priest, former congressman from Chicago, was denied permission to enter the senate chamber Wednesday morning under a ruling belived enough of the outcome of the Monday test to take their chances, and relinquished a parliamentary position and advantage through which they admittedly could have kept the Senate impotent until Congress - expires on Jan. 3.

Since the closure rule was adopted under pressure of unfavorable public reaction to the Senate filibuster against the armed ship bill in 1917, motions to invoke the de-WASHINGTON-(S N S) Sena bate limitations have come to a

anti-poll tax measure which has four times, on the Versailles Treaty Closure has been invoked only from the Southern senatorial block in November, 1919, on the World

Georgia's Senator George, both vehe- tax bill. ment opponents of the anti-poll tax

But they are but two of the Southern colleagues of Senator Barkley who have needled him and denounced him for calling the bill up for consideration. Today he is not "Dear Alben" but "Poor Alben." His Southern friends in the Democratic party have accused him publicly and privately of helping to split the one-party system of the South wide open. Senator Barkley is not a happy man today.

"Let me say," shouted Senator Tom Connally, of Texas, from his desk just back of Senator Barkley's, "that Thaddeus Stevens, in the days of reconstruction—in the deepest wells of his hatred-or Charles Sumner, in the most intense moments of his bitterness and rancor, never proposed an outrage such as this which is now tendered to us by our own party and by our own leaders, who prefer a few little votes somewhere to the support of the respectable Southern Democrats, who have fought the party's battles in season and out of season, for which we are now receiving as our reward contempt and humiliation, because we happen to come from a section of the country in which we were born."

Senator Barkley replied: "I believe everyone realizes that a man in the position which I happen to occupy has difficulty in appeasing and satisfying all elements in the Senate, or in the country. I have been in favor of the proposed legislation from the beginning, because I do not believe that it is in harmony or in consonance with our theory of democracy, under which we can tell a man to shoulder a gun, fight and die for his country, to tell him that he cannot vote without paying a poll tax.'

Senator Doxey, of Mississippi, who had made the first speech against the Barkley motion to consider the bill, again lashed out at the action of the majority leader. So did his colleague, "The Man" Bilbo, of Mississippi, the leader of the filibuster. Senator Hill, of Alabama, placed on the majority leader's desk a copy of The Birmingham News containing a report of the letter written to the chairman of the

Since he called up the artipott of Democratic party by Gessner T. McCorbill for floor consideration last Fredy, vey, chairman of the Alabama State Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Democratic Executive Committee, protection of the president. Now, in more than one Southern state his appeal of the president. Barkley, of Kentucky, has been sit testing that he could not raise funds ting at his desk in the front row of for the party because of the attitude failed to carry the majority in their the Senate chamber with a tired and of the president and Mrs. Roosevelt unhappy look on his face. Beside him on the Negro and because of the ad- issue of race and color, and such demsits Tennessee's Senator McKellar and ministration's support of the anti-poll agogues as The Man Bilbo are united

> Republicans made a real pre-election caused salt to be dashed into open fight to pass the anti-poll tax meas- wounds, and the outcry against the raised their hands to help. The electits effectiveness. The Grand Old tion is over and the Republican party Party of Republicanism sits calmly by of the North is making a special bid enjoying the bitter feud and reaping to Southern Democrats to join it in the benefits therefrom opposition to the social, economic and political program of the Roosevelt ad Age-Herald ministration.

An alliance between Southern con- Birmingham, Ala. servatives and Republicans would con- Who is to blame for the disstitute a substantial majority and they graceful scene in the Senate of could rule Congress. The alliance al- the United States in a time of ready works, though the Democrats greatest war? You can hear them would never admit to their constitu- blaming the Southerners, calling ents back home that it is with the it outrageous, treasonable, that

are deeply aroused over this bill to of democracy in the midst of a abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite war for democracy. You can hear to voting—a bill introduced by Sena- them saying it is simply inconceivtor Pepper, of Florida, a Southerner of the Deep South and a native Alabamian. They believe that passage of should be united. And you can the bill under the direction of admin- hear them saying the whole thing istration leaders might be the straw is just an effort to keep Negroes that would break the camel's back and split the one-party system of the South. Politicians from the South do not want that the harmon and fave other South. that to happen, and few other South- This column believes history one erners could want it to happen with day will so record it the race issue in the foreground. On any straight political or economic issue, however, many believe that a split the status quo in war time. of the Democratic South would be of Here is a domestic crusade in vast benefit to the South and would the face of an enemy entitled strengthen its voice in national afto all the crusading and other

The chief strength of the Democratic the midst of greatest war to party—usually the liberal party in American politics—has come from the conservative South. The seeds of party disunion have been on the ground for years. Since 1933 and the administration of President Roosevelt Southern Democrats have been more of a check on the party than has the opposition of Republicans. Senators Glass and Byrd, of Virginia, Bailey and Reynolds, of North Carolina, Smith, of South Carolina, George, of Georgia, McKellar, of Tennessee, Bilbo, of Mississippi, Connally and O'Daniel, of Texas are as far from the political

philosophy of Franklin D. Roosevelt plished at all if it were passed. as Senators Pepper, of Florida, Hill, of Alabama, Maybank, of South Carolina, and Barkley, of Kentucky, are from the political philosophy of

Southern state, his opponents, who have economic fight against him, raise the with many ardent Roosevelt supporters who see red whenever color is In the House of Representatives the mentioned. The poll tax fight has In the Senate they have not administration has reached the peak of

GOP that they have allied themselves. these senators should insist on Democratic senators from the South holding out against a great act

Here is a proposal to change attention of which our country is capable. Here is an effort in force settlement of an issue upon which there is absolute unyielding disagreement. Leave out the merits or demerits of the poll tax. Consider only that it is an argument on which neither side is willing to give in. And in all justice and common sense you know that the greater blame lies with those who propose to force a settlement.

The folly is compounded by the fact that the alleged objects of this bill would not be accom-

The South has hundreds of devices to keep the Negro from voting. Abolition of the poll tax would not of itself admit the Negro to Southern ballot boxes. But makes capital agitation for abolition for many politicians with the Negro voters in Northern states whose leaders have persuaded

them this is a vital issue

In heaven's name, though, let us have someone other the Bilbo carrying the ball. Filibustering almost the entire roll call of Southern senators available. with Southerners on hand whose names stand high in the statecraft of the nation, with great conservatives like George, of Georgia, and Byrd, of Virginia, and progressives like Bankhead and Hill, of Alabama-why, oh, why, Bilbo?

The centripetal force is in operation again, the force of regional fact that is always drawing nation-minded Southerners back to the South. It drew Calhoun back. It drew Henry Grady back. It drew Mark Ethridge back. Now it has drawn Lister Hill. Senator Hill is definitely in the fight against the federal anti-poll tax bills. He is in it not because he lacks anything in loyalty to the New Deal nor in sympathy for the Negro's hopes and needs of advancement. He is in it simply because he knows we have certain problems here in the South which cannot be settled for us by compulsion from outside and because he is sure that once the bars are down federal interfering will make trouble for all. The centripetal force has not him

"I have read your article for the Negro in The Virginia Quarterly Review with much pleasure and full agreement," writes Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, from Rollins College. Dr. Edmonds will be interested in knowing that many other famously liberal friends of the Negro have reported "full agreement," too. THIS MORNING BY

John Temple Graves II

Age-Herald

Birmingham, ala.

Southern

Senators Plan For

Lengthy Fight

MANY TIME TAKING METHODS INVOKED

Misplaced Commas In

Senate Journal May Call For Debate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16-Filibustering Southern senators baffled backers of the anti-poll tax bill again Monday, and announced that they would devote most, if not all, of Tuesday's Senate session to weighty discussions of misplaced commas.

All the parliamentary stratagems in the book were trotted out Monday as Senator Barkley, of Kentucky, majority leader, tried in vain to call up the measure outlawing the poll tax as a requirement for voting in elections involving federal offices.

(States levying such a poll tax are Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Texas.)

Motion Not Debatable

The parliamentary situation is such that if Barkley can move, during the first two hours of a Senate session, to take the bill up for consideration ,his motion is not de-

But Barkley could not make the motion Monday because the Southerners resorted to such time-consuming devices as nine quorum calls, and a roll call on a motion by Senator O'Daniel (D., Tex.) to consider a bill prohibiting liquor and vice in the vicinity of military establishments.

O'Daniel's motion was heaten, 44

Senator George (D., Ga. told re New York Times porters Monday night the Southern-New York, N. Y. rection of any inaccuracies which may appear."

Seek Misplaced Commas

"There might," he said, "be a lot of misplaced commas in the Journal that require correction and de-

est in the bill before the election since 1938, when an anti-lynching A Bill to Create "Dissension" Senator Brewster (R., Maine) re-bill was killed by thirty days of "Your bill," he shouted at one marking that Barkley was looking talking.

Your bill," he shouted at one point, "isn't worth the paper it's at the Republican side, asserted attendance had been high on that After five and one-half hours of disconsion at a time when amity is

"If I turned toward the Republi-to the floor, Senator Barkley, the When many varieties of debate

"Really in their hearts they don't a Sunday session, too.
want to bother with this thing," he said. "Maybe a lot of senators Mr. Bilbo said he was prepared up." were for reform before the election to talk until Christmas.

Connally repeated previous

reading Tuesday of the Journal of Senate Group Begins Filibuster Monday's proceedings and "a cor-Senate Group Begins Filibuster Against Poll Tax Repeal Bill no ked In declined comment, there appeared to be little doubt that they would abandon efforts to obtain

By C. P. TRUSSELL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — The By Jan. 3 the present Congress

Barkley told the Senate he had washington, Nov. 13—The will be dead.
"no complaint" and "no feeling" Senate began today consideration In preparation for his arguagainst opponents of the measure of the long-blocked poll-tax repealments the Mississippi Senator had Bitter despite their resort "to every par-bill amid a crossfire of manoeu-stacked his desk with legal and liamentary device to prevent con-vres and debate by Southern mem-legislative volumes, and a book of bers which threatened to develop Japan, which he had not yet picked Barkley chided absent senators, into the first full-blewn filibuster up when the recess came. saying they showed greater inter-into the first full-blewn filibuster up when the recess came.

tendance had been high on that trying to get the measure formally most needed."

Would Disruit with tor Bilbo, who had the floor, that noted the signs of fillibuster. When Senator Connally (D., Tex.) sad he could resume then.

Senator Lee attempted to report a have to vote for the bill "don't will be senator."

Senator Senator Lee attempted to report a have to vote for the bill "don't will be senator."

would be disrupting to the Demo-Senate" to attempting to obtainter," he said, "we might as well be- challenged in the Senate tonight on the poll tax itself, but told his passage of this bill, said he wanted gin to fight it now. No other busi- as opponents of the measure fili- colleagues he believed the legis-

and since the election is over they Apparently resigned to a long Barkley intervened and the mem- the bill, raised a point of order contending that a quorum of the don't want this 'Onward Christian oral siege, non-debating Senators bers present voted to stay, and that the Senate judiciary committee was not pressolders'."

Soldiers'."

gave the afternoon to the tasks Chesley W. Jurney, Sergeant at tee which reported it was with- ent when the bill was reported. which mark filibusters: reading, Arms, was directed to round up out authority to do so because the favorably. administer the "coup de grace" to talking, yawning and leaving theabsentees. The arrival of six mem- measure was unconstitutional. the Democratic party after it came chamber. On one occasion the ser-bers permited the debate to be re-

out of the election "nearly pros- geant at arms had to be sent tosumed, with checks opposite the hour speech. Senator Chandler tucks, overruled the point of ornames of fifty Senators. round up a quorum.

The quorum issue was a big fac-dict whether a quorum would be a constitutional question which consideration of the measure in should be sub mitted to the tor in the first proceedings, for iton hand for tomorrow's session. was charged by Senator Doxey of The poll tax laws which would Senate. Mississippi that less than a quorumbe repealed in the bill, so far as Majority Leader Barkley, who Although the controversial bill was present when the poll-tax re-primary and general elections of has tried vainly for five days to has furnished fuel for five fiery Mississippi that less than a quorumbe repealed in the bill, so far as Majority Leader Barkley, who was present when the poll-tax re-printary and general decisions of has the valing for five days to has to have decision of the formula for the hominees and candidates to Federal get the bill formally before the days of debate, it never has forpealer was reported out of com-offices, would be those of Alabama, Senate, declared "the matter mally come before the Senate. mittee last month after it had been arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, stands in the balance" and called Majority Leader Barkley came bottled up a year and one-half.

On this premise Mr. Doxey made and Virginia. a point of order against consideration of the bill. After nearly four hours of the citing of rules and precedents Senator La Follette, who was presiding, overruled the point of order.

Senator Connally of Texas, another poll-tax State, appealed from the ruling and, as this was debatable, yielded the floor to Senator Bilbo. He gave the first indication of the approaching filibuster.

"My colleagues," he said, "are going to vote on this appeal motion some day. You may vote on the bill itself-next year."

Raised By Senator Doxey Again Delays Action

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—(P) ed on his vote to help them block Senator Lee attempted to report a —Constitutionality of a bill which the measure. that a lot of senators who would bill from the Committee on Milihave to vote for the bill "don't wait it to devote his "last fight in the "If this is going to be a filibus- in eight Southern States was frained from discussing his views ness will be done while this bill is bustered a fifth day of debate to lation had been improperly placed before the Senator Doxey (D), Mississippi, Senator Doxey (D), Mississippi,

that the Senate adjourn. Senator one of the principal opponents of had raised that point of order.

ames of fifty Senators.

(D), Kentucky, presiding, ruled der White warned that he would Senator Barkley declined to pre- that the Mississippian had posed by "compelled" to vote against

South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas for a recess until noon tomorrow, closest to that goal today when He attempted without success to opponents left the parliamentary get Southerners to agree to vote gate just far enough ajar to peron the question by 1 or 2 p.m.

> way for an early vote on the the motion a month, if necessary.
>
> question of limiting debate.
>
> The bill, previously approved Two-Thirds Vote Needed

> third of the Senate's members would oppose imposition of the drastic cloture rule limiting each senator to one here. senator to one hour to debate, opponents would suspend their filibustering tactics for a show-down on the question. Twothirds of those present must approve before cloture can be in-

While administration leaders if they failed to limit debate.

Doxey, defeated in last Summer's primary, told his colleagues that he might never get to address all of them again but Party Struggle that Mississippi and other Southhe wanted them to remember Goes Into Sixth Day As ern States would "uphold the doctrine of Anglo-Saxon suprem-No Decision Reached acy until our lofty mountains crumble into dust.

Whatever the Senate does, he VoteAccordSought said, the Southern negro "knows that the white people of Mississippi are not going to mix and

Earlier in the day a Maine Republican had joined in a previously Democratic tug-of-war over the anti-poll tax bill and a closeknit group of Southerners count-

Even before the presiding ofthe event of an adverse ruling.

mit him to move formal consid-Opponents of the bill, mean-eration of the bill. The motion, while, scheduled a meeting to-however, faced unlimited debate, morrow to consider a change in and the Southerners spoke constrategy which might pave the fidently of their ability to argue

in different form by the House, One Southern senator who will die unless passed by the end asked to remain anonymous said of the present session next Jan. 2. It would eliminate payment of a

Swift Approval by Congress Of Soldiers' Vote Bill Certain

And Measure Waives Payment of Poll Tax by Serv ice Men

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-Swift Congressional approval of the soldiers' vote bill, claiming federal jurisdiction over the poll tax and primaries for the first time in history, was assured toda

was almost guaranteed when House leaders sent out a call for members to return a week people." from today to act on a conference report from the white-tresh bloc was the same that on the measure.

the House and Senate in one-hour session soldiers drafted out of their homes to fight yesterday cleared the way for final action. for their country-shall not lose their right to It came as a surprise in view of the previous bitter controversy over the bill. But fear of a deadlock suddenly disappeared when the House representatives voted 6 to 1 to accept all the Senate amendments, including those dealing with the poll tax and primaries.

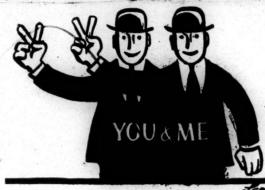
The only hold-out among the House conferees was Rep. John E. Rankin (D., Miss.), the one-man white-trash bloc in the House. Rankin pickly issued a statement denounc- control to the upper classes. ing the bill as "part of a long-range Communistic program" and announced that he, together with Sen. Walter George (D., Ga.), and perhaps Sen. Tom Connally (D., Tex.), would submit a minority report.

Rep. Rankin Rants

This measure is a monstrosity, shoved Wednesday. through in the name of the American sol-

tic program to change our form of Govern- order to have it." and turn them over to certain irresponsible White House next week. elements that are instantly trying to de- Hailing the prospective victory, Edgar as soldiers are concerned. stroy private enterise and to stir up race G. Brown, of the National Negro Council, The intensity of the pressure is

who think they are merely nagging the nents" to the Constitution. white people of the South with this legisla-



Passage of the bill, which marks a long too late, that they have commended this mittee to reverse its sub-committee. voting. d reform of Southern elections, poisoned chalice to the lips of their own

recently passe the Senate with only five A quick conference agreement between dissenting votes. It merely provides that

Why They're Scared

tion were elated by the quick conference say about this CT 3 - 1942 agreement. Rep. Robert Ramsey (D., W. Va.), author of the bill, said he could "see The sub-committee vote climaxes are:

the election laws as well as the registration of hope to people a the Axis-occupied countries that we are laws of the various states.

"It is a part of a long-range Communiser of Nebraska; of Nebraska; of Nebraska; of Nebraska; of Nebraska; of Nebraska; of Nebraska;

the white Americans in the various states be approved by the House and sent to the authorities, and by the Senate it-

trouble—especially in the Southern states. said the bill would constitute "the first im-indicated by Austin's vote against "I warn those members from other states plementation of the 14th and 15th amend-the bill. He had been expected to

vote for it. The poll tax means nothing directly to him, but it does

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee struck a heavy blow at the war effort today by voting 3 to 1 against the Pepper-Geyer bill to abolish the poll tax.

The bill will be reported unfavorably to the full committee in a few days. Everything to many Northern financial interdepends now on immediate pressure ests which dominate the economic by labor and all win-the-war forces and political life of the South and are aided by a device that keeps tion that they will find, probably after it is to convince members of the com- three-quarters of the people from

The Senate situation is doubly As the situation now stands, the dangerous because of the effect it bill could pass the House and still The measure which stirred such language may have on the House, where the die on the books when the 77th bill has been brought to the floor Congress expires at the end of the by petition and is due for a vote year, unless the Senat also acts. Oct. 12.

The three sub-committee members who voted against the bill were Everyone who wishes to abolish Senators O'Mahoney, Wyomingthe poll tax as a step toward an vote by their forced absence from home or Democrat; Austin, a Republican all-out war effort must therefore because they may not have paid a poll tax. from Vermont and Connally, and two things.

Why They're Scared Texas poll taxer. The veteran in-do two things.

dependent, Norris of Nebraska, cast One is to make certain by per-What really scares Rankin is that Con- the lone approving vote. Senator Abesonal calls, letters and telegrams gress, in waiving the poll tax for soldiers and Murdock of Utah, who owes his that your Congressman is in Wash-saying they shall vote in primaries as well election to labor support, was not as the general elections, is undermining the even present to vote. He is in lavorington to vote on Oct. 12. Particsystem used in the South to confine political of the bill, but has done absolutely ular attention must be paid to the nothing to help it. Labor in Uah Mid-Western Congressmen.

Supporters of the soldiers' vote legisla-undoubtedly will have something to The other is to contact in the same way members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and demand immediate action. The members

victory in sight." But he warned that it a campaign of intense pressure from Democrats: Van Nuys of Indiana was up to the people back home to "see the poll taxes. Last week, the At-chairman; McCarran of Nevada; tha we have a quorum in the House next torney Generals from the poll tax Hatch of New Mexico; Connally of states appeared to testify that the Texas; O'Mahoney of Wyoming: "This will stiffen the months not only of bill was unconstitutional after ar-Hughes of Delaware; Chandler of dier, who did not ask for it," Rankin our Army, but of the occupied countries," rangements for their appearance Kentucky; Smathers of New Jersey; screamed. "It is an attempt to wipe out Ramsey said. "This sayds out a real message had been made by arch-reaction-Kilgore of West Virginia; Murdock of Utah; McFarland of Arizona;

the majority felt the pending billAustin of Vermont; Danaher of ment and our way of life, and to take the Rep. Stephen M. Young (D., O.), one was 'unconstitutional." This argu Connecticut; Wiley of Wisconsin; control of our elections out of the hands of of the conferees, forecast that the bill would ment of constitutionality has been larger of North Dakota; Burton of

selt in banning the poll tax as far

Daily World

Tenn. Fails To File 18 More Needed to Get New York, N. Y. Poll Tax Objection Vote Against Poll Tax SEP 24 1942

WASHINGTON - (ANP) - (ANP) - No brief from rennessee had been filed with the senate judiciary committee against the Pepper anti-poll tax bill here last week, andhave signed House Discharge Petition Number One to bring this failure was received as an indication that there would the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill out for a vote. be no official objection and, moreover, that it was planned for the state legislature to repeal the poll tax requirments for Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, the National Negro voting.

Attorneys general in the nine states having poll tax requirements were notified by the committee to file briefs before September 28 if they objected to the Pepper bill. Briefs filed later would be considered however, it was disclosed. The states requiring poll tax for coting are Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, South Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana and Arkansas,

Atty. Gen Greek L. Rice, of Mississippi, said last week that attorneys general of southern poll tax states will "fight to the end" the bill of Sen. Claude A. Pepper of Florida for abolition of the tax. The groups plan a legal battle, Rice said, in which they will request an appearance before the full senate committee considering the measure. Rice further said that the U. s. Supreme court already has ruled that the states have a right to levy a poll tax.

Two hundred Congressmen out of the necessary 218

With only 18 more signatures needed, the National OTHER SIDE QUOTES OLAS Congress and many other organiza-Thomas H. Cullen, D.—4th C.D.; His Words indicate Intention sions representing broad sections of Kings.

the people are speeding up their Donald L. O'Toole, D. - 8th C.D. efforts to get ac Kings.

> Eugene J. Keogh, D. - 9th C.D., These 18 sigfor ten million New York. Negro and white New York. south to strike Bronx. featists and ob-Westchester. structionists who are standing in Lewis K. Rockefeller, R.-27th C.D. the way of na- Columbia. tional unity. E. Harold Cluett, R. - 29th C.D.



The National Committee to Abol- Rensselaer. discussion of the Anti-Poll Tax leg- Schenectady. spokesman for the Administration abolition of Poll Tax Laws and in favor of the men in the armed forces having the right to vote. But at the same time he confesses his John Taber, R.—36th C.D., Cayuga Southern States levying it. impotence to prevent a wilful group W. Sterlin Gole, R. — 37th C.D., counsel for the Workers Defense sabotaging the war effort by preboth of thes eimportant war meas-

"The responsibility rests with Senator Barkley and Majority Leader McCormack in the House and with the Administration to see to it that the House and Senate are permitted to vote on both the Pepper-Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bills and the Pepper-Brooks amendment to the Soldiers Vote Bill."

Following is a list of 20 New York Congressmen who have not yet signed Discharge Petition No. 1.

Get after them now. Leonard W. Hall, R .- 1st C.D., Nasto Disfranchise Negroes, Repeal Backers Say

aw 'Plant Dynamite' Under

Federal Constitution

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (P)open the way Martin J. Kennedy, D.—18th C.D. In the opening phase of a new Congressional fight on poll taxes Repdisfranch is e dJoseph A. Gavagan, D.-21st C.D., resentative Rankin of Mississippi declared in the House today that citizens in the Charles A. Buckley, D .- 23rd C.D. members supporting repeal of the levy were "planting dynamite unout at the de-Ralph A. Gamble, R .- 25th C.D. des the Constitution of the United States."

His assertion 2came as repeal proponents moved for a House vote Oct. 12 after having obtained the signatures of a majority of the House members to a petition forcing a repeal bill out of the Judiciary Committee.

Meanwhile, supporters of the bill quoted Senator Glass in support of their contention that the tax was intended "to disfranchise a great majority of the Negroes" in eight

Congressmen in his own party from Joseph J. O'Brien, R.—38th C.D. Judiciary subcommittee that Mr. Glass told the Virginia Constituventing Congressional action on James W. Wadsworth, R.—39th Ctional Convention at the time the tax was agreed upon for that State Walter G. Andrews, R .- 40th C.D. that "we are here to make distinc-

> He quoted Mr. Glass as saying the mass of the Negroes should not be permitted to vote.

Morris Milgram, national secretary for the league, said adoption of the bill would be instrumental in "wiping out the white primary o system of the South."

Chairman O'Mahoney closed the hearings following Mr. Milgram's testimony with the announcement that opponents of the bill would 259 have until Monday to file briefs,

The Speaker's office announced that the 218th signature, constituting a majority, was obtained late yesterday. The petition had

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ish the Poll Tax, pointed out in a Frank Crowther, R. - 30th C.D. islation that: "Senator Barkley Clarence E. Kilburn, R.-31st C.D. Franklin. declares himself in favor of the Fred J. Douglas, R. — 33rd C.D Oneida. Clarence E. Hancock, R.-35th C.D.

> Onondaga. Steuben.

> Monroe. D., Livingston.

Erie. Daniel A. Reed, R. - 43rd C.D. Chatauqua.

tions." SEP 2 4 1942

52e - 1942

Governors Urged To Oppose

Action OCT 1 0 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming. said Monday that he has cations for voting.

decided to postpone action on the Age-Herald
Pepper bill to outlaw poll-tax
qualifications for voting in Feder-Birmingham, Ala.

Senator O'Mahoney, chairman Many of us who agree against
of the subcommittee which heldfederal interference with our

hearings on the bill, and who Southern electoral system in the voted against the Pepper measure poll tox matter would be happier said he opposed postponement.

INTERPRETED AS FILIBUSTER

The full Judiciary Committee also voted over Senator O'Mahoney's objections to reopen for one day the subcommittee hearings. Senator O'Mahoney warned the committee its action "would be interpreted as a filibuster."

the measure CT 1 0 1942 GOVERNORS URGED TO OPPOSE ACTION

ment by Congressional action."

All members of the conference, one of its crities asked why it including governors of states didn't lend to Negroes, too, for

He also wired members of sult in a vote T*8 - 1942 the Alabama congressional delesation in Washington urging their "untiring opposition" to anti-poll as Gov. Dixon seems to fear,

Governor Dixon's wire Southern governors follows:

"Sincerely urge that you communicate with members of your congressional delegation and express opposition to the present attempt to eliminate our poll tax requirement by congressional action.

CONTROL IN FEDERAL HANDS

"If the Federal Government can control this qualificatio: for voting, it can control any other qualification and the control of our local elections will soon be in Federal hands. Under no conceivable circumstances could this attempt

amendment to abolish pollcalled social reformers to cease

if some of our leaders against the interior showed more serie of the southern states as de nogracies, to, and duty ound to let their qualified people rule. By qualified people we man the ones with a certain minimum of education and responsibility not the ones with a dollar and a half. The poll tax is a vicious thing and the South cannot look the country honestly The action to reopen the hear in the face until it does away with ngs was taken at the request of it of its own accord. It has nothtate officials in the poll-tax ing to do with Negro voting. There states, who wish to argue the un- are hundreds of other ways that constitutionality of the bill, a con-keep Negroes from voting, as our tention which the subcommittee officials know well. Negro war upheld in its adverse report on veterans, exempt from poll tax payments, do not vote. And in Southern states where the poll tax Meanwhile, in Montgomery, Alabama on Monday, members of the Southern Governors Conference were urged by Governor Frank M. Dixon, chairman, to join in opposing the "present attempt that when the Farm Security Administration included stars for has been abolished there has been in opposing the "present attempt ministration included items for to eliminate our poll tax require- poll tax payments in its loans to white tenant farmers last year and

such payments, the answer was

Poll Tax which do not require a poll tax, that in the case of Negroes a pay were contacted by Governor Dix-ment of poll taxes would not re-

> We believe it is perfectly true, that if the federal government to steps in to abolish poll taxes in the South it may soon be stepping in to force Negro voting on the South. Since Negro voting is another question we of the South must be left to settle for ourselves, the thing Gov. Dixon fears is one more reason for state action against poll taxes. Age-Herald

Birmingham, ala.

The Poll Tax 1942.

It is, in our opinion, better for the states, as a general rule, to prescribe ture. At the same time, it is obviously way specifically prohibited by the conin keeping with both the spirit and let. stitution. ter of the constitution for Congress to strong and honest difference of opinset forth, when it sees fit, certain broad stipulations as to the right of it is by any means clear that the ad-

OCT 1 5 1942

"1. The right of the citizens of the tervene. United States to vote shall not be depower to enforce the provisions of this frage. article by appropriate legislation."

wherein they reside. No state shall barrier to voting. abridge the privileges or immunities long advocated poll tax reform.

in this regard between the states. The existence of special and difficult probunity of the nation would be in jeop-lems having to do with the determina-

by the arguments against federal ac the ideas so emphatically proclaimed tion on the poll tax which hold that in the National House suggesting that such action is unconstitutional.

the right of states to fix the qualifito 84 will necessarily result in calamithe qualifications for suffrage. That cations for voting is clear in those ties for this region 17 4 5 1942 system allows for a flexibility that is particulars whose direct enunciation "It is simply a further evidence and in meeting special problems. We the continued refusal of sodrafted a constitutional "It is simply a further evidence and in meeting special problems. We the federal government. We, our ed to Representatives Hobbs and Jaramendment to abolish poll called social reformance to so-would greatly prefer for poll tax re. Solves, think that broad conception is man, of Alabama. taxes and property qualifi-their efforts during the time of form to come by state action rather low that the federal government has national emergency in our history, than through the Geyer bill passed low that the federal government has it started," Mr. Hobbs was quoted by He made his announcement to And this effort at this time should reporters after an execuitve sespective the condemnation of all hope such state action will come at the hope such state action will be actionable to the hope such states action will be actionable to the hope such states action will be actionable to the hope such states action will be actionable to the hope such states action will be actionable to the hope such states action will be actionable to the hope such states action will be actionable to the hope such states action will be actionable to the hope such states action will be actiona next session of the Alabama Legisla. operates to limit suffrage in a broad OCT 15 1942

There can be-and obviously is-a it is by any means clear that the ad-effects are good or bad will depend For example, if any state were arbitrarily to disfranchise any citizen, or tervene in this particular matter. Supgroup of citizens, such action would pose a very extreme property-owner-Considering that North Carolina, clearly be not only unconstitutional ship qualification for voting were at-Louisiana and Florida have no poll tax but in direct conflict with the deepest tempted by a state. Certainly that our constitution. Certainly in such a The fifteenth amendment reads: case Congress could rightfully in with such a requirement, suffer

nied or abridged by the United States The question of the poll tax in this or by any state on account of race, respect, then, comes down to whether ing declarations of Mr. Jarman and color, or previous condition of servi- it actually constitutes an unreason- Representative Sumners, of Texas, tude. 2. The Congress shall have able, undemocratic barrier to free suf- based on constitutional objections to OCT 1 5 1942

The fourteenth amendment reads in believes that in certain particulars the stitution." The able Mr. Summers part: "All persons born or naturalized states should fix the qualifications for said he thought we "are coming to a in the United States and subject to voting, we think that it must be frank-showdown in America as to whether the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of ly admitted that the poll tax as it now we are going to preserve democracy the United States and of the state stands is an inequitable and effective or not."

of citizens of the United States Conceivably, such reform might go democracy than the action taken by so far that the tax would not be an the House.

The general principles of democracy unreasonable barrier to suffrage, al-

which underlie our constitution as a though there are many millions of whole are plain. But these two amend-Americans who believe that fully conments specifically imply wherein lies sistent democratic practice forbids any final control over suffrage and the property or tax qualification for votbroad principles that shall govern it ing whatever. Certainly there must be national, It will not be denied, of course, that rather than state, control of the fun-some proponents of the poll tax are in damental requirements for suffrage fact for it because it is an effective Otherwise, there might be strange and barrier to voting by Negroes. dangerous conflicts in the provisions While this newspaper recognizes the

tion of the qualifications for voting in Consequently, we are not impressed the South, still it does not at all share enactment of the Gever poll tax bill It can be contended, of course, that passed by that body by a vote of 252

for 'you know not what you do."

Mr. Jarman described the bill as

If the bill becomes law, whether its

traditions and highest ideals of this would be out of line with the spirit of disaster, we see no reason why other states in the South should, if faced grievous consequences.

> Nor are we impressed by the sweepthe House's action. Mr. Jarman spoke Despite the fact that The Age-Herald of not believing in "rape of the con-

make or enforce any law which shall It is for that reason that we have nection seem to us to reflect more potential danger to the constitution and

The record does not bear out the Gover-GOV. DIXON ON THE STAND

Governor Dixon is on ound ground in nor's categorical assertion before a Senate doubt influenced by its member whose seat opposing fforts of the federal government committee in Washington this week that in the Senate is the result of the existence to eliminate the poll tax is a voting re- the poll tax abolition proposal is "simply of poll-tax laws Senator Form Connally. quirement. The determination of voting part of a general scheme of pressure groups requirements is an established right of the and social reformers to abolish the federalstates. Alabama may levy a poll tax or state relationship under which this has not levy a poll tax; but it is Alabama's become the greatest democracy in history privilege to do either. It is not for the to secure a concentration of all governfederal government to 63.7 1 5 1942 ment power in Washington where it may

But Governor Dixon does not speak for more easily be swayed to their pet schemes the people of Alabama when he refers of social reform." UCI 15 1942 disparagingly to the social welfare program The Governor does not specify the pet and policies of the national Democratic schemes of social reform to which he administration. He may speak for a small refers, nor does he give a list of those to fraction of the people of this state by which he would call a halt. It is too serious disapproving reference to the great human a subject to be dealt with in generalities. welfare achievements of the part twelve This political poll tax business, sprung of and his assertion that it is time just before a national election for such would be affected by it. to call a halt on such things in war times, effect as it may have at the polls in the but he does not voice the views of the great doubtful states of the North, has been voting in states where that activity has overwhelming mass of the people of this seized upon with avidity by the enemies become a lost art is to place the same of President Roosevelt and the Democratic restrictions upon that body as were inimistate by such reflections.

state and federal relationships which he use the war and its demands for dis-Confederation. Democracy is a lost art in is scheduled to define more at length in crediting governmental agencies that have the eight poll tax states where 6,000,000 business of the Senate is eld up by a scheduled to define more at length in crediting governmental agencies that have poor whites are disfranchised along with an address to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations to the State Chamber of Com- brought about new hope, new aspirations are considered about new hope, new aspirations and the chamber of Com- brought new hope, new aspirations are chamber of Com- brought new hope, new aspirations are chamber of Com- brought new hope, new aspirations are chamber of Com- brought new hope, new aspirations are chamber of Com- brought new hop merce in Birmingham, but there are cer- and new loyalties among millions of people. has been abolished for a roll-call can be defended up to a tain, things the federal government is Alabama will regret to see her Governor century. No longer does a candidate have sions when a small minority, deeply now-a-days called upon to do, and there lending himself even indirectly to the pur-to go to the people to secure his success convinced of the justice of its cause, is no chance of ever returning to the poses of those who look longingly back to at the polls. The political machines decide has served the country well by postviews of state rights that were in existence the good old Hoover days before the Civil war. That war decided Chicago Bee definitely, that the federal government is Chicago, Illinois bigger than any of the state governments The Poll Tax And and that when the one comes in conflict The South with the other it is the federal government that must prevail. OCT 1 5 1942 THE Senate Judiciary Subcommittee

So, then, it is distinctly unfortunate to headed by Senator Joseph G. O'Mahave our governor link up this purely honey of Wyoming, declared that the political move of Northern politicians to Pepper Anti-Poll Tax bill is unconstituabolish the poll tax in the South with the tional and has taken steps to draft an great human welfare and social advance- amendment to the Constitution abolishing and intended, to authorize legislation by grounds the proposal justifies itself. ment policy which the present administra- poll tax payments and property require- Congress on the qualifications of electors Elective Federal officers, from the tion at Washington is identified and which ments as condition for voting. has been endorsed three times at the polls by the American people in such decisive just now announced in view of the fact to protect the purity of the ballot in There is no desire, or intention, on the forms as leave its opponents stranded and gasping for breath. It is disturbing to see the Governor of a state whose people have profited so immeasurably by this program, Geyer Anti-Poll Tax bill. It was induenced by the fifth section of the Fourteenth A forty States have a right to see to it seeking to link the political poll tax with by the debate in the House and Senate on mendment to legislate to prevent states that the citizens of eight States are not social welfare in his disapproval.

Senator O'Mahoney's committee was, no

The committee's report stated: 1942

"Distasteful from the point of view of popular sovereignty as may be the State statutes which make the payment of a poll tax a pre-requisite to voting, any attempt by the Congress to abolish such a tax, even in election to Federal office, would seem a clear violation of the Federal Constitution, and beyond the power of Congress. This is a reform, which, if desired, may and should be effected by Constitutional amend-061 18 1942

Suffice it to say that the constitutionality

To say that Congress cannot regulatedemocracy. The governor has some sound ideas on administration. Those opponents seek to cal characteristics of the weak Articles of has been abolished for more than half a certain point. There have been occathat. These machines decide that because poning action on some controversial they pay the poll taxes of those people were better understood or the will of who are going to vote "right." Now if a the people was revealed more clearly. federal government cannot stop that thru We do not believe that any justificaits Congress then it cannot guarantee a tion of this kind can be found for the republican form of government. filibuster which is now in progress

The subcommittee which issued the in-against Senate action on the proposal famous decision should read, for enlighten to outlaw the poll tax in Federal elecment, the decision of the National Lawyers tions. This issue is well understood. Guild on the constitutionality of the bill

in national elections.

that the bill has been in the committee for elections for national officers, even though part of the States which have no poll many months. Obviously, the decision was the exercise of such power impinged on taxes to interfere in the local business not spont neous. It was the result of the the qualifications of the electors.

action being taken by the House on the 3 "Congress is specifically empowered extending the ballot to soldiers in the from 'abridging the privileges or immuni- misrepresented or under-represented in

ties of citizens of the United States', including the elective franchise, which has clearly been held to be a 'privilege' and immunity of citizens of the United States in the recent classic case."

The parallel of the subcommittee's report on the bill is seen in many other decisions of congressmen when the 'sovereignty' of the South or the rights of Negroes are concerned. The northern and eastern congressmen "go to sleep" and permit the Southerners to "put it over on them." It took twenty months to pull the poll tax bill out of the reactionary committee in the House. That was true despite the fact that most of the members of the House condemned the poll tax system.

It is time that the representatives in the greatest deliberative assembly exercise their great power in a manner which will the measure was determined by its their great power in a manner which will distastefulness" by the eight states which assure to the other members of the United Nations that, indeed, this country is a real

> New York Times New York. N. Y.

minority rights is raised whenever the business of the Senate is keld up by a

It has been debated, times without number, over a long period of years. There is no need for delay in order 1. "The founding fathers contemplated, to clarify the question. On logical President down, have a voice in the af-It seems queet that such a decision is 2. "Congress has always had the power fairs of every citizen of every State." of the eight States which have such requirements for voting. The real question is whether or not the citizens of

Chicago Defender

Thousands Whove **Never Voted**

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Apparently acting upon the belef that Anyone willing to sacrifice his life in the defense of his country has a right to vote," the House this week approved the controversial soldiers vote bill. The measure carried with it the Senate amendment that no person serving in the armed forces pe required to pay a poll tax in order that he might vote.

Negroes throughout the country, and particularly the eight southern states hailed elimination of the poll tax as a vote requirement as a new day for demoster, 191942

More than 400,000 Negroes serv- ly/ eighteen signatures needed America, both here and abroad, will gro Congress this week called upon be allowed to vote in the November its local, councils throughout the the duration of the war."

Many of the colored soldiers will cast absentee ballots for the first. time in their lives, since the poll

observers as an almost unprecedented procedure. The National As-Colored People, and other protest organizations, had written each member of the national legislative body to be present when the bill was presented.

ately, the bill will go to the White tax issue as a vital war measure House for the signature of Presi-

nullify states' rights."

ners declared: "This is congress they should do."

step will be to abolish the congress man of the Sub-committee of the United States."

Congress officials also pointed

Daily World Atlanta.

Citizens Urged To Go After

Congressmen

NEW YORK-(SNS)ing in the land and air forces of call the bill up, the National Neand all succeeding elections "for country to "redouble your efforts" to get their local Congressmen to gress statement said, "vill open

forces this year." "Delegations, wires, letters and phone calls must be brought into The act was passed by a vote of the campaign on a more active 247 to 53. After approval by the scale. Congressmen must be asked Senate, which is expected immedi- to declare themselves on the poll

Congress determined to achieve a

dent Rooseveloci 1942 The Congress statement also lot of people that could be easily A small contingent of vociferous called upon councils to organize a exploited. (3) The third type is southern representatives led by house-to-house campaign, getting not comprised of politicians in a John M. Rankin (Dem., Miss.) and housewives, young people, represented of politicians in a Hatton W Summers (Dem., Texas), sentatives of labor, church and fra sense but of a certain kind of citicharged that the bill "proposes to ternal groups, to write letters to zen. This kind of citizen regards the chairman of the Sub-Commit- the poll tax as an evil because After passage of the measure was tee of the Senate Judiciary Commit- the poll tax is misinterpreted to assured by the decisive vote Sum- tee requesting an immediate fav- disfranchise some people who are orable report on the Pepper bill, worthy to vote while allowing disregarding the constitution. What measure to the Geyer bill, was inwe need to have when the boys troduced in the Senate by Senator regard to the Negro in the poll come back is to have a democracy Claude Pepper (D) of Florida regard to the Negro in the poll left instead of a huge, overweening March 31, 1941. It was referred to tax states. The first types repreburocracy telling the states what the Senate Judiciary Committee; sent the rear guard in the progress "There is a communistic move- in July 1941; and March and July, Will Enfranchise ment on here to abolish state gov- 1942. Senator Joseph C. O'Maernment," added Rankin. "The next honey, (D) of Wyoming is chair-

> titled "Abolition of the Poll Tax." has been published by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. The document includes material on the "significance of immediate repeal of the poll-tax at the publication analyses the operation of the Poll Tax system in Congress, showing how its repreevil power to thwart the democratic controlled by the spirit of true de-will of the American people. Copies mocrcy. SEP 1 2 1042 will of the American people. Copies mocrcy. of the publication, which sells for ten cents, may be obtained from the Federation offices located at 1123 Broadway, New York City.

From all indications, only interested in office for per-POLL TAX HINDER OR HELP sonal gain good or evil. This SUCH A CONVICTION? kind see in the poll tax a menance to his aims because the poll tax probably exculdes from voting a

(S1280). The Pepper bill, companion others who are unworthy to vote. whose Sub-committee held hearings of our democratic society. They are the band of camp followers that follow ideals of democracy for diversion and to escape starvation. The third type are the out that an excellent document en- vanguard who lead the line of march toward really democratic progress. They take the risk of ambush and massacre because the virtues of their ideals are ahead of human sympathy. Thus the present time and an analysis the rear guard and the vanguard of the fight of the United Nations both are relatively out of line as a fight for the preservation of with the stable progress for both free elections" A section of are despised by the rank and file of our society. What we need is not a rear guard and an vanguard sentatives are able to wield their but a main body emulated and

Back to the poll tax: Personally. I am neither against or for citizen, white black or yellow: poll tax. I know the poll tax is being used to front some harmful practices, but I also realize that there are some favorable anit seems right way. I am a Negro and but not in the ranks of voters. Number one, to bring the Geyer poll tax states. There are three are many places in my own state Anti-Poll Tax Bill, H. R. 1024, to types of people who are effect-where I may have not been altime in their lives, since the poll the floor of the House for a vote. ively interessed in the poll tax lowed to register, even with all tax has acted as one of several sub"Immediate action now by indiquestion: (1) The sterotyped polivoting qualities. If so, I am very
terfuges the South has imposed to violate and organizations, a Conticians whose political tactics deglad that I was spared the ex-Every member of the House re- the way for ten million disfranchis- pend upon propaganda that make perience because I know it would turned to the Capitol to vote on the ed Negro and white citizens to poll tax a saviour to such ideals have effected me terribly. Votwar measure, a move regarded by strike a powerful blow against the as "White Supremacy." This ing to me in a democracy is one anti-democratic, pro-Hitler, de- kind of politician advocaes poli- of the vital privileges of expressfeatist forces in America, and in- cies which he call principles for ing my convictions in regard to United Nation victory over the Axis other groups irrespective of just-society which I am a part of. ice, equality or merit. (2) The Certainly I want the kind of soto ideals and principles but is citizen worthy to vote. CAN THE

Weekly Speaking



BY ROBERT ROBINSON Rome Ga News-Tribuns August 6, 1942

Absentee Vote Meets Problem

A great cry is now being raised in Washington about those who fight having the right to vote and there is an effort on to give the ballot to every person in the ranks who is an American

No advocate of the movement would admit it, of course, but the idea stems from those who are trying to do away with the poll tax as a pregles to a poll tax if it should be requisite to yoting and thereby turn the ballot used as a citizenship test in the over to all those colored lads who are in the army

that the poli tax question is be- when I registered to vote I was coming more and more a problem received without any humiliations patriotic appears the hand of the racial equality sign House Discharge Petition in Alabama and the other seven al all. But I am told that there birds, who are taking advantage of the war to put over every conceivable move that may bear upon the situation.

The truth, of course, is that most men in the fighting forces of the United States have the vote while most of those who do not possess it never cared enough for the privilege to become qualified. Some lost the right to vote because they were not interested enough to register while still others lost it because they were not interestsociation for the Advancement of Congress determined to achieve a and a half in aid of the schools.

> Thus, in spite of all the fervor with which quack politician who has no claim ciety which can mold me into a the subject is being discussed by the designing for the benefit of the uninformed, the matter is not of much importance. The provision for absentee voting will take care of practically all cases that deserve being cared for.

Constitution Atlanta, Georgia By Senate Group

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2-(P)-Legislation to abolish payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting for members of congress and presidential electors was disapproved today by a senate judiciary sub-committee. <- 7 2

Vermont, "would seem to be a clear violation of the federal con-

from voting because he had been mittee, and to bring the bill up for unable to attend hearings on it. action October 13 1942

Washington Post Washington, D: C. By Congress

Texas, and Austin (Republican of be disturbed.

he had been unable to attend hear ers." Wrote Mr. Norman:
ings. OC 3 - 1942

"Some politicians and politically-m crat) of Utah did not vote because

Instead of abolishing the poll tax by legislation, the subcommittee said that the reform should either be left to the States, or accomplished by a constitutional amendment.

While their report declared that "property qualications and poll taxes are outmoded," it said that their abolition as voting requirements in all but eight of the States had been accomplished "by the action of the people of the States themselves without compulsion from Federal authority."

"It is better to await the wise ac-Such legislation, said a report tion of the remaining States than which bore the names of three by a strained construction of the members of the sub-committee, Constitution to apply by statute the Senators O'Mahoney, Democrat, power of the central government to force upon any State a particular Wyoming; Connally, Democrat, to force upon any State a particular Texas, and Austin, Republican, course of action in a field which the Constitution left to the States."

olPl tax backers a wonth ago won stitution and beyond the power of congress." OCT 3 - 1942
O'Mahoney, chairman of the sentee ballot during the war. Folsub-committee, said Senator Nor- lowing this step, advocates of total ris, Independent, Nebraska, voted poll tax abolition in the House won in favor of the legislation and that the necessary 218 signatures to take the fifth member, Senator Mur- antipoll-tax legislation out of the dock, Democrat, Utah, refrained hands of the House Judiciary Com-

Te poll-tax payments are enforced in Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

Dothan, Ala Eagle September 10, 1942

Poll Tax Comment

constitutional for Congress to not undertake legislation which will deny robbdy can maintain that an annual per Advancement of Colored People and kindred abolish poll taxes in the eight the States the right to regulate the qualificapita tax of \$1.50 is burdensome, and it is organizations.

States that enforce them as a requirement for voting in Federal cations, of their electors. Aside from the generally conceded that every citizen who quirement for voting in Federal cations, of their electors. elections.

fact that the whole figh has been engineertor O'Mahoney (Democrat) of ed by the Southern Conference of Human
Wyoming, voted three to one, Welfare, ably abetted by the Society for by Senator Pepper (Democrat) of the Advancement of Colored People, as a prerequisite for voting for members of Congress and presidential the Constitutions.

Aside from the generally conceded that every citizen who
This is known and it is even admitted "off the record" by some of the leading advocates of the move.

Just so soon as the bill passed the Senate, a move was started in a certain district in Mississippi to have a colored man named as a candidate for Congress.

the poll tax. Otherwise, we cannot under- the State legislature. stand why they do not protest loudly against While we cannot agree with Mr. Norman some other form of taxation which is more in the belief that the Supreme Court would burdensome to the citizens of our State. The hold with the Constitution, there can be no sales tax, for instance, which puts a tax doubt that any federal law which changes on even the bread and meat of the laborer, the qualifications of electors in State eleccosts the individual each year several times tions wou'd nevertheless be in direct conas much as the poll tax, but we do not hear flict with the Constitution. any of the demagogues howling for the re-Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal peal of the sales tax. If these so-called reformers are sincerely interested in relievelimination of the sales tax?

of \$1.50 levied on adults between the ages say in so many words. of 21 and 45 years, and the proceeds of this Secretary Knox said yesterday it would be tax go 100 per cent to the support of the public schools in the county where collect-

all of our various forms of taxation. The impossible. penalty for nonpayment of the property This should end the matter but it probably tax is that one's property shall be sold for will not. the tax. The penalty for nonpayment of This whole thing, as has been said over and

Its patriotic zeal to court favor with the is that the name of the delinquent shall not certain Southern States. A Senate judiciary subcommittee men now serving in the armed forces, should be placed on the list of qualified voters.

vermont, joined with Senator O'Mahoney in signing a report These reasons are intelligently discussed such meddling by Congress would be held nominee. yond the power of Congress." ... A'abama Journal "ought to have the effect States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by ing the move. Snator O'Mahoney said that Sena-

voters, but leaves that entirely up to the the grave. "Some politicians and politically-minded people themselves by providing that all Monday by the full Senate Judiciar; pressure groups in this country, must be-Subcommittee, headed by Sentaor lieve there is some particular advantage to must be chosen by voters having the same van Nuys (Democrat) of Indiana. qualifications as those who participate in

be gained for themselves by the repeal of elections for the most numerous branch of

September 17, 1942

POLL TAX EVASION FIASCO

ing the burdens of the oppressed taxpayers, Both Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary why is it that they do not strive for the of the Navy Knox say the effort to have American soldiers overseas vote in the coming general "The poll tax is an annual per capita tax election cannot be allowed. That is what they

"unwise, impractical and impossible."

Such a move, Knox said, would reveal to our enemies just exactly what military units we have abroad and where they are located. And get-"There are penalties for non-payment of ting ballots to the soldiers would be just about

over again, is fundamentally the first round in the sales tax is a fine of from \$25 to \$500. a drive to force the elimination of the payment There are many reasons why Congress, in The penalty for nonpayment of the poll tax of a poll tax as a requirement for voting in

The movement has the active support of held resterday that it would be un-constitutional for Congress to not undertake legislation which will deny "Nobody can maintain that an annual per Advancement of Colored People and kindred

of Congress and presidential the Constitution, there are some other rea- In addition to the above arguments said by many proponents that the colored solelectors. OCT 3 - 1942
Senators Connally (Democrat) of sons why poll tax regulations should not against tampering with Alabama's poll tax diers in that district numbered twelve thousand laws, Mr. Norman offers the thought that men and their vote alone would elect the colored

O'Mahoney in signing a report These reasons are intelligently discussed which said that the Pepper bill by C. D. Norman, editor of the Union would seem to be a clear violation by C. D. Norman, editor of the Union that "powers not delegated to the United and the United of the United "would seem to be a clear violation". The words of The that "powers not delegated to the United adopted a resolution commending and approve

Snator O'Mahoney said that Sena- A'abama Journal "ought to have the effect tor Norris (Independent) of Ne of strengthening the backbone of some of braska voted in favor of the legislation, while the fifth subcommittee our Southern politicians whose loyalty to tution does not set up the qualifications for the sepalation, while the fifth subcommittee our Southern pointered whose logarity tution does not set up the qualifications for rate States may as well be considered ready for

Birmingham, ala.

McKellar Breaks Barkley In Protes

Over Arrest

Effort To 'Smear South' one-vote margin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17-(A) - Justice Byrnes. Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), with of eight senators of be arrested." and they voted solidly against ing the constitutionality of "white draw his recommendation that Ma- "a shocking performance."

The whole episode, he said, was Barkley's motions to table appeals primaries" the American Civil Libfrom parliamentary rulings by Vice jority Leader Barkley be appoint- Barkley expressed hope McKeller President Wallace. Barkley's mo-friend of the court in the Texas Over the protest of a group of ed to the Supreme Court

prevented Barkley from bringing stricken from the petition because controversial bill which would I appreciated his action and would Jaycees Approve Fight eliminate payment of a poll tax as like to keep it in my files as evi- To Ban Poll Taxes a voting perequisite in sight South- dence of the esteem I was once Commendation and

30 days would be required to ex- edge, consent or approval." pound his ideas on the matter.

arrested and brought to the chamber, in order to obtain a quorum— it up. which he could not do anything headed by Senator Russell (D. Ga.), entertainment program. The memwith when he got it."

no terrors for me;" McKellar said. against this iniquitous measure motion to consider the bill, lodged which is being put forth in heat before that hour, would not have and passion.

Barkley's Face Flushed

INTRA-PARTY FIGHT seat while McKellar shouted. The Russell charged the legislation

month he prepared a petition to absent senators.

President Roosevelt, signed by sev
McKellar told eral other senators, recommending investigated attendance records and Barkley's appointment to the Su-preme Court to fill the vacancy cre-ated by the resignation of Associate since last January.

filibustered . Tuesday He said he never dreamed that roll calls," he added. against the anti-poll tax bill in a "the man I had recommended so Fourteen of the 16 senators from bitter Senate session which saw highly would single me out as one states with poll taxes were present.

would not withdraw his name from tions, however, prevailed, one by a By a series of roll/calls and a round-robin petition recommend-vote of 41 to 23, the other by 40 other delaying tactics, including ing him to the Supreme Court to 23.

of Lonnie Smith, a Negro voter. Leader Barkley, of Kentucky, noreading and conjecting the com- eevn though the majority leader. The poll tax states are Arkansas, Smith's appeal from the decision tified the senate today he would

recognized by the chair, left free to make his choice," Bark-military service.

Mississippi's Senators Bilbo and ley continued. "I am in no sense Arrangements were completed Doxey, both violently opposed to an applicant for it." He said Mi-by the group to furnish 25 volunthe bill, had piles of books ready nority Leader McNary, of Orgeon, teer workers daily to assist the Jeffor use in the marathon debating had joined in the petition which ferson County War Price and Ray session. Bilbo has said he felt about was prepared "without my knowl-tioning Board in the registration and issuance of mileage rationing The anti-poll tax bill, which books.

McKellar bitterly assailed Barkley for moving Saturday that Mc
Kellar and seven other senators be

McKellar bitterly assailed Barkform, has never formally come be-monthly night meeting, which will
fore the Senate despite Barkley's be held Nov. 20 at the Thomas Jefefforts, begun last Friday, to bring ferson Hotel. A drive for new members will be climaxed with this ses-

Texas Vote Case

Files Brief As

the NAACP on Tuesday

Court's Friend'

For Lonnie Smith

Tuesday the opponents, spear-sion, which will feature a varied made use of an assortment of par-bers and their guests will assemble "Being called a filibusterer has liamentary delaying tactics to pre- at 6:30 p.m. for the banquet. went Barkley from moving its con- Daily world "I wish to say to this Senate that sideration during the "morning shall filibuster to the last limit hour" which ended at 2 p.m. A been debatable under the Senate's rules. The delay, however, left the Barkley sat in his usual front motion open to elimited debate.

majority leader's face flushed as was an effort to "smear the South" INCREASES IN FURYhis critic recounted how he had and control the states' election mavoted for Barkley when the latter chinery like "the charptebaggers voted for Barkley when the latter and scalwags of the Reconstruction was named majority leader by a Period." Like McKellar, Russell McKeller told, too, that last expressed indignation at the issu-

McKellar told the Senate he had

'Senator' Barkley was absent 21

from parliamentary rulings by Vice erties union Friday filed a brief as

whether McKellar's sharp criticism of Barkley—files Senate seatmate for years—would end in an open challenge to the Kentuckian's leadership in the next Congresss remained to be seen. McKellar what has been said about me personally and officially," and added for interior and officially, and added for interior and the primarine of the seath of the conference of the Barkley and the proposing passage on the anti-poll abordance with the decision of tensive debate on the conference what has been said about me personally and officially," and added for the primary and all toward McKellar, when he add known for 30 years.

Row Flames Hoteer

Republican senators and a large growd of civilians and soldiers and other senators Saturday came the galleries watched the intraparty row flame hotter by the hour on the Democratic side of the chamber of County for the primary steps to obtain a quorum, the galleries watched the floor at one point of speaking "40 hours" when he denders may not enjoy in the galleries watched the intraparty row flame hotter by the hour on the Democratic side of the chamber of County for the primary steps to obtain a quorum, the personal state of the primary steps to obtain a quorum, the primary steps to obtain a quorum, the personal state of the primary steps to obtain a quorum, the personal state of the primary steps to obtain a quorum, the personal state of the primary steps to obtain a quorum, the personal state of the primary steps to obtain a quorum, the personal state of the primary steps to obtain a quorum of the primary steps to obtain a quorum, the personal state of the primary steps to obtain a quorum of the primary steps to obtain a quorum, the personal state of the primary steps to obtain a quorum of the pr

dates in the general election.

REFUSED RULING

The lower court had refused to follow the classic ruling, asserting that while it might hold for Louisiana where the primaries are an integral part of the election system, it did not hold for Texas where primaries and the "private affair of the Democratic party.

Democratic and all other candi-

In answer, the union's brief points out that the Texas law makes mandatory that the Democratic party nominate by primary, that the primary procedure is regulated by statue, and that therefore the primaries are an integral part of the election system.

The union's brief was signed by Arthur Garfield Hays, general counsel.

Constitution Atlanta, Georgia

Anti-Poll Tax

To Introduce Measure Despite Pro-

Circuit Court of Appeals in behalf southern members, Democratic other delaying factics, including ing him to the Supreme Court, to 20.

reading and conjecting the come eevn though the majority leader. The poll tax states are Arkansas, plete journal of Monday's prosaid the petition woud "never reach Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, of a lower court upholding the plete journal of Monday's prosaid the petition woud "never reach Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, of a lower court upholding the move tomorrow to begin considered the president."

Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, right of the Texas Democratic parties of the president. The poll tax states are Arkansas, of a lower court upholding the move tomorrow to begin considered to the president. The poll tax states are Arkansas, of a lower court upholding the move tomorrow to begin considered to the president. The poll tax states are Arkansas, of a lower court upholding the move tomorrow to begin considered to the president. The poll tax states are Arkansas, of a lower court upholding the move tomorrow to begin considered to the president. The poll tax states are Arkansas, of a lower court upholding the move tomorrow to begin considered to the president. The poll tax states are Arkansas, of a lower court upholding the move tomorrow to begin considered to the president to the pr cers.

"It had been my purpose to of-fer the motion today," Barkley an-VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTION

Advertiser Montgomery, ala diers in the galleries watched

Barkley Blistered For recognized by the chair. Ordering Arrest Of and Doxey, both violently op the worthy ambition of every peal if given an opportunity.

today against the anti-poll tax said.

It wish to say to this Senate to bring it up.

bill in a bitter Senate session that I shall filibuster to the last Today the opponents, spear-such a situation.

which saw Senator McKellar limit against this iniquitous headed by Senator Russell (D), These prospects emerged at the sentatives of all true Americans' concept of fair play and justice."

"Saboteurs and traitors are shot recommendation that Majority in heat and passion."

ceedings, the Southerners for theer by a one-vote margin. fourth consecutive legislative

bringing formally before the McKellar told, too, that last New York Times which would eliminate payment President Recognition to New York Times which would eliminate payment President Roosevelt, signed by New York, N. of a poll tax as a voting prerequisite in eight Southern States.

As the filibuster continued, to the Supreme Court to fill the President Philip Murray of the vacancy created by the resigna

President Philip Murray, of the vacancy created by the resigna-Congress of Industrial Organization of Associate Justice Byrnes. tions, sent a letter to members. He said he never dreamed that of the Senate declaring that the "the man I had recommended so nation." "trands asked to highly more than the said he never dreamed that the bighly more than the said he never dreamed that the said he never dreamed t raged at the tactics of a smallone of eight senators to be ar-Southern Group, on ath Day of Mr. Doxey held the floor for five hours, on this and other questions trate majority mules in the first mules mul trate majority rule in this na-said, was "a shocking performance.

He called for speedy enactment Barkley expressed hope Mcof the anti-poll tax legislation, Kellar would not withdraw his
asserting:

"In this period of nationaltion recommending him to the
risis, the opening of our polling Supreme Court, even though the
places to every qualified citizen majority leader said the petition
in the nation by the elimination Would "never reach the PresiChamber Will Park in the nation by the elimination would "never reach the Presi-Chamber Will Vote Today on vote was postponed until tomor-

Chides Barkley

poll tax restrictions which dis-dent." enfranchise large numbers of "I hope he won't have his name American citizens is a measure stricken from the petition be-essential to our war effort." cause I appreciated his action

Whether McKellar's sharp crit-and would like to keep it in my icism of Barkley — his Senatefiles as evidence of the esteem seat-mate for years—would end I was once held even though I in an open challenge to the Ken-may not enjoy it now," he de-

in an open challenge to the Ken-may not enjoy it now," he detection in the next clared.

WASHINGTON. Nov. 18—The congress remained to be seen. Barkley took the floor to analyse in the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except office work to complete at their on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except office work to complete at their on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except office work to complete at their on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senators either brought minimum of vocal strain, except on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senator either brought minimum of vocal strain, except on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senator either brought minimum of vocal strain, except on the part of Mr. Doxey. With a tending Senator either brough

cant for Senator Barkley's place
be "goaded" into animosity or illas leader."

Party Row Flames Rise

"goaded" into animosity or illfeeling, least of all toward Mcfeeling, least of all toward Mcfeeling, least of all toward Mcfor senator States left the opposition so Republican senators and a Kellar, whom he had known for confident of control of the situa-

large crowd of civilians and sol- 30 years. Barkley Defends Self

He said the arrests of McKel- to the floor for consideration. the intra-party row flame hot- He said the arrests of McKelter by the hour on the Demo-lar and other senators Saturday cratic side of the chamber. De-came as a result of a series of a move by proponents of poll tax nied the floor at one point, vet-parliamentary steps to obtain a repeal to invoke the electron of the chamber.

of speaking "40 hours" when of the endorsement for the Su-certain end through limitation of preme Court and said a seat in debate. A majority of the Senate, Mississippi's Senators Bilbothat body was "a goal that was it is expected, would vote for re-

Southern senators filibustered no terrors for me," McKellar before the Senate despite Bark-sponsors and backers of the re- joint statement said, were making ley's efforts, begun last Friday, peal legislation would continue to "a rather sorry spectacle of democ-

ment of parliamentary delaying calls, employed so generously pre- "Saboteurs and traitors are shot Leader Barkley be appointed to Barkley sat in his usual front tactics to prevent Barkley from viously, were diminished and de- in wartime," the statement went

lay, however, left the motion occasion should arise.

of Defeating Closure Move

New Point of Order Raised by Doxey in 5-Hour Talk

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

tion tonight that they indicated they "might" permit the bill to go

Carolina announced his intention He appreciated the compliment and thus bring the filibuster to a

thon debating session. Bilbo has which the President ought to be a cloture motion, which requires a said he felt about 30 days would left free to make his choice." two-thirds vote for adoption, that they voiced willingness to take sense an applicant for it." He on the matter.

No Longer Supports His Barkley for moving Saturday Oregon, had joined in the petition which was prepared "with the petition which was prepared "with the poll tax supporters prepared and broughtout my knowledge, consent or senators be arrested and broughtout my knowledge, consent or to the chamber in order to obtain approval."

Court Bench Vacancy of a current of the petition which was prepared "with to the chamber in order to obtain approval."

The anti-poll tax bill, which a quorum—"which he could not a quorum—"which he could not a quorum—"which he could not a quorum—"which he got it." passed the House in a different initiely. There were few at the Being called a filibusterer has form, has never formally come Capitol who believed that the The filibustering Sanators to Sanators to The filibustering Sanators to The filibusterin

Doxey Argues Point of Order

Most of the day was spent in discussion of a new point of order. gan only two roll calls summoned Senator Doxey of Mississippi, a a quorum of the Senate. Promptly poll tax State, argued for hours it disposed of a pending motion, that the measure was unconstituinvolving the correctness of tabutional and therefore beyond the lating a Monday quorum call, and range of Congress in general, and the Committee of Judiciary, which mentary tangle. reported it out, in particular.

Filibuster, Voices Confidence When he announced his readiness Doxey arose to clarify the parliafor a ruling by the presiding officer (Senator Chandler) the chair mentary situation and consumed declined to give it.

As a constitutional question had been raised, Senator Chandler said, order against the measure and he would let it go before the Senate for a decision by vote. The

group will hold a conference and thinned out early. Over long canvass cloture possibilities again stretches Senator Doxey/had a before taking further steps.

able to score consistently, with a tending Senators either brought

most wholly by tactical manoeuvres, quorum and roll calls and appeals from rulings of the chair.

The books overflowing the desk of Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, with the aid of which he has said he is prepared to speak for thirty days if necessary, remained untouched. This evening as the Senate recessed Mr. Bilbo put a sign on the eighteen books, reading 'Do Not, Move."

Two Poll Tax Foes Urge Action

Meanwhile Senators were ap-Senators From South posed to the bill, had piles of lawyer."
So confident, however, were the books ready for use in the marathon debating session. Bilbo has which the President ought to be a cloture motion, which requires a through the books ready for use in the marathou debating session. Bilbo has which the President ought to be a cloture motion, which requires a through the books ready for use in the marathou debating session. Bilbo has which the President ought to be a cloture motion, which requires a proached by two men who urged prompt cloture action and distribution debating session. Bilbo has the proached by two men who urged prompt cloture action and distribution debating session. Bilbo has the proached by two men who urged prompt cloture action and distribution debating session. Bilbo has the proached by two men who urged prompt cloture action and distribution debating session. Bilbo has the proached by two men who urged prompt cloture action and distribution debating session. Bilbo has the properties a proached by two men who urged prompt cloture action and distribution are prompt cloture action and distribution are properties at the proached by two men who urged prompt cloture action and distribution are prompt cloture action. So confident, however, were the proached by two men who urged

Leader Barkley be appointed to Barkley sat in his usual front tactics to prevent Barkley from viously, were diminished and detention the Supreme Court.

Seat while McKellar shouted moving its consideration during bate much increased. The debate, on. "What should be the punishment of the delaying tactics, including as his critic recounted how heed at 2 p.m. A motion to consider still on parliamentary questions, reading and correcting the com-had voted for Barkley when the the bill, lodged before that hour, leaving discussion of the legislar plete journal of yesterday's pro-latter was named majority lead-would not have been debatable tion itself largely to the future, if containing the containing the statement went as it had been for five days, was ment of those safe at home to pro-latter the peoples on the legislative tion itself largely to the future, if the statement went on. "What should be the punishment of the peoples on the legislative tion itself largely to the future, if the statement went on wartime, as it had been for five days, was ment of those safe at home to pro-latter the peoples on the legislative tion itself largely to the future, if the statement went on wartime, as it had been for five days, was ment of those safe at home to pro-latter the peoples on the legislative tion itself largely to the future, if the statement went on wartime, as it had been for five days, was ment of those safe at home to pro-latter the peoples on the legislative tion itself largely to the future, if the statement went on wartime, as it had been for five days, was ment of those safe at home to pro-latter the peoples on the legislative tion itself largely to the future, if the statement went on wartime, as it had been for five days, was ment of the statement went on the statement we and die for democracy abroad, the right to vote without paying a poll tax?"

ran head-on into another parlia-

For a second time Senator Barkley, the Majority Leader, moved more than an hour in the process. Then he entered the new point of renewed debate.

Few Senators Hear Argument

Throughout the afternoon few Senators remained to hear the Meanwhile the filibustering argument. The visitors' galleries single attentive listener/ Senator The Southern Senators have been Bankhead of Alabama./Other at-

Monday Can Be a Historic Day

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—This coming Monday asternoon, on Columbus Day when the discovery of America is being commemorated, the House of Represenatives can pass a bill that will mean the strengthening of democracy in America and throughout the world.

For on that day, after more than 18 months House Judiciary Committee, the

of the lower chamber.

to participate completely in this the bill. global war. It would give disfran- This does not mean that labor This, coupled with the general povictory policies in Congress.

WARNS ABSENTEES

minute check on Congressmen to north by supporting the bill.

from northern states.

The political situation on this is-

Due to the Congress expires on the Administration leader like Speaker GOP Senator Austin of Vermont first of the year. Rayburn, himself a poll tax product had to reverse previous commitfrom Texas, and the indifference of ments and vote against the Senate House Majority Leader McCormack version of the Pepper-Geyer bill as of Massachusetts, the Republicans a member of the Senate Judiciary see an opportunity to make na-Subcommittee. There is no poll tax problem in tional capital out of the issue.

Vermont, but the financial influ-

NEED FOR VIGILANCE Pepper-Geyer anti-poll tax bill will The obstructionist Joe Martin, been attentive stem from the corbe brought up for consideration by House Minority leader and head of porate wealth which controls over a petition signed by 218 members th Republican National Committee, life. The poll tax facilitates this has passed out word that he ex-control through disfranchising the The bill would permit 10,000,000 pects at least 150 GOP members to millions who cannot afford to pay Americans in eight poli-tax states be present Monday and voting for for the privilege of voting. Austin

chised Negro and white workers Congressmen and supporters of the litical picture in his state, apparand farmers a chance to vote for Administration can "leave it to the ently gave him assurance to vote representatives who would fight for Republicans" and stay away from that the bill was "unconstitutional." the Capital Monday. Martin has For Republicans in the House, Politax, "that the bill will be lost crying for a vote. The presence of vote is a factor OCT 1 1942 by default. Poll tax Congressmen Congressmen genuinely devoted to These factors must be kept clearwill be in Washington en masse to repeal of the poll-tax laws will help ly in mind, not only in urging Convote against the bill. If there are to make sure that Martin stands by gressmen to be present Monday, but

among the Congressmen on the floor for the vote, if Congressmen on the choose to be at home campaigning with lip service to democracy instead of in the House voting for democracy, the bill may be lost."

Martin and like-minded Repub-appeaser like Senator Brooks of licans from the non-poll tax states Illinois does not become a friend of are really in a most embarrassing labor or the Negro people when he position on the poll tax question, steals the text of an amendment Their politics - as - usual way of from Senator Pepper and offers it thought makes them believe they to the soldier's vote bill. Neither do can woo the Negro vote in the Hoffman. Fish and Joe Martin

At the same time, if Martin and the Pepper-Geyer bill, make certain they will be in Wash- Co. are compelled by partisan po- One more point. Don't forget that

GOP EMBARRASSED

ence to which Austin has always 90 per cent of the South's economic does not face re-election until 1946.

of obstruction withe

his own reasons for supporting the however, election is not four years "There is danger," warns the Na- bill, and if the situation so permits, off. They face the voters in less tional Committee to Abolish the Southern bloc as he will be loud in districts where the labor and Negro

not enough friends of democracy his commitments. in evaluating the vote itself. An Martin and like-minded Repub-appeaser like Senator Brooks of

There is still time for a last- can woo the Negro vote in the Hoffman, Fish and Joe Martin when they play devious politics with

Their presence will be needed, not only to assure, a quorum, but to override the poll-tax bloc, which to vote against the very group in Con-still bottled in the Senate Judiciary will be aided by some reactionaries with which they have worked Committee, which has the power in close collaboration since 1937, to reverse the unfavorable vote of its sub-committee. It has to be sue is generally muddled in the The plight QCT Republicans else it will die on the books when

November 19, 1942°

Word Not Uttered

of President Roosevelt in rect of the bill for repeal of the poll tax a requirement for voting and the advocacy of it by his leader in the senate, Mr. Barkley ("My dear Alben") are equivalent to a declaration by the president that he wishes the bill passed, that he would approve it if it should be passed, that he would take away from Southern states rights to make their own suffrage and election laws.

January 11, 1938, Mr. James F. Byrnes said on the floor of the United States senate. 'the negroes have come into control of the Democratic party". The "anti-lynching" bill was under discussion. Mr. Byrnes was a House Measure, Passed By filibusterer against it. Mr. Roosevelt could have killed that bill with a word.

In Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Newark, other Northern cities, the negro vote is large enough to decide in closely contested elec-WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—House-tions. The national Democratic party is a

poll taxes as a requirement for vot- President Roosevelt has spent much time ing in Federal elections today faced in the South, and The News and Courier an uncertain fate in the Senate believes him to be a man of intelligence. given an adverse committee report. He knows, he must know, that poll taxes The House passed the bill yester-have had nothing to do with making the

Sen. Joseph C. O Mahone 2(D., That President Roosevelt, who has so long Wyo.) who headed a Senate judici- had the faithful support of the Southern ary subcommittee which recom-people in elections, is silent while this mamended against pasage of a similar lignant attack on the South proceeds in conmeasure by Sen. Claude Pepper (D., gress is too much for the understanding of Fla.) said he believed advocates of

victory" even if they succeeded in Probably his political supporters in South getting the bill through the Senate. Carolina can and will explain it to their "All they will get," he said, "will constituents.

be a lawsuit to establish whether The president could kill the poll tax bill

Majority Expected

approved legislation to apolish state Great City party.

where a companion bill has been

day, 252 to 84, over the opposition South "solid" for him and his party. of Southern Demograts, who warned In 1895 many negroes were disfranchised it might mean the end of the "Solid in South Carolina, but not by poll taxes.

the legislation would win an "empty The News and Courier.

the legislatino is constitutiona. House passage of the bill, which with a word.

had been stymied in the judiciary committee since 1940 until a resolution forced it out on the floor, came only after bitter debate during which the only Negro congressman, Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell (D., Ill.) pleaded for its passage to "wipe out injustices" to his race.

fro-merican altimore. No Number and Percentage of Whites Disfranchised by the Poll Tax, President Election of 1940

er of s dis- hised	Estimat number whites franchis	ent of ite pop- ion vot- g 1940	whit	tal votes ist 1940	rotal te pop- lation 1940		Total ulatio	State .
40	1940	4 6 8 1			1.1		Tara and	
500,000	50	16		294,219	1,847,850	32,961	2	a/
450,000	45	14		200,743	1,465,687	49,387	1	is
600,000	60	15		312,539	2,038,642	23,723	3	
300,000	30	16		175,824	1,101,763	83,796		ppi
400,000	40	9		99,830	1,003,766	99,804	1.	Carolina
500,000	50	22		522,823	2,411,494	15,841	2	see
,375,000	1,37	19		1,041,168	5,485,909	14,824	6	
575,000	57	17		346,607	2,013,723	77,773	2	·
,700,000	4,70	16		2,993,753	17,448,834	98,109	23	ıl
		43	-	46,821,559		71,166 .		poll-tax States
7		-	_	100	17,448,834		107	

Number of whites disfranchised GGT 1.0.1942

5 Million White Citizens

Disfranchised by Poll Tax

tax was introduced and is main. Today, between 4,500,000 and tained in the Southern States in 6,000,000 white American citizens

50,000 greater than mine. Yet the Congressional vote there in 1940 was only 29,800-a scant 9 per cent of the population, and 100,000 fewer than voted in my election. OCT 10 1942 Indeed more persons voted in

my election than voted in the first five districts of Virginia.

More Whites Disfranchised When the poll tax was introduced in the Southern States in the period between 1889 and 1908, other devices had already largely disfranchised colored citizens.

The poll-tax restriction on the electorate was introduced for the

purpose of disfranchising the poor extension of remarks of white citizens who had begun to Representative Robert L. Ramsey (Dem., W. Va.) in Congressional Record of October 2. list movement. The reduction in It is often argued that the poll the electorate was immediate.

Committee's Negative Vote n Poll-Tax Stuns Negroes

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8—The movement for the elimination of the poll tax disfranchises about 2,000,000 more in the accompanying table which poor whites than it does colored was submitted in evidence at the people.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6—The movement for the climitation of the people was shown received a blow last week when a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, headed by Senator received a blow last week when a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, headed by Senator people was submitted in evidence at the Joseph G. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), reported that the Pepper bill was unconstitutional.

poor whites than it does colored was submitted in evidence at the people. OCT 1 0 1942 In West Virginia, a not-poll tax hearings before the tax State, my district had a population in 1940 of 281,333 persons. Of these 136,632 persons voted in Actually, the distranchisement the Congressional election of the whole than this, as for the purposes of population of my district.

Across the State line in Virginia Across the State line in Virginia, a poll-tax State, the Second Congressional District had a population in 1940 of 332,864—some 50,000 greater than mine. Yet

The substance of the committees of the first state of the point of Tax Bill is a shock. We urge view of popular sovereignty as may through you as chairman that Jupayment of a poll-tax a pre-requicept report of sub-committee and site to voting, any attempt by the that measure be reported favor. Congress to abolish such a tax that measure be reported favor. The people have been fooled by politically the truth of the truth that the truth of the truth that the truth of the congress to abolish such a tax that measure be reported lavor. The people have been rooted by point even in election to Federal office ably to the Senate. We submit cians and national commentators who would seem to be a clear violation there is sufficient body of affirmation have failed to tell the truth. of the Federal Constitution, and tive opinion by reputable legal aubeyond the power of Congress, thorities that bill is constitutional fied. Eight Southern states still levy a grown and should be effected byto justify Supreme Court being permay and should be effected byto justify S of the Federal Constitution, and tive opinion by reputable legal au-

COMING ELECTION

It is necessary that a large vote be polled at the coming election in November. Poliites is is being played in Congress against the South. In times past anti-lynching bills have been introduced and considered in the sessions of the Congress and likely will again be brought before that body. Anyone, unprejudiced, can readily see the why and wherefore of such bills. Now there is a measure measure would repeal the law as ex-corruption. isting in the eight Southern States, which is no doubt doing violence to forcing such measures against a certain section of the Union.

So, if a large vote is polled at the measure, will have more grounds upon which to measure their attack.

small and goes to a very worthy greatest newspapers." cause, the schools. No one can oppose chise any voters. It is not directed him. though may apply more fully to one class than another. Anyone can pay "If the Republicans had really meant to the small tax. white or black.

proposed bill before the senate to rement passed in May. peal our South Carolina law and thus "In most of the counties the Democratic a large vote. November 3.

Editorials Expose isn't." Levy as Vehicle for Rolitical 5, said: Corruption

By NATHAN ROBERTSON PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Southern before the Senate, the House having Electoral Reform League, one of the South-

"These editorials," the League said, "tell unconstitutional, but neither make to be the truth-and publicly or privately any difference to politicians bent on admits—that poll taxes are paid en bloc and voter ballots."

election, the opposers of this unjust the Roanoke World-News, the Roanoke Times, and the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, The Poll Tax as collected is very which the League called "three of Virginia's

The World-News editorial, on Aug. 17, such a law on the grounds of the cost noted the plan for running a Republican or of the cause to which the money candidate against Rep. John W. Flannagan, goes. We do believe that no honest the Democratic Congressional incumbent. It person does oppose the Poll Tax law said that, although Flannagan was "vul- Measure NOV4 - 1942 It does not do as is claimed, disfran-nerable," the Republicans couldn't beat

What It Takes

make a fight," the editorial said, "they We would urge all who are entitled would have started sooner. It would have is a privilege, and, secondly, because to pay at least 10,000 poll taxes—and that scure. it is a duty. Then in the third place, payment must be made six months before because it will help to defeat the November election. The date for pay-

interfere with our right to fix our office holding organization controls the votinternal laws. Do your duty, reding machinery and has had opportunity to blooded South Carolinians, run up see to it that its friends are qualified. The statute now forbids a treasurer to mark paid taxes that have not been paid, in order that one may vote. But there is no reason why a treasurer cannot remind his friends and forget to remind his opponents."

on the same situation, said:

political commerce, instead of as the non- Day, next week. NOV 3 - 1942

be stronger if we had not through the years the life of this Congress. winked at wholesale abuses.

How It's Done

Poll Tax bill Eight Southern States poll tax, admitted to the Senate today edinate Poll Tax laws, the poll tax is torials from Virginia newspapers to show the habit of marking poid poll taxes that the present that the present that the poll tax is torials from Virginia newspapers to show the habit of marking poid poll taxes that at once. a requisite for voting. The present that the poll tax is a vehicle for political the habit of marking paid poll taxes that New York. No had not been paid in order that favored Abolish the Poll Ta citizens might vote." NOV 3 - 1942

quickly to forestall a Southern filibuster.

The editorials were printed recently in Senate Favors But Delay, and More

ASHINGTON, Nov. 4. - A partial check-up of Senate sentiment on the Pepper-Geyer Bill to abolish the poll tax has disclosed overwhelming support for it, but when the Senate finally will get down to the to vote to do so, first because it been necessary to put up at least \$15,000 business of considering the measure is ob-

> The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax said today that it had received positive pledges of support from 37 Senators, with only 18 counted definitely against it. Most of the uncommitted Senators are expected to line up for the bill.

. The chief obstacle facing the bill at the moment, however, is not a shortage of votes, but a shortage of Senators on the job in Washington. The measure cannot be taken up until a quorum returns. Many Senators were at home yesterday, to vote.

Supporters of the Pepper-Geyer Bill are The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, commenting expected tomorrow to make their first effort to get the bill up. The Senate is scheduled to meet at that time, but a quorum

"This is not pretty reading. It is not probably will be lacking. Senate leaders pretty reading because it discusses the suf-have indicated that they believe most Senafrage tax in realistic terms-as an article of tors will not be back until after Armistice

political, beneficent public school levy its That delay would play into the hands of defenders represent it to be but which it the Southern Senators, who are expected to try to filibuster the bill. If the measure The Roanoke Times editorial, on Sept. isn't taken up until week after next, there will be less than six weeks until the Christ-"Virginia's defense of the poll tax would mas recess, which will just about wind up

Any delay increases the chance that the poll tax measure might be laid aside, to give some vital war measure precedence. So the National Committee, which has been con-"When the first State audit of county ducting the campaign for the bill, is trying

The Pepper-Geyer bill to abolish the poll SIR: On October 13, 1942, the House of Representatives States Rights and no doubt will be what virtually everyone in Virginia knows tax is expected to come up in the Senate struck a mighty blow for freedom and gave a fitting demonstrate to the senate struck a mighty blow for freedom and gave a fitting demonstrate to the senate struck a mighty blow for freedom and gave a fitting demonstrate to the senate struck a mighty blow for freedom and gave a fitting demonstrate to the senate struck a mighty blow for freedom and gave a fitting demonstrate to the senate struck a mighty blow for freedom and gave a fitting demonstrate to the senate struck a mighty blow for freedom and gave a fitting demonstrate to the senate struck a mighty blow for freedom and gave a fitting demonstrate to the senate struck a mighty blow for freedom and gave a fitting demonstrate to the senate struck a mighty blow for freedom and gave a fitting demonstrate to the senate struck a mighty blow for freedom and gave a fitting demonstrate to the senate struck a mighty blow for freedom and gave a fitting demonstrate to the senate struck as the senate struc as soon as a quorum returns to Washington stration to the world that we mean it when we say we are fightafter today's elections. A nationwide caming for the fundamental democratic freedoms of mankind. I ing and selling poll-tax receipts and absent-middle to forestell a Southern Gibbert back have reference to the recent passage by the House of Representatives of the anti-poll-tax bill by the impressive vote of 252 to 84.

> If the Senate of the United States were now to fail to enact the anti-poll-tax bill at this session of Congress, the American people would be justified in becoming apprehensive over the willingness of its representatives to support the fundamental principles for which this People's War is being waged.

I urge every Senator to assume personal responsibility for Delay, Threatens the Reform seeing to it that this legislation shall pass the Senate now, this session, and not wait and run the risk of this vital democratic legislation languishing and dying at the close of the present NOV 2 - 1942 session of Congress.



month of America's war-making, with every y racial antagonisms already doing the war and the advancing are not going to possess for givrace much harm. Let it be re- ing makes a man tend to marcorded that once more as always, vellous promising. Witness Hit- ing to fight to the finish.

Let it be recorded, finally, that because of this folly in the

tive still against the sure Olc when it offered nothing but "long, Bankhead did not paint a rosy saved their free enterprise system. Conservative, too, against is for keeps. The game of roll-electoral votes. either to win the war or to let the fine reforms they have made do small they'll be able to get all question. that's left of his Afrika Korps "Don't

Before the New Deal had saved this country's capitalist system from going on the rocks a conservative was an anti-New Dealer. Now that the New Deal has been dealt, a conservative is a New Dealer who knows it and is willing to stop and let the game be played.

As Editor Charles Dobbins, of national energy and attention typewriter for the duration and tom The Anniston Times, turns in his entitled to be directed at enemies reports to the Navy in New Orover sea, the country was hatefully leans, we give him the salute to divided and the Congress threat the brave. Brave in peace as well Filibuster If Need ened with disruptive filibuster be-as war. No matter how wrong or cause of a forced fight over South-right he has been on public questions and the process of the process o rn poll taxes. Let it be recorded tions since he began making his that this fight, provoked by do-newspaper count in Alabama, the mestic crusaders who had got source of his thinking has been themselves caught that way and always a heart brave enough to themselves caught that way and always a heart prave enough to Senator John H. Bankhead couldn't stop even for Hitler, was take a stand and warm enough to the collection of many other love his fellow men. After the and other senators from the eight The senator from Kentucky observed on the collection of the collection couldn't stop even for Hafler, was take a stand and warm enough to the culmination of many other love his fellow men. After the and other senators from the eight. American quarrels in the same war this South and this nation are Southern States which have a war time, brought about by many going to be most in need of men legal poll tax, will fight to the same way that it he recorded pable of dreaming better worlds abolish the law. the same way Let it be recorded pable of dreaming better worlds, abolish the laxy 100 charles that the reform sought in this in-no matter what sophistry or truth The writer interviewed Senator involve. Charles that the reform sought in this in no matter what sophistry of the writer interviewed senator stance had little or nothing to dotheir dreams involve. Charles Bankhead in Birmingham about vith the advancement of the Ne-Dobbins is a man like that, and ro in whose name it was demand we'll be waiting for him. the situation. Senator Bankhead

to reaction in the South, defeating With what pill will the incorthe senator.
"Yes, we will fillbuster, Junrigible doctors of public psycholo-derstand, and take every other Democracy is not always a mathe-ent quarrel. He sides with his a side of the property of the property rule. Many quest follow Southerners there. gy handle the fact that the war is recourse we have to prevent this being won? The American peo-illegal act from being made into matical majority rule. Many quesfellow Southerners there. At the south ple, they decided long ago, cannot law." that because of this folly in the face of an enemy across the sacretase of the face of an enemy across the sacretase of the face of an enemy across the sacretase of the face of an enemy across the sacretase of the face of an enemy across the sacretase of the face of an enemy across the sacretase of the face of an enemy across the sacretase of the face of an enemy across the sacretase of the face of an enemy across the sacretase of the face of the south it is good, the battle in the Senate? Was the fourths vote. Some require a two-thirds or a three other end of the South, Editor H. Editor H blamed it on bad war news when them will come little Hirohito's, seven States and 14 senators. It so happened that election-eve that the war is on the way to be ing won if the great pace is held? stances we could," was his analthough the suspicious in some estimates, about this appalling exposure to in the Senate that has not been in the best and most timely sense, enough to be trusted. They have two-thirds of the senators of and the reactionaries. Conserva it begins to be a winning one than

Taking it all in all Senator

picture of what the South is in Tobruk is taken. This time it same time the South has a lot of tem. Conservative, too, against is not neeps. The game of total electoral votes. Whether Mr. the reformers who are so caught ing back and forth across the Roosevelt and the administrathe reformers who are so caught the sandy face of North Africa ends tion will be willing to go "all out" either to win the war or to let the now with Rommel rolled so to whip the South is Whether Mr. into the few getaway planes his election is over they may give "Don't you think that since the

fuehrer will be able to get to social reforms a rest and do something about the war?" Senator Bankhead We doned He did not answer that queswe asked

Age-Herald

Montgomery, ...la.

Birmingham.



served, quite properly, that for voting in a democracy. had a right to take ad-

was as conservative about the ther situation in Congress.

Barkley is commissioned to see reconculable for the time being at a side of the federal anti-poll to bill any rate. Senator O'Daniel, of 50.5.

Barkley is commissioned to see reconculable for the time being at a side of the federal anti-poll to bill any rate. Senator O'Daniel, of 50.5.

Texas, who spoke here yesterday, a side of the state of the state

pressed it thus: 'Let it be recorded that once more, as always, the effort to force reform on the South from outside gave new holds to reaction in the South, defeating, thus its own

Like this writer and many others, Lister Hill is not defending the poll tax when he opposes its abolition by federal law. Most of us who have called ourselves liberals here (small "1") think the poll tax is a vicious thing and that our state governments should abolish it. Vicious not because it has anything immediately to do with Negro voting, but because it limits all voting in a wrong way. Voting should indeed be restricted to be people who qualify with a minimum of intelligence and responsibility. But that has nothing to do with a dollar and a half. The bar poll tax limits the votes of people to whom a dollar and a half means 3 3 something, especially if it has mounted to \$18, or even more. It limits the votes of poor farmers, poor workers, the underprivileged, and without regard to their intelligence and character. Sense, not dollars, ought to be the requisite

ventage of all their privileges the present outside effort to force and the Con. on the South in the midst of a $\gtrsim 5$. outcome as he is about every by the though Majority Leader an issue bitterly and hopelessly it other situation in Congress. Barkley is commissioned to see reconcilable for the time being at which is any rate. Senator O'Daniel, of \$\frac{1}{2}\$

"Will you fillbuster?" we askeders arrested to make a quorum, to poll taxes, thinks the states of th

it, it has little or nothing to do with Negro voting. And what S Congress does about it now has little to do with the fate of the poll tax. That will ultimately lie with the Supreme Court. The advocates of the present bill know that there are other ways than the poll tax of regulating and restricting voting by

Be, Avers Bankhead, But He Cites Cloture

52e-1942 New Masses New York, N. Y.

The Soldier Vote A s we go to press, Congress is wrangling their blood to keep faith with democracy. Over a Senate amendment (to the Soldiers Vote Bil could suspend payment of the poll tax as far as men and women in the armed services are concerned. It is an extraordinary sight, and a disgusting one-that the national legislative body of a democratic country at war should have difficulty making up its mind to "grant" the right of franchise to citizens about SE Pist dead for, among other things, preservation of the right of franchise-and "grant" it to citizens who for years have had their franchise stolen from them by an unconstitutional device primarily based on a Nazi concept of racial supremacy. Some of the circumstances attendant on the debate are as disgusting as the whole spectacle. The amendment suspending the poll tax was first offered by Senator Pepper of Florida; but Senator Brooks of Illinois, the Chicago Tribune's appeaser candidate, saw a chance to pose as a "friend of the Negro" and grab a little personal publicity-so he stole the amendment and attached his own name to it. Leading poll-taxers threatened to filibuster to prevent passage of the amendment even if it meant delaying the entire bill until too late for military expert is competent to members of the armed services to vote in the it can have on the people of Gercoming elections.

Nevertheless the amendment did pass the Senate, by a vote of thirty-three to twenty. There has been nothing like it for It may have been passed or killed in the House, or in joint Senate-House conference, something upon which anybody is by the time this issue of New Masses apentitled to make an estimate.

Those who estimate that the Gerpears. It must be passed, if not now, then as man people and the German war a separate measure at some immediate date. production cannot stand up under it long have as good a title to at-For not only does the region important measure tention as those who don't think so.

embody a principle of immediate elementary

This war is forcing all of as justice pertinent to the waging of a just war. to be our own estimators of It is also an important wedge in the whole rotten poll-tax structure. That structure is already under legislative attack through the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill. Only eighteen having to be made every day in more congressional signatures are necessary to force the Geyer bill out of committee and onto the House floor. Public pressure has the trut succeeded in prying it that far; public prestaken I had y when it said Frank Dixon ran for governor in 1938 on to it that the bill is made law. Meanwhile, a platform ralling for poll tax rehowever, the same pressure can equally, if peal. He ran on one calling for re-

not more vigorously, be applied to passage of a measure that will at least suspend the poll tax for America's armed fighters. To do that is a minimum requirement in keepin oughly astramed of our bad mem-faith with the men and women who will she ory. In a letter just received, he reminds us that he "favored an

> Age-Herald . Birmingham, ala.



We shall bomb Germany by day as well as by night in ever-increasing measure, casting upon them month by month a heavier discharge of bombs and making the German people taste and gulp each month a sharper dose of the miseries they have showered upon man-

Winston Charcha mad this promise in the Summer of 1941. It is coming true now every day and night, in Flying Fortresses by day, Lancasters by night, and no say there are limits to the effect many. The people of Germany have never endured anything like this before in all their history. any other people in history. What it will accomplish and how soon is

This war is forcing all of us many things. Since there are no war correspondents at the fronts and the news from there is what the opposing military forces choose to send, estimates are every newspaper office and radio station, Estimates of which side's "nays" may be nearest

amendment to the poll tax law to bring Alabana in line with the other poll tax states, not the repeal of the law. My exact and often-expressed thought was that the law should be changed so that there would have to be the payment of only two years back poll tax. I still believe that by all means this change should be made. I am sure you will be fair enough to correct the error, which I am sure was inadvertent."

This column is an optimist about the war for four reasons: (1) We are that sort of damfool, (2) We think the underlying facts justify optimism, (3) We believe Americans, like other members of the widely known human race, do their best when they think it is getting them somewhere, and (4) All of our friends are such depressing pessimists.

The poll tax has little or nothing to do with Negro voting. That is something for all parties to keep in mind, including the agitators on both sides of the race question. So long as the South doesn't want Negroes to vote, there are many, many other ways of preventing it. There are the Negro veterans of the First World War, for example. They are exempt from poll tax payments, but they don't vote. So certain is it that abolition of the poll tax by Southern states would than the South might be willing to budget which included payment in time of war of poll taxes, it denied such loans to Negroes on the grounds that would not result in their voting.

Nothing in what is said or reported about the poll tax warrants federal interference. We are nearly all agreed on that. The South has certain quarrels which it must be allowed to settle for itself, and rough-handed helpers from outside do infinite-ly months my than gopa.

Luther Patrick would have us anything when he answered back this great emergency. However, soldiers was too good to miss even contributed to national unity."

though one is granted by it ral The amendment eliminating poll government and other by state taxes as a requirement was passed, am afraid the governor is not however, and the amended bill interested in electoral reforms forsent to the House of Representathe state of Alabama." tives for concurrence in the amend-The Fighting South! It's first ments.

The absence of a quorum in the

of winning a war. Chicago Defender

lines of fight are such lines as form at the Hillman Clinic for swift treatments that return sick men and women to health, they will force a guerum call work, fight and the supreme job they will force a quorum call rather than accept the amendment

STIRS SOUTH

Joint Congressional Committee To Make Final Decision

WASHINGTON, D. C.-In a fight led by Senator Brooks of Illinois and Senator Pepper of Florida, the Senate last week passed the soldiers voting bill with amendments eliminating the payment of poll taxes as a condition or requirement of eliginot mean any more Negro voting bility to vote in any election for President, Vice President, electors allow that when the Farm Security for President of Vice President, or Administration engaged in the for Senator or Member of the House much-mooted business of lending of Representatives, on the part of money to farmers last Winter for any member of the military service

A desperate effort was made by the Southern bloc representing the payment of the poll tax for them eight poll tax states to keep the amendment from being attached to the bill. In a last-ditch argument, Senator George (Ga.) concluded a lenghty design of poll ares with a twisted length of poll ares with

unity. He declared: "We are in a great war which is testing whether this nation shall survive-perhaps whether our civilization shall survive. Eight important states have a simple poll tax law. Those states are doing know that he wasn't overlooking and have done their full duty in at Gov. Dixon on the poil tax. "I every time the states are slapped got Frank Dixon's point all right," in the face during the he telegraphs this column from a measure of social or political rein the face during this crisis with Washington, "but the one about form, even though it has some his being poll tax exempt and fighting over it for the present contributed to recommend the present contributed to recommend to recomme

Not a Democrat In Any Sense of the Word

SEP 3 - 1942
Representative John E. RANKIN, of Mississippi, bitter-ender opponent of the bill which will permit members of the armed. It never occurs to men like Mr. RANKIN forces to vote in general elections for Sen-that he is not a democrat in any sense of ators, representatives and presidential elec- the word, or that he does not subscribe to tors, regardless of poll tax laws, gave the the fundamental basis of this country's gov perfect exposition of the philosophy of too ernment. He does not trust democracy

attempt to wipe out the election laws" and subscribe in the sort of fight he is making said it was part of a "long-range com- to any theory of a federal union. He is still munistic program to change our form of crying states' rights not all the time, of government and our way of life, and to course. Mr. RANKIN is willing to lead the take control of our elections out of the fight for T.V.A., a federally-financed projhands of white Americans in the various ect, as long is it means financial benefit states." The control, he said, would be to his state and his section, but he is not turned over to "irresponsible elements that willing to subscribe to the election standare trying to destroy private enterprise and ards of 40 of the 48 states. He is for fedto stir up race trouble, especially in the eral union when it means the federal gov-Southern states."

portant except that it is fairly typical of a to the taxpayer in Mississippi, in the way great many Southern Congressmen who of a dozen benefits, but he regards democrarepresent small minorities of their constitu- cy as practiced in New York as bad in that ents and are so uncertain of their ability to it does not disqualify most of the white peoget re-elected, if there is a wider franchise, ple and all the colored people. Like his that they will fight to the bitter end to de-colleague in the poll tax fight, Senator feat the democracy to which they give lip GEORGE, he is a great federal unionist when service on the Fourth of July. That clique it means that the federal government should subscribes to Hamilton's "fit to govern" reach into its pockets to distribute the bentheory and denies the basis of a democracy: efits of a bountiful nation more evenly, but the right of all of us to participate in mak-he is an all-wool-and-yard-wide states'

votes about 16 per cent of its adult popula-cratic process. tion in a general election. It is possible for a representative or a Senator to be Men like Senator George and Mr. RANKIN elected by about 9 per cent of the people of demand that the federal government use his district or state. Such a system guaran- its power to peg the price of cotton, build tees control of politics and state government dams and power lines for public power, to a little clique that generally knows how build roads, subsidize agricultural educato use it for what it wants. The element tion, buy farms for tenants, make feed, seed which really elects too many Southern Sen- and fertilizer loans, build fine postoffices ators and Congressmen is generally the ele- in towns that can't afford them, maintain ment which has proved its fitness to govern fish hatcheries and engage in a thousand by having proved its ability to make money other things where their own resources are -out of land, out of banks, out of utilities, insufficient. But, they howl to high or other industrial or commercial activities, heaven-and Mr. RANKIN rants about com-No wonder men like Mr. RANKIN regard munists-when the federal government atan effort to widen the franchise as a chal-tempts to break the stranglehold of feudallenge to them; no wonder Mr. RANKIN re- ism to the point where Senators and Congards proponents of the bill as "irresponsi-gressmen at least shall be democratically ble elements that are constantly trying to elected.

what the poll tax is for; that's why it is

many Southern Congressmen in a speech in enough to want to see it exercised except the House Tuesday.

Mr. RANKIN denounced the bill as "an hold to insure his re-election. He does not what Mr. RANKIN says would not be impayer in New York and give it indirectly ing our own destinies. SEP 3 - 1942 righter when the federal government in-Mr. RANKIN's home state, Mississippi, tervenes to insure the operation of a demo-

destroy private enterprise . . ." No wonder What men like that have not learned is he resorts to the old trick of Southern dema- that this' country cannot survive, to paragogues of raising the bogey of white su-phrase Lincoln, five-sixths federal union premacy and race trouble. He knows, and democratic and one-sixth Confederate feudall others who use the argument know, that alistic. In the belief that it can they will most of the poor white people are disfran-resort to the red herrings of communism, chised along with all the Negroes. That's the sanctity of private property and to the illogic of shouting with their mouths against the federal government, while their hands being pushed by the Communist Party are folded, cornucopia style, waiting andthrough the CIO for the purpose of giving those radical elements power over our elechoping for more of the golden flow.



defender of the poll tax that restricts voting torn by bitterness and strife that House yesterday that the soldiers' vite bill organization in the senate was being pushed through "by the communist Party through the CIO."

house floor to say;

sult to the uniform he wears.

tion machinery. "The service men did not ask for this law, and the ones who understand it do not want it. They know it is just the first step in this Communistic program to wreck the election machinery in every state in the Union.

"While our brave boys are fighting and dying to protect American institutions from our enemies from without, we should protect them from destruction at the hands of these subversive elements at home."

The bill that drew this language from Rankin merely would permit soldiers who have been drafted from their homes to vote as though they were home, without payment of poll taxes. It is awaiting a final House vote next Wednesday.

Advertiser Montgomery, ...la. DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND POLK, TAX

"Poll tax fight seen peril to party unity." This headline in the esteemed Atlanta WASHINGTON, Sept. -Rep John E. Journal is followed by a special Washing-Rankin (D., Miss.), leading Congressional ton dispatch depicting the Democrats as in the South to the upper classes, told the wreck the party's effectiveness as an

Rankin's threat to file a minority report particular row but the spirit of which it is against the bill from the conference com-symbolic-is indeed a menace to party mittee of which he was a member turned unity, underlining a trend which if not into an empty gesture when it was pointed checked may lead to consequences not yet out that Congressional rules provide for foreseen. To be perfectly frank, the deep no such procedure. Rocking the south shows signs of being fed up with "Passage of this so-ealled soldiers' voting the role of perennial target for incessant bill under the pretense that it is done to reform movements—with ever before it the help the man in our armed forces is an in-drear, monotonous certainty that one such

movement is bound to be followed by "This bill not only attempts to wipe out another, ad infinitum. The Democratic the poll taxes in certain states-the only Party, once looked upon as a tower of taxes many people pay to support the public strength and refuge in time of storm, has control over the primaries, and to destroy in these latter days. Democratic landslides the registration laws of the various states, in the last three presidential elections may thereby producing nation-wide chaos—the have caused the South's electoral vote, and boasted weapon of the Communist Party. Their hope is to destroy our entire American Southern sentiment and wishes, to be system, including the right to own private esteemed more lightly than in the days property of any kind. 1942 when the South was about all the party a "It strikes at the root of the very things had. People in these parts stuck to the these men are fighting for-the preserva-Democratic Party through many a lean tion of our form of government, our constitutional liberties, our right of self government and our American way of life. It is

The Party Peril In Poll-Tax States

and selected delegates to National Conventions. The Republican Party split nationally in 1912 on account of shepherded delegates from those States. The Democratic Party,

The National Committee to Abolish the as we shall see, may suffer the same disaster Poll Tax qualification for participating in unless the popular will is restored to sunational elections has secured 60 per cent premacy in the South.

gressman appears on the petition

diciary Committee, including the chairmen, stant in its Bourbon inclinations. Every are from poll-tax States. Their persent GALLUP Poll these nine years shows New refusal for two years to report the bill Deal sentiment stronger in the South than rule. Not so the Kentuckians in Congress; voice in national policies which is the least they represent a Commonwealth which at the rest of the country could demand. this very moment looks back 150 years with And Governor Gene Talmadge, of pride to its introduction of unrestricted Georgia, typical product of an elite elecmanhood suffrage as a cardinal principle of torate in a State whose county and election American democracy.

law nullifies the ballots of most Atlantans,

doctrine; the Jeffersonian Party set the rights of Negroes. Gave Talmadge knows example by incorporating the right to vote better; they are Southerners born and bred. in the organic laws of frontier Kentucky and The "carpetbaggers" are exploiting South-Vermont. State after State followed until ern labor in field and factory. They and now that right prevails, unqualified, the Junkers, for whom Senator "Cotton throughout the Union excepting in a block ED" SMITH, of South Carolina, speaks, fiof States, which boast their "solid" partisan nance the ruling minority; and, if its rule or Democracy. Devoid of principle, it is not so ruin regime is not overthrown, it will hold "solid" as it seems. Some of these States the balance of power at some future closely deviated from their partisan allegiance once, contested Democratic National Convention, and the returns of that election contain a Pittsburgh Courier and the returns of that election contain a Pittsburgh, Pawarning to the national representatives of a Pittsburgh, Pawarning to the national representatives of a Popular DO THIS TODAY! That break was in 1928 when, as an

went Republican. But Kentucky's 2,614,000 returns of all three were fairly normal in Federal elections. The difference was and is that Kentucky political swings are popular, in harmony with national trends, whereas evidently the minority can throw an election either way in States where suffrage is to be had at a price, independents are discouraged from paying the price and a poll-tax receipt can be used as many times as there are floaters to use it. | huismille, The minority or station of the dominant party in polletax States controls primaries Lation of the dominant

of the signatures necessary to discharge the The poll tax was imposed in the Eighties House Judiciary Committee from further to head off Tom Watson's Populist crusade consideration of the Anti-Poll Tax Bill and for popular primaries, popular election of bring it to a vote. But, strangely, the name United States Senators, woman suffrage, of not a single Kentucky Democratic Con- protection of labor, lower interest on farm mortgages and lower freight rates on farm Half the majority members the Ju-produce. Minority rule has remained conindicates their fear that it would pass if they in any other section; yet, notwithstanding, permitted their colleagues to vote on it the most obdurate opponents of the New They are consistent however; they r pre- Deal are Southern Senators and Representa-sent a privileged minority in States whose tives. Removal of restrictions on suffrage election laws express a belief in minority would give Southern popular opinion a

That was fundamental in the Jeffersonian refers to "carpetbaggers" Cagitating for the

If your signature is not among those signing Disinhabitants outvoted the combined 8,246,000 charge Petition No. 1, to bring the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax population of Virginia and Texas. Minority Bill (H.R. 1024) to the House of Representatives for rule didn't preserve the hidebound Democ- a vote I earnestly urge you to do so immediately. racy of poll-tax States, though the total This bill is designed to abolish payment of a poll tax

Your Signature and Address.

Rankin 'Coup'

white-trash blog of the House-Rep. John E. credit the Congress." Rankin of Mississippi creed the House a long way toward abolition of the poll tax igned the Geyer petition to bring up the in the South vesterday by filibilitering poll-tax bill. I had hesitated before because against the msay Bill to facilitate voting it would interfere with orderly legislative by soldiers

Taking advantage of the absence of almost half of the House members, Rankin forced the House through a series of roll calls and other parliamentary delay tactics bills through. Let's pass this bill and then before it could even begin to consider the bill. The net result of his efforts:

The angered House stayed in session Norfolk, Virginia long after the dinner hour to break the filibuster and pass the bill 134-19.

¶ A new batch of Congressmen signed the petition for consideration of the Geyer Bill to abolish the poll tax. New Wire, Not

¶ Rankin was denounced in language rarely used in House debates.

He feared the bill was an opening wedge Negro Organization Society fo rabolition of th poll tax. So, supported Chatham last Friday night was by a few of his more reactionary colleagues characteristic of his demonstrated from the South, he used every parliamentary interest in all of the people of Virdevice to block the bill which merely pro- ginia. vids for absentee voting, without the formality of registration, by men in the armed services.

Opponents of the poll tax were elated by the House action. They managed to keep the bare quorum of the House on the floor through a long seven-hour session and aroused much latent sentiment for abolition

series of speakers took the floor to remonstrate with those who would deny the vote touch; this waiving of formalities; to men they had drafted from their homes this way of doing things graciously to defend the Nation.

Disgrace, Says Tabor

legally before the House, that a quorum of filled the office of Chief Executive, the Elections Committee had not been pres-but one of the best loved as well. ent when it was reported, and that he, as a member, was not notified of the meeting. Others denied his statements.

Evn many of the poll-tax Congressmen refuse dto join Rankin. Reps. Eugene Cox (D., Ga.) and Jack Nichols (D., Okla.), who had blocked the bill in the Rules Committee, supported it on the ground that the teeth had been taken from it and it was harmless. But they obviously didn't like it.

Here are some of the denunciations Rankin drew down on his head:

Rep. John Tabor (R., N. Y.)-"To filibuster all afternoon against the bill to permit a soldier to vote is something one should be ashamed of. Nothing could do more to hurt the democratio system. I hope there will not be one vote against the bill. It WASHINGTON, July 24.—The poor, would be a disgrace to the House and dis-

> procedure. But this shameful filibuster today has changed my mind. It constituted a greater threat to orderly procedure than the discharge petition. I feel we should get both act on the other question,"

Journal and Guide

Governor Of

All The People

GOVERNOR DARDEN'S informal appearance at the closing ses-Rankin's objective was just the opposite. sion of the annual meeting of the

In Chatham to address a War Bond rally, he was invited to "come over and extend greetings" to this important gathering of Negro citizens. He accepted the invitation promptly and without previous notice, made his appearance as soon as it was possible and delivered of the poll tax.
Starting with Rep. Robert L. Ramsey to a responsive audience an inspiring address.

(D., W. Va.), author of the bill, a whole

It is this choice of the personal and appropriately that makes Governor Darden not only one of Rankin argued that the bill was not the best informed men that has

amsterdam News New York, N. Y.

Poll Tax Weakens Our Democracy, Says Texan

Former Congressman Reveals Corruption That Follows Train of Southern System

(BY JULIUS J. ADAMS)

Congressman Arthur W. Mittee conducting the hearings. chell is one of the leaders of "What is the result in the eight

but it is noteworthy that some with North Carolina, which has of the hardest hitting speeches abolished the Poll Tax, and has aimed at the Poll Tax system 44 percent of its people voting

Pepper of Florida opened up his barrage in the drive to pass the percent and South Carolina with Pepper-Geyer Anti-Poll Tax 10.6 percent. Bill, the loudest voice to plerce the halls of Congress was h of Maury Maverick, former C gressman from Texas, and mayor of San Antonio.

Speaking before Hatton Sum-

and the Poll Tax keeps that from eight times the number of colored happening. The Poll Tax makes people. the South a sort of piecemeal, part-time, fractional, divided democracy. I am here because I am the early part of the last century above all an American. I believe and it breeds corruption in Texas it is to the interest of an American to make it possible for all Americans to vote and to participate in our democracy.

more or less under minority rule, mon knowledge in Texas. Someand as I have said in several of what recently in Texas there were my speeches (and I say this in a lot of fictitious Poll Taxes is-Texas, too) Texis is owned and sued. For instance, when they operated out of Chicago and New had a brewery controversy in York and that is one of the rea- Texas, one county in South Texas can regain control in the South my county and which were voted. through widespread suffrage over Political machines go out and isour people such as the chairman sue a Poll Tax to Juan Gonzales, jose Rodriquez and a lot of other

Chairman Water, Democrat, Pa., was oh man of the subcommit-

present day thought who believes States of Poll Tax requirements? the solution to the South's prob- The results is that we have in lem on racial matters will come, my own State of Texas only 27 in the main, from Southerners, percent of the qualified voters and not necessarily from agitative voting. That is a very small per-Northerners, who think they can centage. That is a 27 percent dedirect the course of things below mocracy, and yet Texas is the the Mason and Dixon Line from most democratic of the eight Poll their secluded and secure homes Tax States. In the States where in the North.

This article will not attempt to discuss the merits or demerits percent of the electorate. Among of the Congressman's position, the Southern States you start have been made by Southerners. and you get down to Georgia with Up to the time Senator Claude 16.2 percent; Mississippi with 14.5

Not a Race Problem

"The Poll Tax is not a Negro problem. It is a white problem and in the Poll Tax States the majority of whites are disfranmers' House Judiciary Commit-tee, Mr. Maverick said: chised. In the South the number of white people that will be en-"I am here because I want the franchised by abolition of the South to be run by Southerners Poll Tax will be something like

"I know the Poll Tax breeds corruption. It bred corruption in today, and it will always breed corruption as long as we have it.

Now, for issue my own expense in Texas shows that the Absentee Ownership

"The South is getting beat economically; it is getting beat in freight rates; it is getting beat in politics because the South is mon knowledge in Texas shows that the Poll Tax is not a means of collecting revenue. Nor on the other hand is the Poll Tax a qualification for voting. Block payment of Poll Taxes is common throughout the South and a matter of common knowledge in Texas South. sons why I favor abolition of the issued something like 3,000 Poll Poll Tax so that we Southerners Taxes which were transferred to

people when there are no such people, and so on election day they vote them all.

Democracy-For the Few

"The people of the South have a smaller average income than the people in the rest of the United States. Yet, Southerners must pay for the privilege that people elsewhere get free. Reports show that the average farm people in the South had an annual gross income of \$186 a year even in the so-called prosperous year of 1929; that was approximately \$15 a month for the whole family. Earnings of sharecroppers ranged from \$37 to \$87 a person, and an income of \$38 annually means a little more than 10 cents

"The Poll Tax thus becomes a luxury. This necessity of the democratic government becomes something only in Stilleged few can have.

Mr. Maverick made no pretense of fighting for abolition of the Poll Tax because of its injustices to colored people, nor does any colored leader or group, fighting for the same cause, claim to be fighting exclusively because Negroes are victims. Onslaught against the vicious system is made because it is considered un-democratic, un-American and contrary to the principles for which, we of the United Nations: are fighting. Poll Tax must go! Write your Congressman, demand that he vote the measure out committee, then push it on to passage. Write today.



EVILS OF SHARECROPPING are inextricably tied up with the Poll Tax, because the tax checks voting and where there are no votes there is no power. Give him the vote and he will solve his own problem.

Washington Post Washington, D; C. No Filibuster Will

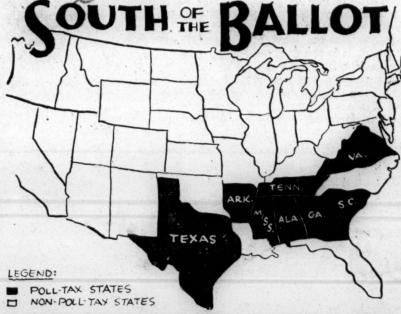
Save the Poll Tax

The House bill exempting all voters from the payment of a state poll tax in national elections moved a step and a long step toward/final enactment when the Senate Judiciary Committee concluded, thirteen to five, to report it favorably for passage.

The measure still has the gantlet of dilatory tactics to run and, as a last recourse of its foes, faces the possibility of a filibuster in the closing hours of the present Congress. But Senstor Connally's bjection that it is unconstitutional has lost even its opportuneness to say nothing of validity. Congress recently passed by an overwhelming majority a similar act for men in the armed service, containing a Senate amendment exempting them from the tax. That law is just as unconstitutional with respect to the exemption as this bill could be. A Senator cannot consistently ignore the constitutional objection to the one and hold it against the other, neither could a court.

The pending bill, however, explicitly undertakes to meet the constitutional point raised by declaring the poll tax to be, not a "qualification" for suffrage, but "a tax upon the right or privilege of voting for national officers." And we have the word of at least one Southern governor that it is a revenue OCT 28 1942

. This purely legal issue is for the United States Supreme Court to decide and it should be decided, for no filibuster can dispose of it permanently. Ours being a government of the people, all the people everywhere are equally interested in the popular character of representation from every state in their national assembly.



IN THESE STATES (SHADED) the requirement for voting is payment of poll tax. Millions of people are disfranchised by the practice. The Pepper-Geyer Anti-Poll Tax bill is being desperately fought in Congress. Write your Congress! Write the White House! The bill is MUST legislation. It MUST be passed.

Advertiser

Anti-Poll Tax Virtually Ends Dead As Filibuster

SHINGTON, Nov. 20.—(U.P.) Southern senators tonight called off their seven-day filibuster against the anti-poll tax bill when proponents agreed to shelve the measure Monday if they fail to get a two-thirds vote to limit debate. Nov. 21, 1943.
The Southerners were perfect-

ly confident that they could block cloture-the rule under which debate is limited. If they win it will mean oblivion-at least for this Congress-for the bill which seeks to abolish poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting in Federal elections in eight Southern states.

Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley who has been unsuccessfully attempting to get the bill before the Senate since last Friday, promised that he would move to set it aside if the attempt to restrict debate fails and would do his utmost to prevent further consideration at this session.

In return, Senator Wall Doxey (D), Mississippi, withdrew the point of order which has kept the bill from coming before the Senate. Barkley's motion to consider the legislation was then passed unanimously.

Barkley immediately filed a petition to invoke cloture which was already on his desk, signed by the required 16 members.

The Senate will meet tomorrow since one full day must intervene between the filing of a petition for cloture and a vote on it. The vote, requiring two-thirds for adoption, will be taken at p.m. Monday.

Barkley sought to make the agreement formally binding by asking unanimous consent to consider out of order any subsequent effort by any member of the Senate to call up the bill if cloture is defeated Monday. Senator George W. Norris (Ind), Nebras!ra, objected.

One of the leading supporters of the measure, he indicated be would make no attempt to revive the issue but said he refused to be bound for formal agreement. Mr. Kent sees the filibuster as a defense of states ri and the \$25,000 income limit as a Communist Party plant By FRANK R. KENT M. 23,

Philip Murray of the C.I.O.—there are so petition among the politicians for this vote many of them and they are on so wide a which accounts for the administration supterritory. Journalle

should have been. For the issue involved let alone. very greatly transcends in importance the merits of the measure.

killed for this session, was whether the C.I.O. political power. Perhaps it would federal government shall abrogate the but if that reason did not exist he would right basic in our system, of each State to still have issued a statement. Few convoters. If the federal government acquires from Mr. Murray. He covers not only the states as units of government.

ORDINARILY, fifibusters are not to be vocates. One reason is that it is now pretty question as this, certainly, one can justify instead of gaining, the Treasury will lose a filibuster at least long enough to give revenue and that the main effects will be opportunity for the people to understand a small increase in unemployment and a what really is at stake. It is true, of course, decrease in bond buying

distribution, swung the bulk of this vote ONE thing is to be said of the bombastic, over to its side. In the recent election, a exaggerated and frequently absurd fair proportion-notably in New Yorkstatements which flow so freely from Mr. swung back. There is now very keen comvariety of subjects that they make less and port and the favoring attitude of many Senless impression. He covers much too much ators, Democratic and Republican, from States where the Negro vote is considerable.

Mr. Murray's latest outburst concerns the Thus, the practical politics in which the poll tax filibuster. Urging the adoption of proposal is enveloped obscured the deep the pending bill he proclaimed that the constitutional question. Preoccupied with nation stood "aghast and enraged" at the the vast drama of a global war, the people tactics of "a small bloc of Senators" who as a whole, far from being "aghast and enhad been conducting the filibuster which raged," were indifferent and uncompreended Friday. Of course, the nation did hending, which is too bad. If they were nothing of the kind. Actually, there was more understanding, they would feel that extremely little national interest in the poll this, above all others, is a matter with tax fight-not nearly as much as there which the states should deal and Congress

MR. MURRAY, of course, injected himself into this fight because of the idea The real question raised by the bill now that repeal of the poll tax would enhance determine the qualifications of its own troversial matters can escape a statement that right, it would be, as Mr. Mark Sullivan fields of foreign policy, labor and politics pointed out, not only a fundamental distor- but of economics as well. While the tax tion of the American governmental system bill was pending statement followed statebut it would set in motion a process which ment, and the \$25,000 limitation on salultimately would mean the extinction of the aries naturally evoked from him warm commendation. Since that order went into effect, however, there has been considerable diminution in the enthusiasm of its addefended but in the case of so vital a clear that the scheme is a "phoney"; that

that the primary purpose of the poll tax in Another is that the more its history is the eight Southern States where it is in traced the less lovely it looks. Until reforce is to discourage Negroes from voting and that the chief factors behind the present inated in a resolution of the 1940 C.I.O. bill are the politically powerful Negro leaders who constitute the Washington Negro then Mrs. Prosevelt took it up and sold libby.

Prior to 1933, the Negro vote was almost much farther back than that. Now it is provided that it originally appeared in the provided that it named that the provided that the provided that it named that the provided that force is to discourage Negroes from voting cently, it was assumed that it had origsolidly Republican, and Democratic support revealed that it originally appeared in the for the anti-poll tax fight was almost non- 1928 in tional platform of the Communist existent. In 1934, the New Deal, largely parts, which nominated William Z. Foster through the W.P.A. and federal patronage for President and Benjamin Gitlow for

Poll Tax Crisis

MARK SULLIVAN, theorizer for the Republican Party Old Guard, has just sounded a signal.

In his column yesterday, he summons "Republicans and Northern Democrats" to rush to the aid of the "poll tax bloc" from the old South.

The entire poll tax system is in danger of abolition. The House has already passed the Pepper-Geyer Bill; the Senate now has until January to pass it or fllow it to die. In these developments the Hoover propagandist, Mark Sullivan, per-

ceives a crisis.

He is right, When Sullivan blows the battle trumpets for united action by Northern Republicans and Northern Democrats to help the Southern Bourbon Democrats, a new political era is approaching. A new Coantion is in the making.

loes it happen that Republican Farty leaders are frightened idea that the Administration forces and the labor movement may succeed in abolishing the basis

of the poll tax states? historic political realignments controlling chairmanships of the The poll taxers defend their an- tendent of education, as speaker. wrought by the war.

The "poll tax blog" does not merely represent the bulwark of traditional reaction; it has become the leading auxiliary of the Hoover-Taft defeatists in Congress.

of the "poll tax" Congressman and Harbors, and Merchant Marine. Senators, the "negotiated peace"

danger to the pro-Hitler groups sive legislation. which are operating from bases in parties alike. This is because the poll-tax bloc is a defeatist bloc. Its fect ally for their obstruction of spokesmen are an organized group the anti-Hitler war. of disrupters, hating the advance of The Republican "Old Guard" be-Dies of Texas)..

the Senate, and the Ham Fishes Old South.

of the House cannot operate suc- This is why the Republican Chithe "poll tax bloc."

been launched from behind the pro- the South, have been robbing the

groups—red-baiting—is in the hands unity of the United States. Mr. ervation of the union. of the "poll tax bloc" headed by Sullivan bewails that the abolition Martin Dies.

without having to face a popular and the Martin Dieses of Texas. election, is sabotaging the war by In the current Senatorial insur-its control of vital Congressional rection against the anti-Poll Tax

In the Senate, poll taxers hold the the nation has yet seen.

This is only a small part of the to the Bourbon-lynch-system, priv- rogant creators of "tone" in Washfleges of the past, but it is also a ington, blackmailers of all progres-

the Republican and Democratic IN this gang of petty tyrants, the Hoover forces have found a per-

political democracy in the United trayal of the heritage of Lincoln, Representative Hobbs Is states (Rep. Rankin of Miss.); sav-which began with the Hayes-Tilden agely opposed to our alliance with the USSR to crush Hitler (Martin masters of 1876, is now ripening into a monstruous Republican Party effort to betray the nation by a deal THE Vandenbergs and Tafts in with the "race purity" bloc of the

By Milton Howard cessfully without of the existence of cago Tribune editorially stretches forth the hand of friendship to the Almost every piece of provocation poll tax Bourbons who, by their mons, so must it be in the political against the all-out war effort has control of the Democratic Party in field," he said.

cause it does not have to face any

This is why the Republican writer, legislative history was written." He elections.

This is why the Republican writer, legislative history was written." He read from the U. S. Constitution to The main Hitlerite weapon for of "states rights" as a slogan for prove that the preservation of the splitting a nation into dissident political struggle against the war states is as important as the pres-

The Hitlerite weapon for foment. to "geographical conceptions."

petuates itself decade after decade tween the Ham Fishes of New York the anti-lynching bill, and others.

following war committees: Agricul- cient and rotten privileges. The Houston Cole, president of the ture, Appropriations, Finance, For- Hoover Republicans are willing to college, presided Tuesday night. eign Relations, and Enrolled Bills, perpetuate the swamp which Lin- varieston S. C. News & Court In the House, poll taxers control coln tried to drain in their deterthe chairmanship of these war com- mination to prevent the Adminismittees: Agriculture, Banking, Judi- tration's destruction of Nazi Ger-Without the active collaboration ciary, Naval Affairs, Rivers and many in alliance with Britain and the USSR.

November 11, 19

Speaker At Town Meeting

"Only eternal vigilance will pre-

serve the 'pearl of great price,' states' rights, in this country," U. S. Representative Sam Hobbs said at a Town Meeting for War at Jacksonville Tuesday night in a discussion of the topic 'Blackout of Democracy." The meeting was at the Community Recreation Center.

"Just as we have been diligent in going into North Africa and in prosecuting the war in the Solo-

Representative Hobbs reviewed tection of the "poll tax" bloc which southern masses, Negro and white, is able to defy the Government be
of their rights for five generations. The progress of local self-government from its beginning and said that in 1942 the "plackest page in

"During recent years the powers of the poll tax will reduce the states in Washington have been whittling he referred to the AAA, the NRA, ing class discord in a nation fightBut it is the Hoover Republicans and other New Deal legislation ing for war unity-labor baiting- who have long since reduced all which has been declared unconstiis in the hands of the "poll tax previous state alignments to "geo- tutional. He called attention to bloc" headed by Hobbs, Howard graphical conceptions" by their eight bills which have been introbloc" headed by Hobbs, Howard graphical conceptions" by their, duced in Congress aimed at the destruction of the states—the federaliO'Daniels of Texas:

by their, duced in Congress aimed at the destruction of the states—the federalization of social security, the soldier The "poll tax bloc," which per- the Reynolds of South Carolina, be- voting law, the anti-poll tax bill,

Hobbs was introduced by C. H. Young, chairman of the Calhoun

committees where war decisions are bill there is taking place, therefore, College and the civic clubs here of the Democratic Party Bourbons being held up, sidetracked, or weak- one of the boldest challenges to are sponsors of the Town Meeting American victory in the war which for War. Another such meeting will be held next Tuesday night, with E. B. Norton, state superin-

November 2, 1942 Astonishes Us Natives In South Carolina are probably 60,000 or 75,000 negroes who pay poll taxes, of whom cise of state rights, but there are when any group places the surus that the poll tax "practically disfrapphises the federal government and the Hooverites in Congress cannot op- picture of the astounding grip vival of its privileges above the us that the poll tax "practically disfranchises picture of the astounding grip vival of its privileges above the us that the politically distracting distracting states which have not been put which non - elected Congressmen safety of the nation it is headed New York Sun for example imagines that Hooverites in Congress cannot operate as a majority force.

The Llow aimed by the Administration by labor and by all patriotic
Americans against the poll tax sysAmericans against the poll tax sys
Americans against the poll tax sys
The Llow aimed by the Administration by labor and by all patriotic
Americans against the poll tax sys
The Americans agai if they would absent themselves from voting brought before the United States precincts on election days. They are not gensure court within a year's erous. It pays not only the state but the of-time. ficers to collect poll taxes. Forty-seven Mr. Finerty was counsel in the years ago South Carolina adopted literacy case of Odell Waller, Virginia Newith an alternative tax on property as agro executed last summer for the qualification for voting but later repealed murder of a white landlord in the property qualification, retaining the poll which the poll tax figured in retax which it had when the negroes, carpet-lation to the selection of jurors. baggers and scalawags were in control. The only way by which masses of the Southern negroes can be "enfranchised" is for white men to lead them, to organize them, shepherd them, bell-wether them to the polls. That is necessary now as it was between 1867 and 1877. Few negroes in Harlem would JACKSONVILLE, Ala., Nov. 10- vote were they left alone by white politicians

and in no way paid for voting. In South Carolina the negroes are as free to vote as the white people are—and probably 150,000 white men who pay poll taxes do not vote. This year about 415,000 of 650,000 white adults refused or neglected to vote in the primaries, and for that no poll tax or other payment of taxes is required. What these learned Northern writers do not know about the South astonishes us natives.

YORK Dec. 3-Efforts to abolish the poll tax in eight southern states will be renewed through court action aimed at re-opening the issue in the United States Sniveme Court, according to an announcement made yesterday by the American Civil Liberties Union through John F. Finerty, counsel in the poll tax cases.

The announcement said that "the action of the Senate in killing the anti-poll tax bill indicates the difficulties of getting relief by Congressional action. It would be even more difficult to get the eight separate states to repeal the poll tax restrictions. The next hope of relief lies in a new approach to the courts.

"Previous court decisions have upheld the poll tax as an exer-

All Is Not Lost

Negroes should give up in sad despair.

despite the filibuster, carried on by the southern bloc against laxness in prosecuting them. No. 29 1960 witably be passed if it reached the floor, the bill, public opinion has dealt a tremendous blow to the Again, paternalism in southern race relations is another naneuvered in such a manner that the vote nally, Doxey and other windbags.

Then again, Negroes should take heart in the fact that at no time in their history have they had so many sincer advocates of their cause for democracy as are now speakin out in the halls of Congress, in the press and over the radio Never before have wages for Negro workers been higher than today. Negroes are being integrated into the skilled trades more than ever. And there are more Negroes holding high-salaried government jobs, high ranking Army and Navy officials, more in political councils of the various cities and states in the North. Indeed we say that the Negro lifts his

But the battle is not won. It has only begun. The die is cast. We have gained much. Our continued advances will depend more largely upon our own determination and perserverance. The defeat of the poll tax should only be a stimulus to action on our part. Negroes can never say that the battle is even partially satisfactory until the humblest citizen is allowed to exercise the sacred privilege of the ballot. We can gain nothing by cursing those who fought the poll tax measure to its death. But we can do much in our own communities by taking advantage of the rights which we have already won.

The murder last Monday night of George H. A. Thomas, white, manager o' the Black Rock Country Club. with which 27-year-old Joh Th has Russell is charged is a crime that is revolting to every decent instinct within the human soul. In this single irresponsible, depraved act, he has done more to undermine and destroy the effectiveness of interracial goodwill in the state than our leaders can rebuild within a year. No right-thinking Negro, therefore, can have any sympathy for such a person. He should be given the full penalty under the law.

In a very real sense, Russell is the product of two underlying, evil forces, present in southern life and organization. In the first place, Negroes are permitted to take each thers' lives with impunity. Hardly a week passes but that

some Negro sa s out the life of some other Negro, content Just because the Anti-poll Tax Bill met a shameful death in the knowledge that "my good white folks" will get him in the United States Senate last week, is no good reason why by the courts and are returned to their communities before their victims are buried. Through the slipshod methods joicing today in Berlin and Tokyo and un-In the first place, it should be greatly heartening to all of our courts and police departments, we have in Atlanta doubtedly the Japanese short-wave is busily of us to know that a southerner, Senator Claude Pepper, a today some such Negroes who have never served a day for Floridan, was the sponsor of this reform measure. In the their crimes. As a result, the homicide rate among Negroes of second place, out of the 10,000,000 victims of the Poll Tax Atlanta has reached the alarming figure of 57, with the evils in the eight southern states, there are about 4,000,000 most fruitful month of the year yet to come. Not infrequent-Negroes, thus leaving 6,000,000 poor whites, who are being ly, upstanding, law-abiding Negro citizens hesitate to ap. the subject of the vote. The poll taxers and exploited by their own flesh and blood. In the third place, pear in court against such desperadoes because of the court's their allies, realizing that the bill would in-

poll tax practices in these eight states, because of the leading and contributory cause for crime conditions among came on the issue of cloture. The failure of bellicose attitude and silly rantings of men like Pfilbo, Con- the Negro population. Beginning in the cook kitchens and some thirty senators to engage in the fight ending with the Negro professionals, southern rulers resist tenaciously, the philosophy that Negro advancement and progress in all fields depend upon their opportunities to work progress in all fields depend upon their opportunities to work. This was a lesson, learned the hard way. at productive labor and according to prevailing pay rates for all who perform similiar tasks. An able-bodied Negro wom- The treason of the filibusterers has shocked an simply pays house rent, buy clothes, amusements and lives the nation. Today millions realize clearly that on \$6 per week. But some of them are paid even less. The the influence of these saboteurs of the war same is true in every field in the south. Consequently, there effort must be destroyed. This awareness will is small wonder that frequently such Negroes resort to dep-result in added vigilance. That vigilance must, re ation and stealing in order to support life and make a in turn, produce such a campaign on the poll ci fized existence possible.

NE dark blot mars the past freely of victories 1 r our side: the defeat of the crackling across Asia with lurid tales of democracy's setback.

The irony is that the bill itself was not threw victory to the Bilbo crowd. Thus democ-

tax issue that it will guarantee defeat for the adherents of disfranchisement at the earliest opportunity. Anything less is failure to keep faith with our sons dving at the fronts.

Birmingham, Ala. I Taxers I hreaten Deadline Approaching For Final Payment On erate Party hat 41

By WALTER ATKINS

NEW ORLEANS—A major sade. Many saw Spangle's statement as federal income taxes, it was anpolitical upheaval throughout a sign of the long-reported coali- no reed Saturday at the office of the Southland loomed this with poll tax Democrats in the next of internal revenue. Payme ts with poll tax Democrats in the next of internal revenue. Payme ts which brought about the defeat of session of Congress to wipe out all were being received rapidly at the with Opening Day Of the anti-poll tax bill.

On the heels of an open gains of the New Deal. declaration by Gov. Frank M. Dixon Dixon's speech was seen as setting of Alabama that the South is ready to break its party chains "Kennyh."

Although payments have been made in increasing numbers since Dec. 2, it was pointed out that a Uphold Segregation | considerable number remain to be licuns openly bid for the support Dixon said that the Democratic received Monday and Tuesday. Noto break its party chains," Repubof Dixie reactionary political bosses party had "dynamited" the social tices were mailed Dec. 1, to more out campaign to abolish the tary of the National Association while still another group proposed structure of the south and that who still owed their last install poll tax in eight southern for the Advancement of Colored ment. Number of payments has states was under way this People, announced that the NAACP,

abolish discrimination in war in- of the committee indicate that, company each payment, whether court be dustry, Governor Dixon sounded however fervently the claim may made in person or mailed, so that was I by the American tional Democratic Committee in a to interfere with the social struc-credited, it was announced. New York address Saturday before ture of the south, in practical effect the Southern -ociety. the abolition of segregation was exactly the result sought to be

Backed By Jones

"Suggestions are rife as to the achieved by the majority of the formation of a southern Democratic committee." Party," Dixon said. "Ways and The social structure of the south means are being discussed to break was built and could endure "only on the principle of segregation"

His talk echoed here in Louisiana which means "separation of the where oldtime Southerners urged races, not mistreatment of anyone," that the revolting political machine Dixon declared. be named the Confederate Party, Endorsement of the move came from Louis DEC plush 1942 Gov.

But opposition war immediately expressed by New Orleans Mayor Robert S. Maestri and the city council, which voted unanimously to support the party and President Roosevelt.

GOP Feeks Wedge

Newly-elected Republican nationd chairman, Harrison Spangler of wa, meanwhile saw the growing olit in Democratic ranks as a wedge or Republican gains in the South. eaving for Washington, he said:

"There are a great many people in the South violently opposed to the New Deal. I think the field is there and it is fertile. We certainly re going to extend to the south a cordial welcome to loin the cruTuesday is the last day for pay-

collector's office Saturday. Democrats to be known as the Con-groups in Washington is "likely to increased steadily since the state, week in both Congress and in working in cooperation with other cause the defeat of the next Demo- ments were mailed, it was said.

Open talk of secession from the cratic candidate. Tresident."

Democratic Party is being bandied. Referring to Presuc I Roosevelt's ments at the office of the collector ments at the office of the collector before it closes Tuesday, or place the anti-poll tax measure in the social reforms to Negroes and poor crimination in any, war your the their remittances in the mail so the anti-poll tax measure in the whites. they will bear a postmark earlier next session opening January 3 Irked by attempts of the FEPC "The announced policy of the than midnight, Dec. 15. Notices came announcement of plans to of filibusters, which tie up the

Birmingham, Ala.

Age-Herald

With Opening Day Of 78th Congress

WASHINGTON-A new all-

would be even more difficult to ton NAACP Bureau. get the eight separate states to re- Senator Charles L. McNary has peal the poll tax restrictions. The voted nine times for cloture and best hope of relief lies in a new has signed five cloture petitions. approach to the courts.

Test New Aspects

upheld the poll tax as an exercise of 1933. of state rights, but there are aspects of the relation between the three petitions for cloture. federal government and the states court. It is the intention of those voted in favor of cloture four times. interested to institute a proceeding affecting the registration of voters in Virginia in the expectation that 1933. it will be brought before the United States Supreme Court within a signed two cloture petitions. year's time."

of Odell Waller, Virginia Negro since he began service in the Senexecuted last summer for killing his white his white landlord in which the poll tax figured in relation to the selection of jurors.

Meanwhile Congressman Vito Margantonio of New York and notinced that immediately upon

the convening of the new Congress, will introduce a new bill proiding for the abolition of the poll

he Congression stated, "The ly opposed to the poll tax and look upon it as a feudalistic and fascist device by which American citizens are disenfranchised. Further, during this period of war, the poll tax is a defeatist weapon. The American people resent the tactics the anti-poll tax bill.

"I am confident that an aroused American public will force enactment of anti-poll tax legislation by the next Congress."

agencies, will renew the poll tax fight with the very first day of the 78th Congress. 15/

Cloture Records White stated that "the repetition and U. S. Employment Service to employment service and the action mailed by the collector should accurry the fight to the U. S. Supreme country's business during war time, will be will eventually so disgust and inthe opening blast against the Na- be made that the purpose was not the payments may be properly was 1 by the American Civil Lib furiate the American public that erties Union through John F. Fin-Congress will be forced against its erty, counsel in several poll tax will to act against the Bilbos, the soni. s and the McKellars.

The ACLU announcement said The records of senators, exclusthat 'the action of the Senate in ive of the filibusterers, who voted killing the anti-poll tax bill indi-against cloture on the Peppercates the difficulties of getting re- Geyer anti-poll tax bill were made lief by Congressional action. It public this week by the Washing-

Senator William J. Bulow signed a petition for cloture and voted "Previous court decisions have "yea" thereon for the Banking Act

Senator Peter G. Gerry signed

Senator Hiram W. Johnson has which have not been put before the signed one cloture petition. He has

> Senator Wallace White, Jr., voted for cloture on the Banking Act of

Senator Millard E. Tydings has

Senator Hendrick Shipstead has Finerty was counsel in the case consistently voted against cloture Daily forld

Poll Tax Repeal Virtually Dead As Senators Move Closure Vote REPUBLICAN

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

two-thirds vote is required for ant Postmaster General in the

terms dictated by the Southern frage.

told the President in a telegram, proponent at a later date. was "a deal" amounting to "sabotage of the war effort." Edgar G. Brown, director of the National These suspicions, expressed by Negro Council, called it "a com- Senator Russell of Georgia, arose terers and disfranchisers."

about the filibuster. Asked whether by it.

O'Mahoney Opposes Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20-The all their chips on the table" came

church, women's activity groups, At the last moment plans almost

Russell Voices Suspicions

plete and unholy sell-out by the from a statement made by Senator leadership to the Southern filibus- fight for passage of the repeal legislation, that no one except Martin, Jr., said: The President said, at his press those immediately concerned in the conference, that he knew nothing agreement was bound to abide

Agreement by both sides to "lay of trying to call up the bill later. to come. Newspavers charge coal." would vote to withdraw it. It be-

The Northwest Enterprise Seattle, Washington

KILL ANTI-POLL TAX BILL CHARGED

Senate filibuster against the poll tax repeal bill was called off this side the Southern group to take his stand on a cloture vote to in Committee to take appropriate ac cloture means death to the bill. evening, at the close of its seventh the floor to voice extended opposi- sure the passage of the anti-poll tion. Failure to be present and White further stated that the day, under an agreement which is tion to the repealer, pronounced accepted generally as spelling the bill unconstitutional and warned that if Congress could reduce the measure for the pressure zations, including labor. Negro, church, women's activity groups, At the last moment plans almost to stand fast, and its appeal to collapsed as suspicions arose within a few votes are talking in terms the Negro fairly in our state," President Roosevelt to intervene, the filibustering group that, even of cloture but I don't care." It said Mr. Russell, "and the Negro

Russell that he had no intention enormous repercussions for years

NEY YORK, N. Y. — In an and Filibusters. We ask you as statement that he would vote for

The agreement, the National though the bill should be with- was clear McNary was referring who is living with ues there is drawn there was no guarantee that to the Negro vote. 12/31/42 not aided any when Walter White told the President in a telegram, proponent at a later date. the passage of the anti-poll tax get up legislation of this kind bill is lost, it will be because the and bring it on the floor of the majority failed to protect the peo-Senate." Lee. 30 /942 ple's rights from the sculduggery Late Thursday after McNary Administration and the Democratic Norris of Nebraska, a leader in the of a little minority, the NAACP in informed a delegation that he a wire to the Hon. Joseph W. would not vote for cloture. A few

artin, Jr., said:
"Statement by Senate minority nolly told the Senate that the filileader yesterday that he will vote busters would permit the motion about the filibuster. Asked whether by it.

he thought the poll tax repeal bill Senator Pepper of Florida, aufor anti-poll tax bill but not for to consider the bill to be voted should pass, he reiterated that he thor of the bill, agreed to abide cloture and Senator Connally's on it those favoring it would knew nothing about it, had talked by the understanding. Senator to no one about it, and therefore Norris said he believed that the could not express an opinion. Senate knew that he knew when he was beaten, and assured Mr. bill if that vote fails will have move failed the bill's proponents

came apparent immediately to the galleries that Connally would have made no such proposal unless he was certain how the Republicans were going to vote on cloture. By telegram. White warned Charles L. McNary, the Sen-

death for the measure for the present session of Congress at least.

At 1 P. M. Monday a vote will be taken on the question of applying the closure, or "gag" rule to debate.

At 2 P. M. Monday a vote will be taken on the question of applying the closure, or "gag" rule to debate.

At 3 P. M. Monday a vote will be held responsible if Republicans has caused many personal death of the session of Congress at least.

At 1 P. M. Monday a vote will be held responsible if Republicans has caused many personal death of the session of Congress at least.

At 1 P. M. Monday a vote will be held responsible if Republicans has caused many personal death of the session of Congress at least.

At 1 P. M. Monday a vote will be held responsible if Republicans has caused many personal death of the session of Congress at least.

At 1 P. M. Monday a vote will be held responsible if Republicans has caused many personal death of the session of right to participate in Government to those who are being ask-otherwise supporting the filibus-of his position from that of the Senate Chambers by a delegation party will be held responsible if Republicans has caused many personal death of the senate's minor-of right to participate in Government to those who are being ask-otherwise supporting the filibus-of the filibus-of the congress at least.

At 1 P. M. Monday a vote will be held responsible if Republicans has caused many personal death of the policies of the NAACP, the Senate's minor-of right to participate in Government to those who are being ask-otherwise supporting the filibus-of the participate in Government to those who are being ask-otherwise supporting the filibus-of the participate in Government to those who are being ask-otherwise supporting the filibus-otherwise supporting the filibus-of the participate in Government.

At 1 P. M. Monday a vote will be participate in Government to those who are being ask-otherwise supporting the filibus-otherwise supporting the filibus-otherwise supporting the filibus-otherwise supporting the filibus-o Senate Chambers by a delegation party will be neith loss of bill." Republicans has caused in the motion should prevail (a "The warning given by the last composed of Mrs. Virginia Foster it is a party to scuttling of bill." sons in Washington and throughten the country to believe that the country to believe that adoption) the bill would pass. Its Roosevelt sub-Cabinet said, "was of the National Committee to with other organizations has been the Republicans are not sincere defeat, it was promised, would be a warning to re-establish direct Abolish the Poll Tax; Dean Elea-vigorous in the fight for the read that "they are playing both control by the people of the United nor Bontecou of Bryn Mawr Colpeal of the poll tax which dissides of the fence on this vital isponents and shelving of the legisla
States. The election results reglege; Miss Goldstein and Leslie franchises ten million citizens, slue." He added that he did not interest the resentment of the people of the Dean Machington. tion. Added pledges were given that no further attempts would be bureaucrats."

lege; wiss Goldstein and Description franchises ten infinion citizens, slue." He added that ne did not be ple against a government run by Bureau: "A man by the name of eight southern states, was early Senators whose sincerity, like that made to bring up the legislation
While he said he opposed poll White sent me the most insulting in the filibuster the subject of a of some of the Democrats, is betaxes, they were set up by the letter I have ever received conlong winded attack by Senator yound question, but instead to the States and should be repealed by taining the words "conspiracy," Russel of Georgia, Russell in his official attitude of the Republican resenting eight southern States them, he went on. If Congress having poll tax laws, were certain legislation, led by Senator Barkley, Majority leader, accepted the peace Majority leader, accepted the peace of women's sufficient states them, he went on. If Congress them, he went on the congress them the words "conspicuous them the congress them the congress them the congress them the congress them the words "conspicuous them the congress them the Majority leader, accepted the peace done in the case of woman's sufterms dictated by the Southern force.

The President of the United ed him and the NAACP with des- as saying: "If the bill is scuttled the peace done in the case of woman's suftry. The President of the United ed him and the NAACP with des- as saying: "If the bill is scuttled the peace done in the case of woman's suftry. The President of the United ed him and the NAACP with des- as saying: "If the bill is scuttled the peace done in the case of woman's suftry. The President of the United ed him and the NAACP with des- as saying: "If the bill is scuttled the peace done in the case of woman's suftry. The President of the United ed him and the NAACP with des- as saying: "If the bill is scuttled the peace done in the case of woman's suftry. The President of the United ed him and the NAACP with des- as saying: "If the bill is scuttled the peace done in the case of woman's suftry. The President of the United ed him and the NAACP with des- as saying: "If the bill is scuttled the peace done in the case of woman's suftry. The President of the United ed him and the NAACP with des- as saying: "If the bill is scuttled the peace done in the case of woman's suftry. The President of the United ed him and the NAACP with des- as saying: "If the bill is scuttled the peace done in the case of woman's suftry. The President of the United ed him and the NAACP with des- as saying: "If the bill is scuttled the peace done in the case of woman's suftry. The president of the United ed him and the NAACP with des- as saying: "If the bill is scuttled the peace done in the case of woman's suf-States claims to be such a friend troying "the wholesom'e racial re-it will be the Republicans who do an association saying that it repre- the agreement to end the filibuster of the colored people, but he has lations in the South" which white it through an understanding because the agreement to end the filibuster of the colored people, but he has lations in the South" which white it through an understanding because the agreement to end the filibuster of the colored people, but he has lations in the South" which white it through an understanding because the agreement to end the filibuster of the colored people, but he has lations in the South" which white it through an understanding because the colored people is the colored people in the south of the colored people is the colored people in the south of the colored people is the colored people in the colored people in the colored people is the colored people in the colored people in the colored people is the colored people in the colored peo sents seventy-five national organicould not be made. Opposing never said a word with reference Southerns "have almost given tween them and the reactionary hicago Defender Chicago, Illinois THE POLL TAX BARBARIANS

cally to exploit and industrially to loot ties for gains inherent in the struggle. Poll Taxers and the defeatists of the two-thirds vote, will be lost. Nov. 23.1942 the great southern states so rich in It's time to call a national conference North and East who have proved to be When the vote actually comes on the croture completely devoted to victory over whole will see the Poll Tax South temporary victory. fascism. They will continue to waste clearest when a united Negro people continue to stand four-square across of the Poll Taxers and their allies in telegraph companies and the transit stead of fake backing. Nov. 23 1942 the path of progress at home and thethe North the path of progress at home and the the North. development of an all-out war program The problem demands united thinkfor victory abroad. They will do this. for victory abroad. They will do thising. The Poll Tax defeat was a heavy made public a few days ago. while the rest of America fights fascism defeat but by no means an irreparable victory.

chisement will be avenged. Time is if we work for it. This IS our war. catching up with those who want a Hitler regime. Historical necessitythe demands of an all-out war-rule against the Poll Tax system. This vic-

tory is a momentary thing.

This struggle has deep flowing les-Our country as a whole was defeated. It was not a victory of a few "white-supremacy" whites over a few black men and women. Don't believe that lie. Labor, the farmers, the industrialists, Catholics, Jews, Negroes all of anti-fascist America, suffered a defeat in the Senate. 12/4

The reasons—national linity is still too weak to win this kind of battle centered around the race issue. There is still insufficient clarity on the questions of the war and what is needed for victory. There is still too light hinking on the role and strength of the Poll Taxers by the rest of the country. Their tactics are recognized but their strategy is not understood. They and for a new slavery. The North

Imperative need to strengthen the dem-a program demands among other things ulted as a result of such defeats and events have verified their suspicions. ocratic processes of the nation in order an end to the Poll Tax system. There victories.

Chicago Tribune has let the South run hog wild since cancels out the other and that as a Chicago, Illinois Reconstruction, alleging it was only a result there is no progress. History teaches us that the course of a people—

The shard battle in the senate over the poll page in the hour of original popular. defeated the Roosevelt win-the-war America today. It must be realized America. Those of us who are born states. The Negroes for the most part expected the national America today. It must be realized black have alternated as a least with the national around a win-the-war are prevented from voting in eight southern states. The Negroes for the most part expected black have alternated as a least with the national around a win-the-war are prevented from a proper to the most part expected black have alternated as a least with the national around a win-the-war are prevented from a proper to the most part expected the national around a win-the-war are prevented from a proper to the most part expected the national around a win-the-war are prevented from a proper to the most part expected the national around a win-the-war are prevented from a proper to the most part expected the national around a win-the-war are prevented from a proper to the most part expected the national around a win-the-war are prevented from a proper to the most part expected the national around a win-the-war are prevented from a proper to the most part expected the national around a win-the-war are prevented from a proper to the most part expected the national around a win-the-war are prevented from a proper to the most part expected the national around a win-the-war are prevented from a proper to the most part expected the national around a win-the-war are prevented from a proper to the national around a win-the-war are prevented from a proper to the national around a win-the-war are prevented to the national around a win-the-war are prevented to the national around a win-the-war are prevented to the national around a win-the-war around a win-the-war are prevented to the national around a win-the-war around a win-the-war are prevented to the natio unity forces, defeated those who see the around a win-the-war program. Such black have alternately suffered and ex-

War Manpower commission opinion of the bill, Sen. Pepper, are resigned to its de-

But the day of the Poll Taxer is up.into weakness. The Seventy-eighth us for the next struggle. In this victory tax to deny ballots to men in service. As sure as Stalingrad will be avengedCongress will face a new Anti-Poll Tax against discrimination, the Poll Taxers Had Sen. Pepper been permitted to introduce

defeat.

It is particularly gratifying that the Manpower commission opinion comes bill is being killed.

What Sen. Brooks did was to introduce the policy in Washington, D. C., opens, up defenders have. a marvelous perspective.

This victory comes out of the war. It would be almost impossible under other circumstances. It must be followed up. Even now it will only be complete when Negroes start driving Washington street cars and collecting fares. And God knows if a victory like that is possible in Washington, in Chicago and points West, we can certainly go places.

all people - to the achievement of tax appears to have drawn to a close, with vic-Senate. The Arti-Poll Tax bill has But there was also a lack of unity political democracy is marked not only tory in the hands of the forces of political slavery. The Poll Taxers have among Negroes and this was a real defeated. The Poll Taxers have factor. There must be unity political democracy is marked not only tory in the hands of the forces of political slavery. The tax is one of the devices by which Negroes defeated the There must be unity political democracy is marked not only tory in the hands of the forces of political slavery. There must be unity political democracy is marked not only tory in the hands of the forces of political slavery.

All that remains to bury the anti-poll tax bill ran end to the Poll Tax system. There victories.

Yet there is no room for despair, the vote on the cloture rule to end the filibuster depression or defeatism. The Poll Tax against the bill. Sen. Barkley, who as majority dom fails to see the war, defeats its struggle ends with a victory for the leader has been giving the bill lip service, admits forces of the country, the victory over Hitler and A divided leadership in a war for free-Hitlerism.

The Poll Taxers will continue polit-own purpose and misses the possibili-

material resources which should be of the Negro people. America as a their allies. But it is a transitory, a measure, Sen. Barkley will have the support of mporary victory.

| 2/5/42 | most of the Republicans in the senate. They have While our Anti-Poll Tax forces were sat on the sidelines during the Democratic warits water power and its land, continue can show clearly and exhaustively what going down on that front, an another fare over the measure because they did not need to starve its youth spiritually and cul-that system is doing to it directly and front the Presidential order prohibiting any fake heroics to demonstrate their sincerity turally, continue to ravage its women, through it indirectly to the whites of social discrimination in the hiring of in the matter. The bill will not fail for any lack white as well as black, continue their the South and the nation. A united workers in defense industries was ex- of Republican support, but purely because of the program of lynch terror and mob law, Negro people will expose the strategy tended to include radio, telephone and failure of the administration to give it real in-

feat. In fact, they seem contented with the fact. This is a great victory. It does not This should throw light on the Florida senator's This is the meaning of the Poll Taxone. National unity must and will wipe out the bitterness of the defeat, squalling pretensions that Sen. Brooks "stole" change the strength of the lynchers but it enheartens, strengthens and girds his earlier measure forbidding the use of the poll

so sure is it that the millions of victimsbill. The war demands an end to the took a licking. They can be decisively that measure he would have introduced it in a of Poll Tax enslavement and disfran-Poll Tax system. The end will come beaten. Although not prolonged, the manner permitting the filibusterers to talk it to Poll Tax fight was a desperate struggle death, just as they have talked to death the on the part of reaction and it feared resent bill. Then he would have acquiesced in

> now to deal with the District of Colum-amendment at such a point in the proceedings bia. Washington, the nation's capital, that the filibusterers could not get at it. They has long guided the nation in ways un- had to vote it up or down, and the administration democratic, subversive and destructive forces, put on the spot didn't dare vote it down. of democracy. Poll Tax congressmen The difference between Brooks and Pepper was and other reactionaries still dominate not in the language of their respective amendthe capital. A break-through on that ments, but in the fact that Brooks was sincere front by the win-the-war forces is like and got results, whereas Pepper, then as now, a United Nations victory in North Africa. was a faker with no more real intention of kill-Breaking the transit system's jim-crow ing the poll tax than its honest, and announced

Rose Lane Says: THE SOUTH SHOULD FIND ANOTHER SUBTERFUGE TO DENY THE VOTE IF THE POLL TAX BILL PASSED

BY ROSE WILDER LANE.

WHY are such hopes built upon an unconstitutional act of Congress to abolish a State's ressman Rossion is proving no exception. right to collect a poll tax? I am simply asking: I do not know Probably and the struggles of the late Congressman right to collect a poll tax? I am simply asking; I do not know. Probably every Geyer's anti-poll tax bill held no interest reader does know, so I am asking you. As I understand it, in some States the poll tax for Kentucky's die-hard representative dur-

non-existent superiority, the most utterly idiotic is this division by the color of skins. A cannibal more sensibly and honorably claims superior-Ity for his tattooed skin. It takes ambition. courage and endurance to suffer the pain of tattooing. A sallow skin costs

Miss Lane

nothing, and in-

COLOR-LINE FOR A CLASS-LINE

This color-line is an abomination, like the Ku Klux Klan, is the surviving in our country from the Southerner's reaction to the Fedabominable feudal class-system eral Government's attempt to com-Southerners maintain it most rab-pel him, by force, to obey the Conidly, because Europeans transplant-stitutional amendment. ed the feudal system bodily to the So why do you expect him to Southern colonies, and there, by obey another Federal law? Why accident, a color-line coincided with do you think he cannot find anthe class-line. A dark skin marked other subterfuge, if not the polithe low (that is, the usefully work-tax? Do you imagine that men ing) class.

INCIDENTALLY, Sout herners Have you so quickly forgotten the truthfully said that working Federal laws that stopped drinking classes had never been so well in this country?

HAD MORE HITLERS THAN LINCOLNS

ten years old were working 16 hours a day in factories, under overseers who kept them awake with whips. Mine-owners were buying orphan asylums, cheaply, and working the orphans to death in mines. When I was a baby, any faith that men in Government of Westerner could buy a "white" fices have any power to make stuorphan; charitable New Yorkers pid men act sensibly or cruel men shipped orphans to order, for the act decently. The fact is that every person is free; he controls his own ("Working class" course.)

THE "DOUBLE V" CARRIES ON FIGHT

The Southern gentry, the ruling lers far more often than Lincolns. class, fought the century's bloodiest THERE must be more to this poll was for their feudal system. This THERE must be more to this poll was the third war of the Revolution for human rights, and indiperend. I wish you would exided less idea remains in Georgie voters' reaction to Talentin to the class idea remains in Georgie voters' reaction to Talentin to the class idea remains in Georgie voters' reaction to Talentin to the class idea remains in Georgie voters' reaction to Talentin the class idea remains in Georgie voters' reaction to Talentin the class idea remains in Georgie voters' reaction to Talentin the class idea remains in Georgie voters' reaction to Talentin the class idea remains in Georgie voters' reaction to Talentin the class idea remains in Georgie voters' reaction to Talentin the class idea to the the feudal class idea remains in Georgia voters' reaction to Tal-many minds, and for half a century madge's "white supremacy" cam-

rights have never yet been fully

CERTAINLY it is absolutely necessary that human equality and individual freedom be recognized -and protected.

WHAT GOOD WOULD ANOTHER LAW DO?

Now, what I want to know is this. To that end, what good will another Federal law do?

There is a perfectly good law, Constitutional amendment, that establishes the citizenship and legal equality of all Americans, regardless of color. Evidently it doesn't

nothing, and indicates nothing whatever about a A POLL TAX legally applies to all citizens, regardless of color. Yet it is used to maintain a color distinction. You know why, and so do I. This use of the poll tax,

ever obey a law that they oppose?

cost of the railway fare West person is free; he controls his own orphans, of acts. This would be just too bad if all, or most, men in government were always good and wise. Actually it is very fortunate, for suc-cessful politicians have been Hit-

The new convert is popularly supposed to exceed settled believers in zeal, and Conis used to keep some Americans from voting, for the fantastic reason that their skins ing the two years of its pigeon-hole oblivion.

This is outrageous. Of all the Revolution. So, today, the Americans have forgotten the false, stupid, cruel distinctions that cans who are consciously carrying sional action on the poll tax law.

Those were the two years during which congressional action on the poll tax law.

Congressman Robsion was building his reputation as an isolationist expert on forginning of time, as a basis for a skinned Americans whose human rights have never yet been fully too busy warning his countrymen against possible involvement in foreign wars to consider the political usefulness of a deter-

minedly forgotten bill. To 2000 Then came a determined move in Congress to pry the GEYER bill loose from its throttlers. A petition was circulated to remove the bill from committee, but Congressman Robsion had not yet seen the light. In July he declared that although he would vote for the bill if it ever reached the floor, he was opposed to the petition method of removing it from committee. Came the autumn, and signs of some organized opposition in Mr. Robsion's home district to his continued devotion to isolationist doctrine. And in September the Congressman was smitten suddenly by the potentialities of an anti-poll tax measure for a lonely Southern Republican. His earlier scruples against petitions forgotten, he became the 212th signer and the possessor of an issue much more likely to win Republican votes than was his voting rec-

ord in the House. DEC 2 2022 He was a late comer, but in no time at all, Mr. Robsion's name led all the rest on the poll tax question. He became Republican floor manager for the bill which successfully passed the House, and now an even greater zeal is urging him on. For the next session of Congress, Mr. Robsion declares, he too will have an anti-poll tax bill, similar in many respects to that of the late Mr. GEYER, but even better. In announcing the opening of his new crusade, Mr. Robsion unfortunately follows by three weeks his somewhat unpopular colleague, Mr. VITO MARCANTONIO of New York, who also plans to introduce a new anti-poll tax bill. It will not be the first time Messrs. Robsion and Marcantonio have agreed on issues at point, dissimilar though their general outlook has been. It is always trite to say so, but politics does indeed produce strange alignments.

nicago Defender

Defender Scribe Negro Problems

By HARRY McADPIN (Defender Washington Bure)

WASHINGTON elected national Republican_{H.} Moore) ran as a Republican and chairman Harrison E. Spang-defeated Senator Lee in a state we poll tax and anti-bracking billsthe trend of the country."

In an exclusive interview with North of the Mason-Dixon line." the Chicago Defender at Republi He added, "However, if there are can headquarters here during a two-border states that will come along day visit to reorganize GOP per with us, I am glad of it. It we sonnel, Spangler told this correctan get some of these restrictions spondent poll taxes were anti-dem—(referring to the poll tax and other ocratic and "not representative of subterfuges used to keep Negroes self-government."

were "rife" for form tion of a lisunderstandings and jealousies, to voting." "Southern Democratic party." Spangler was reported to have re-ried to avoid them.

In this same connection his atten- "I thought we settled those It is something to be found out falling down on their jobs, doing tion was called to a front page edi-nings by our war for the union about, surely, and we shall. less than their best because they torial appearing in the Pithburgh nd the amendments to the ConCourier, which said in part: In or- titution. And while it has not been Now comes the proud and peer vidual spur or enterprise.

der to strengthen the Republican espected as it deserves to be in less lady of the press contributing * * * der to strengthen the Republican espected as it deserves to be in less lady of the Bress contributing party, he (Spangler) has promised many of the states, it certainly her own forgetfulness to the much that exists these days when plans the advertisement our war efto invite into the party Southernshould be.

Democrats who have deserted the "That is where I shall be found for the perfect world are in mind. fort makes in favor of a contributing that exists these days when plans the advertisement our war effort makes in favor of a contributing that exists these days when plans the advertisement our war effort makes in favor of a contributing that exists these days when plans the advertisement our war effort makes in favor of a contributing that exists these days when plans the advertisement our war effort makes in favor of a contributing that exists these days when plans the advertisement our war effort makes in favor of a contributing that exists these days when plans the advertisement our war effort makes in favor of a contributing that exists these days when plans the advertisement our war effort makes in favor of a contribution that exists these days when plans the advertisement our war effort makes in favor of a contribution that exists these days when plans the advertisement our war effort makes in favor of a contribution that exists these days when plans the advertisement our war effort makes in favor of a contribution that exists the exists these days when plans the advertisement our war effort makes in favor of a contribution that exists the exists the

position to strike a bergain withhope you will tell me about them, our American estimates no world great as the advertisement it anybody, devil or saint, to provoke and I assure you that any mistakes is perfect, no matter how productions and providing unless it is also makes against it. The accomanypody, devil or saint, to provoke and I assure you that any interesting and providing, unless it is also plishments of American industries fight within the mation and to will be of judgment and not of the tive and providing, unless it is also plishments of American industries.

seize power for those who pay the heart. Spangler read the editorial and American citizenship is concerned, when she imagined with approval magnificent. But what we are GetsRepublican party's bills."

Exclusive In the said to the Defender: 'I don't there is no distinction in race, re-the same speech from Donald Nel- having to put up with in order then said to the Defender: 'I don't there is no distinction in race, resulting to the Defender: 'I don't there is no distinction in race, resulting to the policy of the p thought he was intolerant toward still think the constitution and thehe made recently in outline of —is most difficult to endure. any people. DEC 26

Democratic Aid intended, are basic as the idealist out of our productive establishment. She seemed to think it Henderson in Birmingham last "What I meant," he continued, which underlies our whole system would be wonderful if we could month agreeing loudly that his force our economy after the warpresent experience as the govern-oklahoma. A Democrat them (E, ment them."

| The continued of the productive establishment in Birmingham last wonderful if we could month agreeing loudly that his force our economy after the warpresent experience as the govern-oklahoma. A Democrat them (E, ment them."

ler this week pledged "every it was the Democrats who came in thing" to help push the anti-and helped us. I pointed it was as through the next session of Con- He then stated that he realized "we have to depend on the country

and poor whites from voting) re-"A rose by any other name . . ."

re unfortunate, and I have always

plied: "They tell me the people in "This country cannot serve the the South are much interested in urposes of the Constitution with its terming a new party or defeating itizens dividing into groups.

as my conception of in a brilliant column last week ordering and single control are

amendments thereto, as they were what must be done to get the utintended, are basic as the idea most out of our productive estab. She should have heard Leon

to do now.

... We must be absolutely ruth- total state ever presented to man less in our disregard of the conventions established during a competitive economy so that improved processes, procedures and techniques are spread rapid- for an idea too eagerly and ly from plant to plant . . .?

"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved, we will carry North Caro"They remain only in what I all haved adays for the rest of us.

"They remain only in what I all haved adays for the rest of us.

"They remain only in what I all haved about the freedom. Many others are doing Anthe same thing in admiration of the rest of us.

"They remain only in what I all haved about the freedom. Many others are doing Anthe same thing in admiration of the rest of us.

"They remain only in what I all haved about the freedom. Many others are doing Anthe same thing in admiration of the rest of us.

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"They remain only in the tall will have a point at under and the same thing in admiration of the rest of us.

"They remain only in the tall will have a point at under and the same thing in admiration of the rest of us.

"They remain only in the

are regimented and without indi-

tell against controlled economy She thought how good it when the war is over. He agreed would be to have Donald Nelson that the sort of things he and the say after the war as he has said other war production and price to the National Association of officers are doing, no matter how Manufacturers in the war's successful for present purposes course, that "Nobody's private are creating the most horrible ex advantage can stand in the way ample against Socialism and the

> Miss Thompson, we believe, has just swept herself off of her own feet with enthusiasm swiftly conceived. Freedom means as much to her as to any

is shall do. I am sure I will have 'e don't pay much attention to what life ... repeaf and repeat themust all hope that many of these vote for their public servants, unite whole is statement that only eight states, things can be continued when heartedly in defense of posterity. The statement that only eight states, things can be continued when heartedly in defense of posterity is statement that only eight states, things can be continued when heartedly in defense of posterity. The statement that only eight states, things can be continued when heartedly in defense of posterity. The statement that only eight states, things can be continued when heartedly in defense of posterity. The statement that only eight states, things can be continued when heartedly in defense of posterity. The statement that only eight states, things can be continued when heartedly in defense of posterity. The statement that only eight states, things can be continued when heartedly in defense of posterity. The statement that only eight states, things can be continued when heartedly in defense of posterity. The statement that only eight states, things can be continued when heartedly in defense of posterity. The statement that only eight states, things can be continued when heartedly in defense of posterity. The statement that only eight states, things can be continued when heartedly in defense of posterity. The statement that only eight states, things can be continued when heartedly in defense of posterity. While the Tennessean was maneuvering to a tax a prevent he must all hope that many of these vote for their public servants, unite whole life in the state that only eight states, things can be continued when heartedly in defense of posterity. While the Tennessean was maneuvering to a tax a prevent he must all hope that many of these vote for their public servants, unit when later the content in the long run of the service of the service of the service of the wonderful things are see have full freedom to vote against their part of an unmber

eventually the God-playing fails caught reading the Congressional Record, of "Can it be," Senator Simpson for two reasons. It fails because we do not know. Certainly not descendasks, "that they have merely (1) the job is too big for anybody
changed the name of the rose this side of Paradise, and (2) the ants of any Americans of today. But just in some of our sister states so human beings over whom the God-in case some way and scholar of 2142 had bent on reforming us again?" like controls are exercised begin the urge to discover whether Senator Mc- & S

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The defeat of the anti-poll can party in the Senate and in the tax bill in the senate means that 10,000,000 American citi-nation should explain or apolozen, white and black, in eight Southern states will continue gize for its professed claim that it to be denied the democratic rights of suffrage because is the outstanding friend of the they are poor. But the fight for the bill attracted the Negroes of this country. brought the bill to the floor, sup-banks of the Wabash.' Perhaps ferent. ported it every step of the way and he is now 'globe trotting' in the tried to choke off the filibuster of stratosphere. Nor has there been the fight for the passage of the was his own proposal to send the says not in his state. the poll tax senators against the any expression for or against the poll tax bill, is not a Republican Negroes "back" to Africa. bill. But when the crucial test bill or the cloture petion from the but an Independent and Republi- Bilbo told the senate he had of the war when the returning came the Republican leadership Governor-elect of New York, Mr. cans can lay no claim to him as one 4,000,000 signatures from various troops will be demanding greatstabled the bill in the back by re-Dewey, or Grovernor Bricker of of their leaders. Senator Pepper, parts of the country of Negroes er participation in the government fusing to vote for cloture to end Ohio, or any of the other 12 or 15 co-author, is a Democrat from interested in being "grubstaked" than they have heretofore enthe filibuster. Republican hopefuls who are pray- Florida. Senator Joseph F .Guffey of ing that the presidential lightning

Pennsylvania who signed the clo-will strike them in 1944.

"The end is not yet!"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec

ture petition and voted for cloture, "Performance is the true test of said after the cloture vote had been friendship and duty. taken: Alaci "The leadership of the Republi-Chicago Bee can party in the senate and in the Chicago, Illinois nation should explain or apologize for its professed claim that it is

the outstanding friend of the Negroes of this country.

"The bill outlawing the poll tax would benefit both the Negro and poor white sharecroppers of the South and if cloture had been adopted the result would be different.

"Senator Norris, outstanding in the fight for the passage of the poll tax bill, is not a Republican but an Independent and Republicans can lay no claim on him as ____The defeat of the anti-poll tax one of their leaders. Senator Pep-The defeat of the anti-poll tax per-co-author, is a Democrat from bill in the Senate means hat

"Only three of the 29 Republi-and black, in eight southern states cans signed the order for cloture will continue to be denied the Thus their vaunted profession ofdemocratic rights of suffrag great interest in the Negro was cause they are poor. But the reduced to a minimum by their fight for the bill attracted the atpoor performance in the proceed tention of the whole nation to ing preliminary to the poll taxthe evis of the poll-ax system fight and further indicated by the and showed the country where the small number interested in the clo-leadership of the two great parties stands. The Democratic lead-

"A number of the senatorial Re-ership in the Senate brought the publican candidates for the presi-bill to the floor, supported it evdency in 1944 refused to sign the ery step of the way and ried to petition. Further, as far as Ichoke off the filibuster of the poll how, there has not been a word tax senators against the bill. But

when the crucial test came the Black Republican leadership stabbed the Oklahoma bill in the back by refusing to vote for cloture to end the fillbuster.

Senator Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania who signed the cloture petition and voted for cloture, said after the cloture had been

"Only three of the 28 Republi-if sent back to Liberia. cans signed the order for cloture. Declaring this the only solution bloodshed among both the whites reduced to a minimum by their pulated by a mongret race, here self as the best friend the Nepoor performance in the proceed-ther white nor black," Bilbo progro has both at home in Mississipings preliminary to the poll tax ceeded to show that the best pi and abroad. That he has been fight and further indicated by the thinking minds among the "niconsulted by other Negroes on small number interested in the gras" of the country recognize points beneficial to Negroes is

dency in 1944 refused to sign the ed nigras walked into my office. particularly his own Back to Afripetition. Further, as far as I who I am. And he handed me duce three years ago and since from the speech-making war stra- of a firm of ten lawyers in Chitegist, the titular head of the G. of a firm of ten lawyers in Chiof thousands of persons, he says)
O. P., either from his office in Booker T. Washington's son-inbanks of the Wabash.' Perhaps haw. They were interested in havhe is now 'globe trotting' in the
stratosphere. Nor has there been trouble arose. They pointed out insignificant. any expression for or against the bill or the cloture petition from the Governor-elect of New York, Mr. Dewey, or Governor Bricker of Ohio graphy of the cloture of the cloture Bilbo flaved Welter White and the Bilbo flaved Welter White Bilbo flaved Welter White Bilbo flaved Wel

friendship and duty.

WASHINGTON .- (ANP)-"One drop of blood attention of the whole nation to the evils of the poll tax "The bill outlawing the poll tax makes a 'nigra'." So said Theodore Bilbo, self-described system and showed the country from the speech-making war strat- would benefit both the Negro and best friend the nigra ever had," in the midst of a hawhere the leadership of the transfer of the transfe where the leadership of the two egist, the titular head of the G. poor white sharecroppers of the rangue on the senate floor Thursday. Destined to prevent great parties stands. The Demo-O. P., either from his office in South and if cloture had been a-the introduction of the anti-poll tax bill, Filibusterer Bilbo cratic leadership in the senate Wall street or his home on the dopted the result would be dif-discussed at length his idea of what the Negro is and what will not mean that more Negroes. is good for him.

"Senator Norris, outstanding in Chief object of his discussion will vote; or at least Mr. Bilbo He looks forward to the end

by the United States government joyed. This is sure to lead to

Thus their vaunted profession of to the problem facing the country, and blacks. No. 28 great interest in the Negro was which in years to come will be po- Over and over he anointed himreduced to a minimum by their pulated by a "mongrel race, nei-self as the best friend the Ne-

cloture petition. It is in him their friend.

"A number of the senatorial Republican candidates for the President publican candidates for the President publicance pub

Mr. Dewey, or Governor Bricker III It trouble.

Of Ohio, or any of the other 12 the NAACP during the course of the vice president was not president or 15 Republican hopefuls who are praying that the Presidential light his Thursday discussion. He saiding. Once during the long drawn the NAACP and other organization. praying that the Presidential light his Inursuay discussion. The state of the Presidential light his Inursuay discussion. The state of rebellious group, came over and state of rebellious group. the Negro and gave the state of rebellious group, came over and pennsylvania as an example of whispered something to Bilbo. what happens when certain rightshanding him an additional clipp-

ing to read. He stated he was opposed to Galleries were half filled when the passage of the bill because the discussion was going on, mostit would set a precedent by which ly southerners who grinned and the federal government could step smiled gleefully at every refer-

disaster, Bilbo said, and will mean

of Maryland. Leader Barkley was

into a state and change any exist-ence of Bilbo's to the future of ing law. The passage of this bill the Negro and the danger which and the danger which and the danger which are the same of the

10,000,000 American citizens, white

"The end is not yet!"

Afro- merican Baltimore, Md.

Released by the Colored Division of the Democratic National Committee 615 F. Street, Northwest Washington, D. C.

Democrats Charge GOP

WASHINGTON publican candidates for the Presi-McKellars," Walter White point- will introduce an anti-poll tax bill abolish the poll tax in federal elec-The defeat of the anti-poll taxdency in 1944 refused to sign the ed to recent public reaction to the exposure of the perfidy of the exposure of the exposure of the exposure of the exposure of the reactionary southern bloc and the reaction to the exposure of the exposure of the reaction and the reaction to the exposure of the exposure of the reaction and the exposure of the reaction and the exposure of the exposure of the reaction and the exposure of the exposure of the reaction and the exposure of the exposure of the reaction and the exposure of the exposure of the reaction and the exposure of the exposure of the reaction and the exposure of the exposure of the reaction and the exposure of the exposure of the reaction and the exposure of the exposure of the reaction and the exposure of the exposure of the exposure of the reaction and the exposure of the exposu

1944.

trotting' in the stratosphere.

"Nor has there been any ex-

pression for or against the

any of the other 12 or 15 Re-

publican hopefuls who are

praying that the Presidential

lightning will strike them in

o be Re-infroduced

"The end is not yet!"

"Performance is the true test

the democratic rights of suffrage speech-making war strategist, the terers. because they are poor.

But the fight for the bill from his home office in Wall Street whole nation to the evils of the poll tax system and showed the country where the leader-

ship of the great parties stand. The Democratic leadership in bill or the cloture petition the Senate brought the bill on from the governor-elect of the floor, supported it every step New York, Mr. Dewey, or of the way and tried to choke off Governor Bricker of Ohio, or the filibuster of the poll-tax Senators against the bill

Say Republicans Killed Bill

But when the crucial test came the Republican leadership stabbed the bill in the back by refusing to vote for cloture to end 12 fill of friendship and duty.
buster. "The end is not vet!"

Senator Joseph F. Guffey of Chicago Bee Pennsylvania, who signed the cloture petition and voted for clo-Chicago, ture, said after the cloture vote

had been taken:

"The leadership of the Republican party in the Senate and in the nation should explain or apologize for its professed claim that it is the outstanding friend of the colored people of this country.

The bill outlawing the poll tax would benefit both the colored and poor white sharecroppers of the South and if cloture had been adopted the result would be dif-Bill

reduced to a minimum by their announced this week in a state-printing. poor performance in the proment to the press that the ceedings preliminary to the poll NAACP, working in co-operation tax fight and further indicated by with other agencies, will renew the small number interested in the poll-tax fight with the very the cloture petition.

first day of the 78th Congress convening on January 3, 1943.

Stating that it is the conviction of the NAACP that "the repetition of filibusters which tie up the country's business during war-time will eventually so disgust and infuriate the American public that Congress will be forced against its will to act against A number of the Senatorial Re-the Bilbos, the Connallys and the those northern Republican and This proposed bill has already re-sponsor of the anti-poll tax moveand white, in eight Southern "Further, as far as I know, there those northern republicant the ceived a number, H. R. 7. States, will continue to be denied has not been a word from the "playing ball" with the filibus-: Eugene P. Connolly, secretary of hind the fight to end the poll tax.

Since the beginning of the the New York attracted the attention of the or his home on the banks of the fight the NAACP Washington Bu- County Com-Wabash.' Perhaps he is now 'globe reau has been in the forefront for mittee of the the passage of the Pepper Gey- American Labor er Anti-Poll Tax Bill, which would have outlawed in eight Party announcsouthern states the requirement ed that his orof the payment of a poll tax as ganization has a prerequisite for voting-

In the interest of making taken an intento the public the records of the sive campaign present members of the Senate to obtain supwith respect to cloture the port for and Washington Bureau of the NAA passage of the CP has compiled records of each Marcantonio Anti-Poll Tax Bill. senator showing the date of his Plans include the distribution of totalitarians who would to the United commencement of service, the literature urging support for the bill the state from which he comes, his party affiliation, his previous record in fighting petitions for handful of anti-democratic poll cloture, and votes for or against tax Senators in defeating the will

the senator's record on each mo- Connolly said to during the filibuster on the "Twelve Differ and" the anti-poll tax bill, including black Americans, citizens of the votes on each of the parliamentary procedures by which the consideration of and the taking if we are to put into practice the of a vote on the anti-poll tax democracy we preach."

Lauds Norris and Pepper

"Senator Norris, outstanding in the fight for the passage of the poll tax bilk is not a Republican

"Congress in January.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Iec. 10 that all individuals, clubs, labor New York, N. Y.

The NAACP vigorously urged York, N. Y. the fight for the passage of the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the poll tax bilk is not a Republican but an Independent, and Republicans can lay no claim the temporary setback experienct these factual records so that pollaring the temporary setback experienct these factual records so that pollaring the temporary setback experienct these factual records so that pollaring the temporary setback experienct these factual records so that pollaring the those senators who lived up to their campaign and other pledgth. To EndPollTax thur, is a Democrat from Florida, a bourbob senate majority killed es and those who did not will be forced to face their records. The forced to face their records. The pollaring that the information has been made to provide its strength to the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the pollaring that the NAACP is terested in the abolition of the pollaring that the pollarin

o Introduce Poll-Tax Repea to introduce resolutions early in the

already under-

Vito Marcantonio

"The outrageous tactics of a cloture on each of those occa-sions. 13/942 of the American people must not The information includes also be allowed to happen again,"

The Daily Worker

Twenty-five oustanding dergymen of the Borough have become sponsors of the Brooklyn and Long Island League to Abolish the Poll

session of the State Legislature Congressingn Vite Oxforcantonio memorializing the House of Repre-

Tax of 50 Court St. The League

was organized Dec. 2, at the Holy

State Senator Louis B. Heller and

Assemblyman Robert J. Crews in-

formed the League's Secretary Mr.

Bert J. Coffey of their intention

Trinity Baptist Church.

ment in Brooklyn it is believed that

montgomera Bla. Trivardam Poll Tax Bill's True Nature

Now that the poll tax bill has been laid aside for the session, and will die with this Congress, its true nature is being examined. While it was under consideration, both in the House, which passed it, and in the Senate, it was grossly misrepresented. The public pressure exerted for its adoption aroused more than a suspicion that the deception was deliberate, and that the true purpose of the bill was to establish the right of the Federal government to define all the qualifications of voters, which is one of the aspirations of the

The poll tax requirement for voters in date he comes up for re-election, to every voter of New York County, eight Southern States does not discriminate against Negroes. All qualified electors who choose to cast a ballot are required to pay.

It is true, of course, that most States have repealed the poll tax requirements for voting, and that the eight holdout States would do well to repeal it. But to force repeal from Washington would necessitate a validation of the right by the Supreme Court.

As time affords the advantage of a fair judgment of the filibuster, the general conclusion may be that the Southern senators made two good contributions to a settlement of the issue—they drew attention to the infilibusterers sought to prevent denied their constitutional rights fringement of Negro rights in the South, and consideration of and the taking if we are to put into practice the they helped to preserve the sovereignty of the States.-Indianapolis News.

"Only 3 of the 28 Republicans the bill on November 23, Walter forced to face their records. The signed the order for cloture. Thus White, executive secretary of the information has been made Brooklyn is adding its strength to their vaunted profession of great National Association for the Ad-available to the public at a price the national movement to abolish reduced to a minimum by their announced this week in a state-printing.

Things Are Going Our Way

Hopeful Signs in the Poll Tax Fight; WPB Says Government Must Compel War Plants to Hire All Available Colored Workers.

Win, lose, or draw, there are two hopeful signs in the effort of the Senate to complete legislation outlawing the poll tax in Federal elections.

The Guyer-Pepper Bill has already passed the House and was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee. By the end of last week, it was up for debate and vote.

Hopeful sign No. 1—The bill is sponsored by Democratic Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, an administration leader and a Southerner.

The Senate was called into an unusual session on administration leader, Senator Alben Barkley of units in which to place them. Kentucky.

gent Southern leaders want the poll tax abolished.

Hopeful sign No. 2-With the full knowledge that the bill is opposed by a few reactionary Senators like of States' rights sympathizers, the administration generally. leaders nevertheless pushed ahead.

They knew that a willful, wicked and selfish minority threatened to filibuster until the end of Congress to prevent a vote.

They knew that this minority is willing to delay the business of winning the war or any other business in order to have its way.

What fortified them in their determination to go ahead was the knowledge,

- 1. That the country wants the bill passed.
- to vote on it.
- 3. That ancient Senate laws which permit a few men to prevent a vote are undemocratic.
- 4. That the poll tax keeps more white people than colored away from the ballot box.
- 5. That now is not the time to deny reforms to humble citizens.

Things Are Coming Our Way

The War Manpower Board (WPB) reported last depend.

week the failure of voluntary methods and persuasion to get war industries to take colored workers and women.

WPB set up the Baltimore area as an experiment. It finds that 20 per cent o the potential labor is colored.

It surveyed nineteen principal war industries in a which it found only 5 per cent of colored employment. It declared race prejudice was one of the causes.

This prejudice cannot be overcome, says the report, except by Federal authority with power to place colored workers in jobs where their skills can be used to best effect.

We have been saying this for years. President Roosevelt has been saying it for months.

It's wonderful that WPB has made its own testtube experiment and discovered the truth for itself.

The Meat in the Cocoanut

The reason that war industries have not complied g Saturday, and the sergeant at arms was sent but to with the government's directive to hire all available round up a quorum by another Southern democrat and colored workers is that they have not had segregated

In this connection, the National Urban League Beyond all question, the President and the intelli- issued a bulletin last month in which it weighed the advantages and disadvantages of so-called all-colored units in war plants.

The statement was made originally for the Sun E Bilbo and Connally, who have the undercover support Shipbuilding Company of Chester, Pa., but it applies

> The league's report, in summary, cites these disadvantages which, it says, overbalance any advantages. that might be claimed:

> 1. Segregation in war plants is expensive. It is requires changing present facilities or adding new equipment when colored workers could be integrated into the plant again present against the plant against the pl 1. Segregation in war plants is expensive. It into the plant as it now exists.

Another Bottleneck

- 2. Segregation is slow. A whole new unit full of e untried workers takes time to get into full stride. The 2. That the Senate would pass the bill if allowed quicker way is to mix expert and new workers in factory units.
 - 3. Segregation is a breeding ground for professional trouble makers and provides an atmosphere of conflict that handicaps relations among workers and between workers and management.
 - 4. Segregation is undemocratic; it inhibits the growth of liberal attitudes and eliminates the element of sacrifice without which we cannot build the democratic fervor upon which a successful war effort must

Afro-'merican Baltimore, Nd

Things Are Going Our Way

women.

colored.

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Bosses

Necessity Is Irresistible

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They knew that a willful, wicked and selfish advantages which, it says, overbalance any advantages

Our army, navy, and flying forces are fighting in thirty-two different world areas. They need food, ships, clothing, weapons, and equipment. They must the battle in Southern States for the repeal to be ready to take a major part in that it involves State rights and that the sates things or die. They don't give a hang of State poll tax laws. Probably the Society whether they're made in jim crow industries or in war follow their lead. If these two organizations plants in which the races work side by side.

A very practicable government doesn't care tude of a few political bosses who are losing either. What it demands is that the goods shall be sleep these night trying to devise some way able workers must be given jobs.

By demanding speed and efficiency, segregation society for the Advancement of Colored People will be sheep the segregation society for the Advancement of Colored People will probably earn the undying graticating wrongly in the Senate.

If the two worthy organizations mentioned to kill the bills to repeal the pol tax without all attitude with which such organizations are based on worthy motives. Both have done immeasure about it, because segregation is both slow and expensive.

Necessity, says Montaigne, is a violent school for the sometimes been like bulls in a china.

Helping Political Bosses

The American Civil Liberties Union is rethat the air involves State rights and that the that it involves State rights and that the states in the cut outside interference.

It is not a racial problem at all. All the legislative looking the repeal to wit outside interference.

It is not a racial problem at all. All the legislative looking the repeal the same try will applied will a poll tax as do the poor Negroes.

The poll tax does not "prohibit" anybody removed the same that the same try will probably a poll tax does not "prohibit" anybody removed the same try will probably the states in the conventional try will probably kill the poll tax repeal and will rally our super-sensitive will have to go without th

Southern States which still have poll tax are extremely sensitive on one point—that point is, that this is a State question,

Afro- merican Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Roosevelt's Advice

We Haven't Heard the End of the Poll Tax Bill; "Recruit and Come Again."

As this is written, the bill of Senator Claude Pepper (Dem., Fla.) to abolish the poll tax in eight Greenville, S.C., declared that its physically mightiest Southern States seems certain to be killed.

Fortunately for all of us, we haven't time to wail about that. Too many other things of far more impor-

tance are happening in the world.

Several years ago when the Senate killed a Fe eral anti-lynching bill, an NAACP delegation went the White House to complain to President Rooseve that the Democratic administration was not doing it duty by not muzzling its big-mouthed and prejudiced lic a regulation forbidding the use of racial designations Southerners.

Recruit and Come Again

"Gentlemen," said the President, "I know how you s-c-r-e-a-m. But what good would that do?

is absolutely right, you can wring your hands, you\can football team that he would quit unless it played its call down curses upon the wrong-headed obstruction-scheduled game with an opposing team of which Johnists, or you can go back, recruit your forces and come son was a member. Ike played, so did Johnson. Toagain.

"You may need to make many tries before you

win, but eventually you\will win.

name them, who, if I had my way, should never sit in truth may make us free from prejudice." that body. But they are elected by the people in their States, chiefly Southern States.

"Take defeats like victories, and lose no time in

mourning."

The President shook hands with the delegation

elections? Here are seven of them:

1. Clare Boothe Luce, Connecticut's Congress-York that every colored war worker barred from a colored voters but also to a larger number of poor of the life of some American white voters whom the poll tax disfranchises.

\$5,000 a year, to direct the work.

Macy's Changes Policy

3. Macy's of New York, largest retail organization in the world, announced that it was appointing colored workers in all departments as fast as they qualify. Heretofore it has used only colored elevator girls and cleaners.

4. An official statement from the air base at

company is a group of colored engineers.

General Eboue NIV. 38, 1942

5. If Central Equatorial Africa is on our side in the war, furnishes us with air bases, and prevents the ^a-Italians in Libya and Ethiopia from joining forces, it is Odue to Felix Eboue, black governor-general of Lake t Chad.

6. The United States War Department made pubon army facilities.

General Eisenhower

7. Fighting with General Ike Eisenhower, com-I know how I feel. Sometimes I could mander of U.S. troops in North Africa, is Captain Bradford Johnson and a colored company. Back in "When you are defeated in a course that you know Kansas, years ago, Ike told his Abilene High School day they fight together.

Prayers and Bilbo

On Friday, the Rev. Frederick Harris, chaplain at "There are many men in the Senate, and I can the opening of the Senate session, prayed that "Thy

On Saturday he prayed that God's love may bridge yawning gulf of hate. the yawning gulf of hate.

On Monday he prayed that the Senators might

have pure hearts and clean hands.

When he finished, Senator Bilbo (Dem., Miss.) and it filed out. All of them knew that on the day launched into an address in which he declared that before, the Senate had also defeated the President's whether the poll tax bill is passed or not, his State will proposal to get rid of several old fossils on the United see to it that "not one single, solitary colored person.

proposal to get rid of several old fossils on the United States Supreme Court bench.

Things That Are Happening

Now what are some of the things that are happening in the world that overshadow the Senate's failure forces to fight for the four freedoms abroad shall not to pass a bill doing away with poll taxes in Federal even have the right to vote if they live in Mississippi. The Reactionaries Nov.21,1947

But it must be remembered that Mississippi and seven poll tax sister States are not only opposed to Seven poll tax sister States are not o woman-elect, told the Herald Tribune Forum in New its seven poll tax sister States are not only opposed to \$2

red voters but also to a larger number of poor to te voters whom the poll tax disfranchises.

They are opposed to labor unions, to daylight ing time, to social security for domestics and farm kers, to a strong government, to widespread eduunions, and will any day appoint a paid worker, at cation, to drafting 18- and 19-year-olds, to progress in

and

"There are many men in the Senate, and I can the opening of the Senate session, prayed that "Iny substates, chiefly Southern States."

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The President shook hands with the delegation and it filed out. All of them knew that on the day launched into an address in which he declared that proposal to get rid of several old fossils on the United see to it that "not one single, solitary colored person the pass abill doing away with poll taxes in Federal even have the right to vote if they live in Mississippi and to pass abill doing away with poll taxes in Federal even have the right to vote if they live in Mississippi and they will, in the end, cost the life of some American white voters whom the poll tax disfranchises.

The Reactionaries (MA2) (1447)

States Supreme Courte bench.

Things That Are Happening (1447)

Though they are elected by the people in their on time in the yawning gulf of hate.

On Monday he prayed that God's love may bridge and states and clean hands.

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When he finished, Senator Bilbo (Dem., Miss.) the policy will also to the that "not one single, solitary colored person ties whether the poll tax bill is passed or not, his State will also will vote. Put that in your pipe and smoke it."

On the face of it, this would seem to be a sad sit-pope to the proposal to get remained in the pope to the proposal to get remained in the pope to the proposal to get remained in the pope to the proposal to get remained i Bal timore, Md. Roosevelt's Advice

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We Haven't Heard the End of the Poll Tax eral anti-lynching bill, an NAACP delegation went to due to Felix Eboue, black governor-general of Lake the White House to complain to President Roosevet Chad.

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Prayers and Bilbo is absolutely right, you can wring your hands, you\can football team that he would quit unless it played its s-c-r-e-a-m. But what good would that do? about that. Too many other things of far more impor-Pepper (Dem., Fla.) to abolish the poll tax in eightGreenville, S.C., declared that its physically mightiest call down curses upon the wrong-headed obstruction-scheduled game with an opposing team of which Johntance are happening in the world. win, but eventually you will win.
"There are many men in the Senate, and I can the opening of the Senate session, prayed that "Thy soldier.

2. The CIO appointed a committee of three colored saving time, to social security for domestics and farm and two white to abolish racial discriminations in workers, to a strong government, to widespread edu- unions, and will any day appoint a paid worker, a cation, to drafting 18- and 19-year-olds, to progress in the unions. factory will, in the end, cost the life of some American white voters whom the poll tax disfranchises. As this is written, the bill of Senator Claude For funately for all of us, we haven't time to wail Bill; "Recruit and Come Again." "Gentlemen," said the President, "I know how you I feel. Sometimes I could mander of U.S. troops in North Africa, is Captain I know how I feel. Sometimes I could mander of U.S. troops in North Africa, is Captain I know how I feel. Sometimes I could mander of U.S. troops in North Africa, is Captain I know how I feel. Sometimes I could mander of U.S. troops in North Africa, is Captain I know how I feel. Several years ago when the Senate killed a Fed-Italians in Libya and Ethiopia from joining forces, it is by not muzzling its big-mouthed and prejudiced lic a regulation forbidding the use of racial designations therners.

Recruit and Come Again

Recruit and Come Again e-a-m. But what good would that do?

"When you are defeated in a course that you know Kansas, years ago, Ike told his Abilene High School the Democratic administration was not doing it the war, furnishes us with air bases, and prevents the cleaners. workers in all departments as fast as they qualify. in the world, announced that it was appointing colored company is a group of colored engineers. Heretofore it has used only colored elevator girls and \$5,000 a year, to direct the work. 4. An official statement from the air base at 5. If Central Equatorial Africa is on our side in 3. Macy's of New York, largest retail organization On Friday, the Rev. Frederick Harris, chaplain at Macy's Changes Policy General Eboue Mr W. 38, 1949 government by the few as opposed to a government in which all citizens participate. The Senate's inability to lick the poll tax today simply postpones the job temporarily. We cannot win the war without whipping decisively. The new Congress assembles January 3. If it is unable to control this reactionary minority and prevent it from obstructing liberal legislation in keeping with the times, the next election will continue to replace Democrats with Republicans until Congress becomes aware of the real temper of the people. We haven't lost the poll tax fight yet. just begun to fight against it, and, to fight for house cleaning in the South.

Mr. Roosevelt's come again."

advice is good:

Kansas City, Mo.

Had Your Laugh Today? The aggressiveness of Senate Leader Alben Barkley The aggressiveness of Senate Leader Alben Barkley in arresting senators and bringing them into the chamber for vote on the Pepper Anti-Pol Tax Bill has caused many are given Negroes. WASHINGTON. — (ANP) One drop of blood makes Plug State's Birth Moviet, and why this sudden determination to another.

"One drop of blood makes a nigra ever had," in the midst of a the federal governmnt could step against." harangue on the senate floor into a state and change any exist-Thursday. Destined to prevent ing law. The passage of this bill the introduction of the anti-poll will not mean that more Negroes tax bill, Filibusterer Bilbo dic-will vote; or at least Mr. Bilbo cussed at length his idea of what says not in his state. the Negro is and what is good for He looks forward to the end of

Negroes "back" to Africa.

interested in being "grubstaked" and blacks. Nov. 27/942/ by the United States government Over and over he anointed himif sent back to Liberia.

Want No Trouble

to the problem facing the country, points beneficial to Negroes is anwhich in years to come will be other virtue self ascribed. populated by a mongrel race, nei- During this long-winded perother white nor black," Bilbo pro-ration on everything under the ceeded to show that the best sun, particularly his own Back thinking minds among the to Africa bill (which he sought

well dressed, good looking edu-he says the number of vacant cated nigras walked into my of seats in the chamber was counted fice. One of them said, "All tell and ran as high as 86 out of a toyou who I am.' And be handed tal of 96.

me a card. It gave as names as Aiding and abetting Bilbo, restone of a firm of en lawyers in ing him up for a spell by asking the ball me he was in the specific of t Chicago. And he told me he was insignificant questions, Lloyd Booker T. Washington's son-in Spencer, Arkansas senator, was law. They were interested in hav- later joined by Millard Tydings ing some of the foolish move of Maryland. Leader Barkley was ments in Chicago stopped before in and out of the chamber and trouble arose. They pointed out the vice president was not presidence of the things being done ing. Once during the long there by the intelligentsia and saw drawn out Niagara of words, Tom in it trouble."

his Thursday dicsussion. He said bo, handing him an additional the NAACP and other organiza- clipping to read. tions wanted social equality for Galeries were half filled when the Negro and gave the state of the discussion was going on, Penasylvania as an example of mostly southerners who grinned

'Plug State's Rights' 101.27,

Nov. 27, 1942 the war when the returning Chief object of his discussion troops will be demanding greater was his own proposal to send the participation in the government than they have heretofore en-Bilbo told the senate he had joyed. This is sure to lead to 4,000,000 signatures from various disaster, Bilbo said, and will mean parts of the country of Negroes bloodshed among both the whites

self as the best friend the Negro has both at home in Mississippi and abroad. That he has been Declaring this the only solution consulted by other Negroes on

"nigras" of the country recognize to introduce three years ago and in him their friend. It is and since has been distributed to "Only last week," he said "two hundreds of thousands of persons).

Connally, "unofficial leader" of Bilbo flayed Walter White and the rebellious group, came over the NAACP during the course of and whispered something to Bil-

Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Poll Tax War In The Senate

1942 the Negro and the danger which legislation which is anethma to the South?" best him in this country, for Mr. The answer is that the Roosevelt administration is atinigra??. So said Theodore Bilbo, He stated he was opposed to self-described "best friend the passage of the bill because it miles a long as Ne tempting to do something in the closing hours of this control of the passage of the bill because it groes stay in this country, they gross it perhaps will be unable to do following organization are going to be discriminated tion of the next. The South has revolted against New Deal are going to be discriminated tion of the next. programs and the only way the New Deal can whip the reactionary forces in the South is to liberate disfranchised white poll tax voters down in Dixe.

There are six million white tenant farmers and urban poor people (not counting Negroes who can be disfranchised by other methods) who will be liberated and given suffrage rights, if the Pepper Bill passes. One million of these poor whites will be able to out-vote practically all of the present suffrage strength of the white South. New deal legislation having to do with wages, housing, health, education and a half dozen fundamental, socially important matters peculiar to that section will have its appeal. and the old reactionaries realize that they will be swept into the discard if democracy prevails down in Dixie.

Haven't you heard the talk about a new coalition congress, after the first of the year? It means this: the Republicans and Democrats who do not like New Deal politics are going to fuse. It means that Republicans and Democrats who endorse the Roosevelt program are going to unite. No one knows this better than Roosevelt and Barkley. Hence the frantic effort to pass legislation, and ride ruthlessly over filibusters and common ordinary practices used when anti-lynching legislation was proposed on several occasions.

How far do you suppose Senator-elect Ed Moore will go with the Roosevelt governmental notions? All the rest of the twenty-three victories won by Republicans in as many states means the elevation to high office of men who endorse the social notions of Ed Moore. In congress, Republicans named nine new senators and 44 congressmen. If this new group forms a coalition with the reactionary Democrats, there is slight chance for the New Deal program to run smoothly.

But if the Pepper Anti-Poll Tax bill passes, two years from now there will be a house cleaning in the South unheard of in the past 75 years. It will not mean that the Democratic party will pass away, but it will mean that a revitalized democracy, representing the new line of cleavage between stand-patism and liberalism will emerge.

Democracy needs a new deal in America. We need to refashion our social and economic patterns. We cannot do the job if the nation is in control of the old political regimes that have enslaved millions of whites and blacks, especially in the southern section of the United States. Don't get the wrong idea. The fight in the senate this week is not a direct and frontal attack upon race or class prejudice. It is something even more fundamental with the Roosevelt administration. It is a fight for self preservation-continuity and life.

ABOLISH THE POLL TA the edition of November 17, raised the states, contrago to states' rights, because to either section because the poll tax does question of states rights and challenged they sought to gain monetary advantages not obtain. These are just scary arguthe constitutionality of the poll tax bill locally. Neither has the Houston Post ever ments, unworthy of intelligent, honest Also Southern Senators were raising the made a crusade against the breaking and sincere men. It is likely that the constitutionality of the bill on the floor of down of the states' rights in the past, but Southerners will filibuster the bill to the Senate, in their effort to defeat a on the other hand, it has condoned and death, but it will be a much better thing final vote. Section 2 of Article I of the cheered the violation of states' rights by for the South, for America and for inter-Constitution of the United crates provides: the pouring in of funds from the Federal national peace if the poll tax bill is passed.

"The House of Representatives shall be government, whenever it meant a gain GIVING SOLDIERS THE RIGHT TO composed of members chosen every second financially to the State of Texas.

VOTE year by the people of the several states,

did not have any poll tax in mind when son, fact and in Christian spirit. ters, neither did they contemplate that by Southern Senators not only cause Ne- so to be questioned whether states' there would be any restriction upon the groes in America to doubt the good faith rights includes the right to prevent privilege of franchise, because one of the and sincerity of Southern leaders, but they three-fourths of the citizenry of the things they were fighting for was the are causing the people of China, India, states to vote for congressional and right of a free and untrammeled vote in South America, Burma, Malay and Af-federal officials. the things that affected them, the people. rica to doubt the sincerity of America.

The Connallys have inserted a wrong and are trying to make states' rights cover it. ended the days when we can have two rights cover it. Sooner or later the poll in the first place, inasmuch as it was a standards of democracy and freedom withthe triction upon the right of the people out having our sincerity impugned. Either superior rights of federal guaranties to to vote. But be that as it may, if the sub-space of the constitutional provision is the sub-tional provision is the sub-tional provision is the sub-tional provision is the sub-control of the polician provision provisi is more warrant in the Constitution for striking out the poll tax than Southerners looking for freedom today.

The argument of the editor of The argument of the editor of The Post and the Southern Senators is further dwarfed by the fact that forty states are striked by the fact that fact that fact the striked by the fact that fact that fact the striked by the fact that fact the striked by the fact that fact that fact the striked by the fact that fact that fact the striked by the fact that fact that fact the striked by the fact that the striked by the fact that fact the striked by the fact that

son to make much protest about encroach than are taking part in the government

ment upon states' rights The Southern Senators have voted away states' rights

and the electors in each State shall have state where they lynch 14-year-old boys most Americans will think it a fine the qualifications requisite for electors and where lynching is in good standing) gesture if soldiers are given the right to vote without paying poll taxes or Legislatere." The argument against the put his finger on the real crux of the matconstitutionality of the bill is pitched on the said that Mississippi and having any other restrictions put upon the latter part of the section: "... shall doctrine of Anglo-Saxon supremacy until tion will find it hard to ask a man to tors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Since the electors choose the members of the State Legislature and have to pay a poll tax in eight southern States, the argument is that the Constitution prohibits the passing of a law prohibiting the collection of a poll tax from those the place of the Constitution But the makers of the Constitution of t

dwarfed by the fact that forty states now As to state rights, neither our dis-operate without the poll tax, and every tinguished contemporary of The Post nor single one of them has a larger proportion the Senators of the South are in/a posi-of people taking part in the government

of the eight states that contain the poll tax. Neither has the question of the Anglo-Saxon status in America been trouble in those states where the poll tax has been abolished.

with reckless abandon, and they have gone out greedily to induce Federal funds and states that now have it, there has been no Even in adjoining states to the eight The editor of the Houston Host, in influences to come into their respective increase in racial tension or feeling or loss

Senator Doxley of Mississippi (the Stappite Senator Connally's ranting,

These arguments by The Post and the Southern states have done. It is al-

52e-1042 Chicago Defende

Walter White

E AND POLITION

Is there no way in which the American people canably repeal its poll tax law at the de-

walter white action in the United States are using to the fullest extent the war situation to gair the ends they seek

Reaction Rides Again

Newsweek declares the ugly truth to be that anti-Bilbo's Sense of Humor THE SENATE votes against cloture on the anti-Semitism is a definite factor in opposition to the STHERE no limit of obscene frivolousness to poll tax bill is an ominous portent of things to President's request for power to suspend immigration which Senator Bilbo of Mississippi will descend regular sessions in 1943. One will probable new contracts which senator below the probable new contracts which senator below to president's request for power to suspend immigration which senator below to probable new contracts which senator below to probable new contracts which senator below to probable new contracts and the probable new contracts which senator below to probable new contracts and the probable new contracts which senator below to probable new contracts and the probable new contrac come in the new Congress which convenes in tion laws for the duration. January. Party or sectional lines meant little. Liberals of both parties were slaughtered in thehold him accountable for his irresponsible attitudement of its voters. Three of the five Republicans and reactionary southern Democrats in the new Congress because themsich the Senate can bring him to book for the internal people can be little. Liberals of both parties were slaughtered in thehold him accountable for his irresponsible attitudement of its voters. Three of the five Republicans and reactionary southern Democrats in the new Congress because themsich the Senate can bring him to book for the internal people can be in the new Congress because themsich the Senate can bring him to book for the internal people can be in the new Congress because themsich the Senate can bring him to book for the internal people can be in the new Congress because themsich the Senate can bring him to book for the internal people can be in the new Congress because themsich the Senate can bring him to book for the internal people can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because themsich the senate can be in the new Congress because the senate can be in the new Congress because the new Congress because the new Congress because the new Cong

combined to crush the only greater power in the new Congress, because the which the Sepate can bring him to book for the in cated registration laws which will be parliamentary procedure possible under the Senate ease. As long as the Democratic party is the ma-colleagues? rules to shut off the nause- in the means that the reactionary South As he was warming up ating flow of vitriol from will have even greater influence over national affairs to his work during the first Bilbo, Connally, McKellar, between now and 1944. Thus a combination between days of the miserable fili-

Behind the scenes was actionary bloc appalling control in the New Con-tax bill, Bilbo said in an inplayed as unconscionable gress.

and cold-blooded a political. For the Republicans in the anti-poll tax bill fight that I cannot possibly cover farce as the Senate has ever played a shrewd, hard-boiled game. Each morn-the subject, in all its ramiseen. Minority Leader Mc-ing and evening during the filibuster, the Southerners fications, in less than 30 Nary, assistant minority held a caucus. To each of these meetings, according days. I am in perfect phyleader Warren R. Austin to backstage gossip, inquiry was sent by the conser-sical condition. I just have of Vermont, and other Refilibusterers needed. Payment for this assistance in ination by my physician . . .
denburg of Michigan, Taft of Ohio, Aiken of Vermont, rotten political conditions through which the fili-over, that I had absolutely and Barbour of New Jersey busterers perpetuate themselves in office will be asked no defects, except one—my

are reputed in Senate cloak, and given to the Republicans in the 78th Congress mind. I told him I didn't room conversations as having refused to sign the Battle Lines Drawn need my mind very much in the Senate, so that was

cloture petition, though Senators Taft and Vandenberg voted for the cloture. Messrs. McNary, clear by the jubilant, victorious Southerners. On the Senator Bilbo thought that was funny. He thought Capper of Kansas—long a faithful and consistent publicans when the new Congress convenes in Janustooges, that a man doesn't need any brains to be friend of the Negro—Senator Burton of Ohio, and ary with an almost equal party division, which will a Senator.

Senator Davis of Pennsylvania, were the three proceed "to recapture and reclaim all the powers Poll Tax Cynicism

Republicans who signed the cloture petition and that have been filched from it."

IT'S NOT funny to me. In the names of all Senators of the cloture period of the cloture petition and that have been filched from it."

ust a Dress Rehearsal

be patient, to refrain from asking for remedial legis-tion and organization of enlightened liberal opinion Fifth Columnist Remark stion and action by the government, to subordinate The leadership of such opinion must, like Caesar's SUCH, THEN, is the character of the man who his demands for a fuller measure of democracy towife, be above reproach and free of any suspicion thinks it's funny to wisecrack about the form of elp America win the war. Meanwhile, his enemies of "foreign" direction or control. Not only the shape government under which we live. Had his remark and those who would restore control of an oligarchy of things during the war, but in the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years been made by a Japanese propagandist or a Nazi will depend upon the post-war years by the post-war years by the post-war years by the and who would begin a new cycle of political re-as well will depend upon such organization of forces fifth columnist, it would have occasioned no surprise of liberalism against those of plunder and reaction.

than do their present poll tax laws. Two of the states will doubtess tighten up their present laws. Southern politicians are prepared to amend election laws behind the smoke screen of white suterview to the press: "I find premacy thrown up by the poll tax race

S. I. HAYAKAWA

Nye, Austin and Aiken voted against cloture, while day following the defeat of the Pepper-Geyer bill, it funny to remark publicly that a sound mind is not Senator Barbour did not vote, being absent from Congressman Cox, of Georgia, representative of the needed to address the Senate of the United States. the Senate because of illness, according to Senator cotton mill interests, openly declared that there will He thought it was funny to intimate that the Senate McNary's announcement to the Senate. Senator be a "coalition of conservative Democrats and Re- is so full of charlatans, windbags, parasites, and

Senator Brooks of Illinois was absent from the 273,436 eligible voters in his district, had the effront earnestly have worked, according to their own lights, we turning to the city on the date of the cloture vote one of the chief architects and defenders of bureau Bilbo's joke is not funny.

This NOT funny to me. In the lames of all senators are senators and dead, liberal and conservative, who senator for the good of the nation and its people, I say to cast his ballot for cloture, while Scott W. Lucas, one of the chief architects and defenders of bureau Bilbo's joke is not funny.

This NOT funny to me. In the lames of all senators are larger than the lames of all senators are larger to all senators. In the lames of all senators are larger to all senators. In the lames of all senators are larger than the lames of all senators. In the lames of all senators are larger than the lames of all senators. In the lames of all senators are larger than the lames of all senators. In the lames of all senators are larger than the lames of all senators. In the lames of all senators are larger than the lames of all senators are larger than the lames of all senators. In the lames of all senators are larger than the lames of all senators. In the lames of all senators are larger than the lames of all senators are larger than the lames of all senators. In the lames of all senators are larger than the lames of all would lead the mob assault on all liberal legislation state, he represents less than a tenth of its citizens. to wipe it from the statute book.

Bilbo is the man who in 1910 missed by one vote BUT THE SIGNIFICANCE of the vote is far The people of the United States, and particularly being expelled from the Mississippi state legislature.

greater than its immediate lynching of the anti-poll Negroes, should recognize now that nothing will be after it had been proved that he had accepted a bribe tax bill. It is a dress rehearsal of the onslaught sacred or immune from attack from this crowd. The of \$645. He is the man who was called upon by the which will be launched in the new Congress on labor only way in which laws to protect labor, to provide same legislature to resign as "unfit to associate with legislation enacted during the last decade, and other social security benefits, to limit profits out of the honest, upright men," in a resolution that was passed measures which have been put on the statute books war, and to give those at the bottom of the eco-2 to 1. He is the man who, after that ignominious nomic heap the protection they so desperately need incident, had the crust to continue in political life. The people of the United States, and particularly being expelled from the Mississippi state legislature.

Bilbo is the man who in 1910 missed by one vote in the legislature.

Bilbo is the man who in 1910 missed by one vote in the legislature.

Bilbo is the man who in 1910 missed by one vote in the legislature.

In the solution that he had accepted a bribe of the continue in political life.

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THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25-Out of a total of 280 roll calls in the United States senate this year, Senator Burnet R. Maybank has answered 254, and has been absent from senate sessions for a total of eleven

placed in the same category.

showing his attendance after a ary 9. check of roll calls as published in the Congressional Record.

shows I was absent on 11 days dur-

won renomination over Eugene S. Miss Sylvia Beitcher, secretary of

issue at stake was not merely state activities. The committee whether a poll tax should be levied maintains an office in Washingstates, but that those seeking enactton at 10 Independence Avenue, S. ment of the measure plan, in event W. of its enactment, to renew the fight churches active for an anti-lynching bill and later, to seek elimination of registration as a requirement for voting.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

February 9 Set As Date For Poll **Tax Conference**

Plans Will Be Worked Out To

Conduct Fight

"I am glad to say that the record Committee, the February date was labor and other groups. ing the session," he declared, "de- chosen in preference to the first spite the fact there was a death in week in January, in order to allow my family, and despite the fact I the trade unions and all other orwas engaged in a primary cam-ganizations to coordinate their The senator referred to the death every state through a set-up that primary last summer, in which he

Blease, former chief justice of the South Carolina supreme court.

Senator Maybank is a member of the group of southern senators who organized to fight with a filibuster the measure providing for eliminate setting forth plans for the national tion of the poll tax as a prescriptive conference. She was a track of the poll tax as a prescriptive conference. tion of the poll tax as a prerequisite conference. She urged that every to voting in election of federal of-group begin now to raise funds to support the work of the committee, He charged at the outset that the as well as to carry on local and

Among the first of the local An-/ ti-Poll Tax Committees to get under way since the defeat of the Geyer-Pepper Bill in the Senate last month, was the Brooklyn and Long Island Committee to Abolish

Brooklyn's Trinity Baptist Church.

people attended the meeting.

Berkeley L. Bunker of Nevada were out plans for conducting the fighttroit have begun preparation for a Senator Maybank inserted figures will be held in Washington Febru-large mass meeting in that city.

Senator Maybank inserted figures will be held in Washington Febru-large mass meeting in that city.

when the issue will be brought to the fore and a state-wide organi-According to officials of the ation started in conjunction with

New York, N. Y.
the Poll Tax, headed by the Rev. IF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH DENGRESS WERE Thomas S. Harten, pastor of trying to prove the charges of incompetence and political The Committee was formed at cynicism leveled against it in the recent campaign, it a meeting called by the Rev. Mr. could hardly have done so more effectively than by its cember 2. More than 900 persons, behavior in the last two months of its term. After passing Negro and white, representing, la-the law to draft eighteen- and nineteen-year-olds early in bor, women's organizations, young November, both houses of Congress lapsed into utter

futility. The Senate allowed a handful of its members Bert J. Coffey, former vice chair-man of the National Council of from the poll-tax states to hold up all legislative activity Law Students, was elected execu-for a fortnight, then weakly agreed to kill the poll-tax Other officers of the committee bill rather than beat the opposition at its own game. will be chosen at a later meeting. Under the circumstances it was not unfitting that in the Rev. Mr. Harten said, when the final days of the session Senator McCarran of Nevada representatives of many more or the final days of the session Senator McCarran of Nevada ganizations will be invited to be-was permitted to stage a one-man filibuster against the ays. Senator Maybank himself inserted NEW YORK, N. Y. Z. (SNS) — come members of the group in order that the committee may have silver bill in an almost empty chamber. With only a handder that the committee may have silver bill in an almost empty chamber. With only a handthese figures in the Congressional As Organized Labor, the Negro the broadest community sponsor-ful of its members in Washington, the House was unable Record to show the asserted unfairness of his "arrest" November 14 because of "absence without other progressive forces among The committee also plans to afmatter as the President's appeal for emergency powers leave" from debate on the poll tax the American people began this filiate directly with the National repeal bill tax the American people began the poll tax the poll tax the American people began the poll tax the poll tax the American people began the poll tax the Because of this record and the week to formulate plans for es-Committee in Washington, Dr. to lift tariff and immigration restrictions where these fact that the South Carolina junior tablishing a nation-wide mobiliza-Harten declared. It senator showed his absence as being tion drive for passing a federal The National Negro Congress succeeded in passing just one important measure in its illness and death in his family, his Anti-Poll Tax Bill in the 78th this week sent out letters to all its either on official business or due to illness and death in his family, his reported "arrest" has been termed congress which opens January 1, councils, urging the re-establish- last weeks—a bill for recomputing farm parity prices by Vice President Henry A. Wallace a mistake. The "arrests" on the same date of both Senators Kenneth ish the Poll Tax amounced today jointly with avery state and local structure.

D. McKellar of Tennessee and Berkeley L. Bunker of Nevada were Land of The Noble Free ond session of the 14th amendment cutting down representation in Congress of states which distrachise prospective voters. It will also

LAYLE LANE

THE HEARINGS on the poll tax of the Senate Sub-Competitee of for the asking) states:

by state it reduced the average by another 80 per centil.

Statee of the right to vote.

It's not Hitler but American citizens who have so violated our tution herein recognized."

Constitution that voting statistics of Georgia, which are similar to those of other uncertain terms. Southern states, were as follows in 1940:

Total population: 3,123,723; total Negro population, 1,085,081; estimated Negro vote, 10,000; estimated number of disfranchised Negroes, 455,000.

groes, 455,000.

The figure of 455,000 is arrived at by assuming that, if allowed to vote freely. Negroes would vote in the same percentage as the general population is non-poll tax states, namely, 43 per cent.

The Workers Defense League in coop. Dixie to have its way. eration with other liberal organizations is

tion at Labor Temple November 21-22.

The conference will open with a dinner Friday evening, Novem- Republican Senators. ber 20, in honor of John F. Finerty, noted Constitutional lawyer who of labor's rights.

On Saturday, November 20, from 2 to 5 p. m. there will be a panel on political discrimination led by Mr. Rogin. educational di- ed the death of the poll-tax reform measure as their rector of the Textile Workers Union of America. Mr. Rotnem, chief price of Democracy . . . and Senator Barkley yielded. of the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice will par. There is no chance of the opponents of the poll-tax winof the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice will par. There is no chance of the opponents of the poll-tax win- of the civil rights section of the Department of Justice will par. There is no chance of the opponents of the poll-tax win- of the poll-tax win- of the civil rights section of the Department of Justice will par. There is no chance of the opponents of the poll-tax win- of the civil rights section of the Department of Justice will par. There is no chance of the opponents of the poll-tax win- of the civil rights section of the Department of Justice will par. There is no chance of the opponents of the poll-tax win- of the civil rights section of the poll-tax win- of the civil rights section of the poll-tax win- of the civil rights section of the poll-tax win- of the civil rights section of the poll-tax win- of the civil rights section of the civil rights section of the poll-tax win- of the civil rights section of the poll-tax win- of the civil rights section of the poll-tax win- of the civil rights section of the civil rights section of the poll-tax win- of the civil rights section of the poll-tax win- of the civil rights section of the civil may be secured from the Government in enabling citizens to exer are not in Washington today ... and they won't be to cise their right to vote. Mr. Plunkett, president of the Southern there when the voting begins. Electoral Reform League, will present the point of view of the liberal South and what the League is doing to put over this view.

of job discrimination, preceded by an arbitration case of Negro discrimination in industry. A board of arbitrators consisting of such is fighting to defend the principles and practices of De- or outstanding New Yorkers as Mrs. Ethel Epstein, former Labor Sec. mocracy, makes a mighty hollow sound. retary to Mayor LaGuardia, Charles Berkley, member of Governor's this shameful travesty of a small minority robbing the Committee on Dis rimination, Starley Isaacs, member of City Council and Dr. Dorothy Assistant Executive Secretary of the Fair Employment Practices Committee will determine the merits of the respective vote. arguments of Negro applicants and white employers,

so that the Sunday session will plan definite work for the passage ernment — as we are fighting for it — cannot endure of the Geyer Pepper Poll Tax Bill and for the enforcing of the sec- through "back-room agreements" which smack of curb-

work out definite techniques for handling employers who refuse to hire Negroes. Altogether the conference will present a challenge not only to white America but to Negro citizens to support it and work actively in their own behalf.

That challenge is strengthened by the testimony in the poll tax the Judiciary are especially revealing of the kind of democracy hearings of Frank McAllister, Southern Representative of the Workthere is in the south. The report of the hearings (which can be had ers Defense League, who stated "the Southern states now requiring the poll tax as a pre-requisite to voting are actually in violation of the asking) states: the poll tax as a pre-requisite to voting are actually in violation of "High on the list of methods of disfranchising the Negro in the of their terms of admission to the Union after the war." The act of South is the poll tax. Twenty years of extra legal intimidation be- Congress readmitting the Southern states to representation in Contween the 1870's and the 1890's reduced the Negro vote about 80 per gress provided that their constitutions never be so amended or cent. Then came the poll tax and at one stroke in one year state changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United Statee of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the Consti-

The law is on our side. We must make America know it in no

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, PA.

DISGRACE TO DEMOCRACY

The Anti-Poll Tax Bill is dead. Stabbed in the back by a Southern bloc headed by Bilbo, Connally, Doxey and others of like ilk, your United States Senate (and mine, alas) curled up like a bunch of spineless curs and allowed

The shameful death of the measure can be placed at determined to secure public pressure for the the door of both Republicans and Democrats alike. Repassage of the anti-poll tax bill in this ses. publicans are chekling deep down in their throats, but sion of Congress. To this end it is holding the blame is partially theirs, because Republican Leader a conference on Vote and Job Discrimina. Charles, L. McNary of Oregon has stated that he will not vote for cloture. His decision will be followed by most

The Democrats are largely to blame because this worked ceaselessly for the life of Odell Waller. Under the chair- country condones a vicious system of representation which of manship of Arthur Garfield Hayes, a distinguished list of speakers excludes 10,000,000 people from exercising their constition will honor Mr. Finerty who will also be awarded the annual award tutional right of franchise . . . and it is these very people will be a speakers excludes 10,000,000 people from exercising their constitution of the speakers excludes 10,000,000 people from exercising their constitution of the speakers excludes 10,000,000 people from exercising their constitution will be a speakers excludes 10,000,000 people from exercising their constitution will be a speakers excludes 10,000,000 people from exercising their constitution will be a speakers excludes 10,000,000 people from exercising their constitution will be a speakers excludes 10,000,000 people from exercising their constitution will be a speakers excluded the annual award tutional right of franchise . . . and it is these very people will be a speakers excluded the annual award tution and the speakers excluded the speakers exclude of the Workers Defense League for distinguished service in behalf who are thus denied their rights by the men whom they 22

should have a hand in sending to the Nation's Capital.

The Dixie filibusters, flushed with victory, demand-

Official Washington might feel that the storm will blow over; that the skies will clear. But this highly 24 The Saturday evening session will be given over to a discussion undemocratic attitude, spotlighted at a moment when our leaders are shouting from the house-tops that America 2 3

Public disrespect is bound to follow in the wake of

The filibuster evil must be removed. The inherent rights of States to deny people their Constitutional rights 5.5 ± The purpose of the conference is to lead to constructive action must be brought out into the open. Parliamentary gov-

Birmingham Post

WASHINGTON, Nov. Senate vesterday refused to limit debate on House-approved legislation to abolish state poll taxes as a requirement for voting in Federal

The Senate's action meant the bill will be abandoned after a successful nine-day filibuster by South-erners. The vote was 37 for limitation of debate and 41 against limitation. The motion required a twothirds majority, and did not even get a simple majority.

Action came under an agreement between Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky and Sen. Tom Connally (D., Tex.). This provided that if the Senate failed to approve Barkley's motion for limitation of debate (cloture), he would make no further effort to obtain consideration of the bill this session.

Before the vote Connally told his

colleagues the Constitution gives to every state the right to prescribe qualifications for its voters. He asserted that this was the clear intent of the writers of the Constitution, and he added:

"I will lay George Washington and Alexander Hamilton and all those who wrote this document against the Communist Earl Brewder and the masses who assail senators on their way to their offices and from the galleries. I will lay the ideas of these great men of our country against the ideas of those who fight for this unconstitutional

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier December 24. 1942

The Poll Tax to Improve

Among the peculiar possibilities is that someone will object that were poll tax revenues diverted by law to defray the expenses of political parties, Republican, So-

votes they cast.

should not be denied the privilege.

DEC 2 4 1942

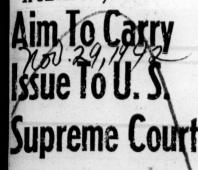
should be similarly punished.

The way is plain for South Carolina not the right by the Supreme Court only to close the mouths of these blatant. As time affords the advantage of a fair judgdemanders for the repeal of the present

Support of the primary system by entrance fees of candidates is the imposition of a exclusion of poor men from it. If that be "Democracy" in South Carolina, Democracy is a lying word.

The primary system as now operated is a system for the maintenance of Ring Rule and prevention of government by the people.

Daily orld 'Atlanta, Ga.



American Civil Liberties Union Maps Strategy

Johnson City, Tenn., Press December 22, 1942

Poll-Tax Bill's True Nature

(Indianapolis News)

Now that the poll-tax bill has been laid aside cialist and other parties would share in for the session, and will die with this Conthem. What of it? DEC 24 1942 gress, its true nature is being examined. While The law should stipulate that the revenues it was under consideration between the contractions and will die with this Contraction. be apportioned to parties in ratio to the it was under consideration, both in the House, which passed it, and in the Senate, it was The News and Courier's proposal is that grossly misrepresented. The public pressure the poll tax remain a qualification for voting and that payment of it be voluntary. If 200,— exerted for its adoption aroused more than a 000 Republicans, most of them colored, suspicion that the deception was deliberate, should pay this tax and 300,000 white Dem- and that the true purpose of the bill was to esocrats should pay it, two fifths of the fund would go to the Republicans. Why not? If tablish the right of the Federal Government they should be willing to support a party to define all the qualifications of voters, which to the amount of that contribution, they is one of the aspirations of the totalitarians who Meanwhile, experience makes certain that would destroy the States. DEC 2 2 1942

the Republicans in South Carolina would The poll-tax requirement for voters in eight not pay the tax. The fact is apparent that Southern States does not discriminate against the negroes do not want a political party Negroes. All qualified electors who choose to unless it be a party lead, directed, bossed, cast a ballot are required to pay.

The law, The News and Courier repeats. It is true, of course, that most States have should provide punishment by imprisonment, repealed the poll-tax requirements for voting, without the alternative of a fine, of any candidate, person or party paying or offering and that the eight hold-out States would do to pay another person's poll tax and persons well to repeal it. But to force repeal from Washington would necessitate a validation of

poll tax but to amend the laws to insure ment of the filibuster, the general conclusion cleansing of political activities at the same may be that the Southern Senators made two good contributions to a settlement of the issuethey drew attention to the infringement of property qualification for holding office and, Negro rights in the South, and they helped to preserve the sovereignty of the State.

Finerty, counsel in the poll tax

The announcement said that

'the action of the Senate in kill-

ing the anti-poll tax bill indicates

the difficulties of getting relief by

Congressional action. It would be

even more difficult to get the eight

separate states to repeal the poll

tax restrictions. The best hope of

relief lies in a new approach to

upheld the poll tax as an exercise of state rights, but there are as-

"Previous cours decisions have

the courts.

pects of the relation between the but the populous East isn't defeated. federal government and the states It will return with new measures which have not been put before later with administration support. the court. It is the intention of While we have a breathing period those interested to institute a pro- and, in order to avoid the very ob-NEW YORK CITY—(S N S)_ ceeding affecting the registration of jectional federal regulation of our

Efforts to abolish the poll tax voters in Virginia in the expecta-elections by force, it might be betin eight Southern states will be to the United States Supreme Country policy for us to appearse the renewed through court action aim- the United States Supreme Court populous sections by the voluntar-

ed at reopening the issue in the witin a year's time."

December 13, 1942

Tax Repeal Strategy

Rights flares up again in connection even to the voter. It would not inwith the issue of a poll tax receipt sure a negro vote in the South as requirement for voting which is but the East pretends to think. The ne-

uation and meet it frankly.

Let us examine the issues of freight rate discriminations and the tariff by which the industrial East and North has throttled and impoverished the South. That has been done by both major parties, It is a sectional or group fight. By a stretch of the imagination, the constitution is so construed as to burden the South and impover the section of the imagination, the constitution is so construed as to burden the South and incomplete that size unitary submission according to our own plans might be the best policy for us. Force bills are humiliating and most objectionable from many standpoints. We of the South are a minority group and should adopt practical strategy. The South could be the balance of power.

S. N. HAWS, den the South with the most damaging and unfair labor and relief legislation under the innocent-looking commerce and welfare clauses.

How would Jefferson and other doubtful framers of the constitution have reacted to the suggestion of fixing wages by the pretext of regulating interstate commerce? They would have been astounded and such far-fetched argument would have resulted doubtless in further drastic curtailment of powers un-

der the constitution.

That is the fight the South and West should be and should have been making for years; a fight to curtail, by amendment, about half of the federal authority. The farmers, professional people and other groups have been strangled by the industrialists located principally in the East for generations. Instead of making a valiant fight to curtail federal power by amendment of the constitution, we vote with the North and East and waste our energy on an occasional effort to out-maneuver a clear majority in congress.

The trade and swap and filibuster have their place in politics but are of but little permanent value. This is a majority-ruled country.

Since the South is playing a losing game and always will while it votes with any one party and accepts a few crumbs from the national treasury in return, it is doubtful if our strategy is correct.

The anti-lynch and poll-tax-re-peal bills were deleated by filibuster

ily repeal of our poll tax requireed at reopening the issue in United States Supreme Court, according to an announcement made Saturday by the American Civil Liberties Union through John F. within a year's time."

with a year's time."

Wr. Finerty was counsel in the ments for federal elections. At the Ne-same time, we could hedge against the holyectional features by tighten-sing up on our election system which impreeds overhauling. For instance, a which the poll tax figured in relative to the land or the which the poll tax figured in rela-strictly secret ballot would require tion to the selection of jurors. an educational qualification and Charleston C C Name & Courteseliminate most of the floating voters who have not the intelligence nor desire to know for what or for whom they are voting. That vote is merely tempation for political corruption, useless expense for the The ever-present issue of State candidates and of no value at all

> gro is being misled. The rights of the states were Now the average Southerner is abolished, under our constitution, in always ready to fight any suggesmany important particular by the tion of negro suffrage but a fair Civil war. Any aggressive administraction of the political trend of the

group of states even to the point of economic or political strangulation. We might as well recognize that situntary submission according to our pation and meet it frankly.

To The News and Courier: a dollar in South Carolina.

18) T*E1%

Charleston S C News & Couries November 30, 1942

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Now that the filibuster in the United States senate is over, we can discuss it in Southern senators filibustered, namely, that axes or the right of the regroes to vote. by the will of an overwhelming and stub-The filibuster is a parliamentary device of a minority to prevent the majority from overwhelming it by legislaton which de-

they represented in the congress.

ing was a democracy, but nowhere in the government is distatorship or anarchy. They theory upon which this government was or- prefer to continue a representative repubformed of sovereign states, and that in the rope. Certainly any form of dictatorship, even union the states were represented by delegates to a house of representative chosen Americans and the sentiment is likely to be according to population within the boun-very general that we had better leave well daries of each state, and delegates to the enough alone. senate chosen in the arbitrary number of Nevertheless, the filibuster has brought two for each state by its own legislature, the subject to the fore again. Suppose this This latter provision was altered by the filibuster had lasted until January 3, seventeenth amendment to the constitution paralyzing the business of congress? Would tors by the people of each state.

terests. Both in the theory and in fact, this velt determines to risk a fourth term. is our form of government and it can only be changed by constitutional amendment to which the states may consent in an orderly fashion as prescribed by the constitution.

Richard B. Russell, J. S. Senator from points of view of the localities that send ment. them to congress, and all legislation is a "The pending anti-poll-tax legislation is leve ed compromise among them.

techniques of government believing that they are outmoded. To those who would alter our system, Great Britain serves as an ideal, its parliamentary system being in many respects superior to our congressional system, but Great Britain is not a federal union as we are, and the one area of ab-The Character of a Representative Republic solute particularism, Ireland, withdrew altogether for the very same reason that these ts true character without regard to poll he minority regarded its rights imperilled oorn majority.

Henry Hazlitt, an editor of The New York Times, recently wrote a profound study of prives the minority of what it regards as this problem of the character of our repreits rights. In this particular instance, the sentative republic. His book, "A New Conminority consisted of representatives of stitution Now," faces our difficulties square-Southern states who, while members of the ly and although I do not believe that our dominant party, felt ponetheless that the basic system will be changed now or even object of the legislation was the complete soon, this book is recommended as a basis alteration of the particular society which for reasoned discussion rather than emotional disputation. Those who would abolish This country, under our constitution, is congress altogether, because Mr. Bilbo or not a democracy. It is a representative re-Ham Fish disturbs them, do not perhaps public. The old New England town meet realize that the alternatives to congressional constitution does that word appear. The may have a choice but most Americans will ganized was that a federal union was lic after what we have been seeing in Eu-

which provided for direct election of sena- there not have been a cumulative discussion of the conduct of the senate and the Those who sit in the house of representa- rights of the majority? And would not the tives and the senate then do not represent whole problem of states rights have risen the people of the United States; they rep- to plague us again? The filibuster was ended resent specifically the constituencies which to stave off these very questions, but besend them to congress. As this is a large tween now and 1944 the nature of our rep-country of varied and diverse interests, they represent particular varied and diverse in-

November 27, 1942

Changes by presidential fiat or congres-Georgia, recently issued a statement to the press sional disregard of the constitution can only lead to dictatorship or anarchy. It is a fall and expressed in no uncertain terms what he lacy, very generally held in this generation, thought about the poll tax measure.

that members of congress should think in Reproduced below is a signed communication terms of the nation as a whole. That is not issued by Senator Russell, and published in the American system; it cannot be from the Georgia newspapers. It contains much food method by which representatives are chosen for thought, and is passed along to readers of They represent the special interests and the Standard and Review without further com-

at eight Southen States, and is designed to with the There are many who oppose American out provisions which have been in the const

tions of some of these States, including Georgia, for more than a hundred years. No such effort to repeal a State Constitution by Federal Statute has ever been made in history. It is offered on the theory that the people of those States are so backward as to be incapable of Local self/government, and among its most active and powerful advocates are Earl Browder, the head of the Communist Party in the United States, Walter White, the Negro who directs the NAACP, and Edgar Brown and Perry Mitchell, two Negroes who are Washington lobbyists for

Negro organizations.

"This is the first step in a legislative program to have the Federal Government take over and supervise elections in every precinct of the South. The advocates of this bill have seized upon the war and the pretext of national unity to cram it down our throats without even full discussion. It is an insult to the ability of the Southern people to make their own local laws, and it is base ingratitude amounting to a tragedy that it should be moved by the Democratic Leader, when we consider that it is aimed at the very people who have nourished the Democratic Party and kept it alive during its darkest hours.

"I hold no particular brief for the poll tax as a State institution. When I became Governor of Georgia our State Constitution provided that every person must have paid all taxes of every kind assessed against him before being entitled to vote. I signed the Constitutional amendment to eliminate that provision. Some of the Southern States have already repealed their poll tax laws, but if the State Constitution is to be repealed or amended it should be done in Georgia by the State Legislature, and not in Washington by an unconstitutional statute chiefly supported by professional South-haters or reformers. Not even Ben Wade, Charles Summer, and Thaddeus Stevens ever proposed such a meausure, and the carpetbagger and scalawag Convention of 1868 left the poll tax in the Constitution which it framed while the South was prostrate beneath Federal bayonets.

"The very title of the bill is to "Prevent Pernicious Political Activities." I assert that the elections in Georgia are cleaner and purer than those in most of the States from whence those pushing the bill come. If such legislation with all of its implications were leveled at any other section of the country, any Senator from the section singled out for attack who is worth a pinch of salt would oppose it, and I shall fight with every power at my command this unwarranted invasion of my State and this reflection on my

people."

Senator Pepper Blasts States

is anounced and the cloture late posed the passage of this bill.

voted down, and the bill defeated, it will indeed be a great victory for the rights and sovereignty of ry of senators the effort made at the states and for the preservation of the United the able senators of the opposition of the Constitution of the United on the states and sovereignty of the states and for the preservation of the United the able senators of the opposition of the Constitution of the United on a federal function—the right to thrown open to the people of the to whom it is delegates the power south by an interested, a consider and authority to add burdens and the states and for the preservation of the United the able senators of the opposition of the Constitution of the United the able senators of the opposition of the Constitution of the United the able senators of the opposition of the Constitution of the United the able senators of the opposition of the Constitution of the United the able senators of the opposition of the Constitution of the United the able senators of the opposition of the Constitution of the United the able senators of the opposition of the Constitution of the United the able senators of the opposition of the Constitution of the United the able senators of the opposition of the Constitution of the United the able senators of the opposition of the Constitution of the United the able senators of the opposition of the Constitution of the United the able senators of the opposition of the Constitution of the United the able senators of the opposition of the United the able senators of the opposition of the United the able senators of the opposition of the United the able senators. I envisage, Mr. President, the eradical senator of the opposition of the United the able senators of the opposition of the United the able senators.

weuld think that some scalawag or fluenza, and pneumonia, which, ac- survive. have been stoutly defended by year in America.

noble, and true spokesman for the fair wage standards and maximum quent wars. Some, who wore the men to do justice, and asking it south, not only a great Georgian hours of labor not offensive to their gray in the Civil War, sleep in from those whose duty it is likeof Boston many decades ago, said, clear, and conscientious line of policy of egotism and stubbornness represents the wiser policy.

in substance, that "there was a cleavage between us of the South, on the part of certain honorable in substance. That "Mr. President, I am not a judge names who were southern states."

if do not question any other sen-South of slavery and secession. That "Mr. President, I am not a judge, names who were southern states-attor's attitude or his right to main-

growing every hour.'

Claude Pepper (Florida) under date the South we all love—the oppon-whose bar we shall all at last stand blame for that tragedy.

but a great American, Henry W. physiques and well-being, or many gray in the Grady, quoting the words of an-other measures, not to speak of this, Grady, quoting the words of an-other measures, not to speak of this, of opinion, therefore, Mr. President, of opinion, therefore, Mr. President, of opinion, therefore, Mr. President, as to who of us of the South

States and our dual system govwho has been most vehement in the expression of his views—an effort to destroy the National Youth as recorded in the Congressional Record of November 21, follows:

"Mr. President, if one had heard the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which have pursuant to his rights, was one of the elegann addresses which will prompt the expression of his views—an effort to destroy the visite on yoke off the laboring people of the then would it not follow that, ex-or freight rates which will take the ercising that right, if it existed on yoke off the laboring people of the then would it not follow that, ex-or freight rates which will take the ercising that right, if it existed on yoke off the laboring people of the take the ercising that right, if it existed on yoke off the laboring people of the take the ercising that right it existed on yoke off the laboring people of the take the ercising that right it existed on yoke off the laboring people of the take the ercising that right in the existence of the exist

been delivered in this body in the a certain number of senators relest week in violent denunciation sponsible for the denial of an effort tion of doubt; and those who have portunity to the people of my South of this measure, one would think I made to secure from the federal spoken so ably about the preserva-who, happening to live in impov-that some hideous monster under treasury an appropriation of \$3, tion of the dual system of govern-erished areas, are not afforded the guise of tyranny and dictator- 000,000 a year, to be matched by a ment forget the necessity of main-minimum standards of education in ship had attempted to protrude its similar sum by the several states, taining a principle which would the ordinary public schools.

ship had attempted to protrude its similar sum by the several states, allow the federal government as "What kind of a recognion is it head into this democratic and hu- to be devoted to research in the allow the federal government as "What kind of a recognion is it head into this democratic and hu- to be devoted to research in the allow the federal government as "What kind of a recognion is it head into this democratic and hu- to be devoted to research in the allow the federal government as "What kind of a recognion is it menitarian assembly. Certainly, one prevention of the common cold, in- well as the state governments to likely

have been stoutly defended by year in America.

have been stoutly defended by year in America.

those who. I am sure, would not "However, whether it be upon a shall sleep with my own ancestors concern.'

expect their right to be the spokes- public-health program, a proposal men in an authoritative sense for for the eradication of slum conditions in housing, a wage-hour law tions in housing, a wage-hour law the Revolution. Others did their bar of congress and the country, are the workmen of America.

In the South, where some day 1 four mass and in the South, where some day 1 four mass and in the South, where some day 1 four mass and in the South, where some day 1 four mass and in the South, where some day 1 four mass and in the South, where some day 1 four mass and in the South, where some day 1 four mass and in the South, where some day 1 four mass and in the South, where some day 1 four mass and in the South, where some day 1 four mass and 1 for mass

that in effect the poll tax is a tax portunity in all the nation being thority does not give the authority

Senate when we come in advocacy carpetbagger was endeavoring to cording to the testimony of the "Mr. President, I am a southerner of Senate with we come in advocacy carpetbagger was endeavoring to cording to the testimony of the wrest from the glorious South its surgeon general of the United States by direct lineage for over 200 years, eral aid for public education, when ancient honors, its privileges, and Public Health Service, would as I have not within more than two it is said, on the one hand, What its rights. Certainly, its institutions suredly have saved 20,000 lives a centuries had an ancestor who was happens in the states is none of not born in and who did not die your business,' and, on the other

he south to be questioned, giving to the workmen of America best with other patriots in subse-striving before God and our fellowwise to dispense it. It is a question

South of slavery and second and I shall not presume to pass men who contributed to the fratri- attor's attitude or his right to main-south is dead. There is a South judgment upon the wisdom or the sidel and uppressessing Civil War. South is dead. There is the south, judgment upon the wisdom or the cidal and unnecessary Civil War; or wrong; I only offer in explanathank God, is living, breathing, righteousness of the course of any and it was unyielding clashes such tion of my own course a sentiment man. Each one of us stands answer-as those which we see from time equally conscientious and a policy "I should like posterity to deter-able to the small voice of his own to time in this body which produced which I believe to be fraught mine, insomuch as it may be in-conscience, to his constituency which that holocaust which came near to with more good for the South we

"Mr. President, what is it that this bill attempts to do? To regulate all elections? No. To regulate elections in the several states? No. This bill simply says that it is the duty of the Congress of the United States Sena terested in what any of us may say, honored him with election and op-wrecking our Union. So no part of to protect the purity of congressionof Tuesday. November 17, 1942, de-ents of the author of this bill. This to give account for our deeds of livered one of the most masterly regrettable controversy, as it is, is omission and commission.

The people of the people addresses to the Senate of the not the first difference of opinion "There are some who decry the main as a beautiful, romantic leg-termine their destiny and, now, but where democracy shall their lives. It simply says that, floor of the august body when the and me on national policy and legmany polithern colleagues passage of what they call the golden end, but where democracy shall their lives. It simply says that, under the guise of a qualification, is indicated to mean what is indicated by certain distinguished gentlement of the Democratic party. I humbly beg to be excused from subscription and adherence to that philosophy of states' rights.

The argument of states' rights had been brought before the body Senator Hill who, immediately before the body Senator Hill who, immediately before Senator Pepper spoke, declared against the bill and the clother rule, and said, "When the vote is anounced and the cloture rule, and said, "When the vote is anounced and the cloture rule, and said, "When the vote is anounced and the cloture rule, and said, "When the vote is still fresh in the memo-vote" "There is itsill fresh in the memo-vote" "There is still fresh in the memo-vote" "The president, but it is practiced democracy shall their lives. It simply says that, under the guise of a qualification, the tractically be convenient, but in the record that it in the record that the state and subscription and adherence to that the record that the record that the record that the state and adherence to that the record floor of the august body when the and me on national policy and leg- era of states rights. Mr. President, practically and leg- era of states rights. Mr. President, tution.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: We present herewith the second installment of Senator Claude Pepper's (Florida) notable speech on the floor of the United States Senate, Novemer 17, 1942. Because of its importance, and coming from a man born, reared at lyng in the deep south, and all of whose ancestors for more than 200 years wer m, reared, lived and died in the south, we publish it from the Congressional Rec-

and any less devoted to the Con-

finally reported to the Chamber, Mr. President, bl the "noblest

that no greater has ever risen or

shall rise in this body, a man

whose whole career epitomizes'

democracy and humanity, a man who has fought a lifetime against

and as a matter of service to our readers.) that measure any less patriotic dent, which is available to me I cannot of course, go into the in- stitution and to their country betricate details of the consitution- cause they happen to disagree ality of this measure. I prefer to with other Senators? The bill was say, first, that I speak of it because it pertains to the principles of democracy in our own Govern- Roman of them all," of such statue, ment, in every State and section of America. I speak of it because proposes that which is best for e South itself and that which s right for the whole country.

Then, Mr. President, what a tyranny and dictatorship, and yet, pectagle is presented by the Sen- Mr. President, he has been singled te of the United States, with the out as one who was endeavoring reafest war in history in pro-to impose both even upon his col-leagues, let alone his generation. So Mr. President, the bill reachcontinent; yet we who are es the Senate. Important business the rusaders for democracy deny is behind it yet to be disposed of, large element of our peo- including the bill making provisle and to our own colleagues in ion for Federal aid for public

the Congress of the United States.

Is this same monstrous proposal

Senate Judiciary Committee prothat leaps, like the ancient myth- viding for tightening our laws ical goddess, full-grown from a against sabotage, made necessary wave, which suddenly, like an un- by our experience with saboteurs expected bomb, burst upon the a while ago. These and many othsenate and the Congress? No, Mr. er proposals are knocking at the President; this bill has been be- door of the people's Senate. Yet, fore the Congress for more than although the bill was passed by 2 years. It was introduced in the the sister legislative body, al-House of Representatives by Rep- though it was recommended by resentative Geyer, of California; nearly three times as many Senit was considered before a com- ators as opposed it in the Judicmittee of the House of Represent- jary Committee of the Senate, tatives, and was finally passed in after public hearings, when it the House of Representatives by came to the Senate floor, then, an enormous majority. A similar Mr. President, admittedly a disbill was introduced in the Senate tinct minority of the Senate deby the junior Senator from Flor- termined that it would not even ida and was considered by the allow the Senate to consider the Judiciary Committee of the Sen- measure, and never, until the ate. The House bill came to the agreement of yesterday by which senate as the legislative enact- the arbiter of this issue was made ment of a coordinate body of the at two-thirds vote, was it possible Congress. My Senate bill, with to get it even to the Senate floor. some amendment, was substituted So I say, Mr. President, that for the House bill, and received a while this bill has for its purpose favorable vote of 13 to 5 in one making democracy effective for a the most august committees of great many of the disfranchised the Senate, the Committee on the of America, today we have seen a destruction and frustration of democracy to the distranchised and destruction and democracy to the distranchised and destruction and democracy to the distranchised and destruction of democracy to the distranchised and destruction of democracy to the distranchised and destruction and democracy to the distranchised and destruction and destruction of democracy to the distranchised and destruction and destruction of democracy to the distranchised and destruction and destructi a destruction and frustration of, Are the Senators who advocate

Mr. President, by the "noblest live in the world?

I said yesterday, and that is the I speak on behalf of the larger reason I announce now, that the issue of democracy. Balance it, if time to permit filibusters in Amer- you will, between the right of a ica has passed. The filibuster is an enemy of democracy. If we give 6 or 10 Senators the power to thwart the functioning of this body who can be sent to the functioning of this body who can be sent to the functioning of this body who can be sent to the functioning of this body who can be sent to the functioning of this body who can be sent to the functioning of this body who can be sent to the functioning of this body who can be sent to the functioning of the function of th of a peace is possible; what kind saying at such a spectacle as has of a post-war world? Give one-tenth of this body the power to bast fow days? And over what? muzzle nine-tenths, and democra- Merely the effort of the Federal cy, as a functioning institution in Covernment to say that the Memthe Senate, has been destroyed bers of Congress, who send its So, Mr. President, while we say citizens to war, shall be elected by "charity begins at home," we had people reasonably qualified, not

other question pending or put be-fore the Senate shall finally be voted upon by the Senate, provided that such time shall not be less than 10 days from the time when the proposal is filed. That assures 10 days of debate, to warn the country of the menace, if one is proposed. That guarantees to the country and the world that democracy can work in the Unit-

ed States Senate Chare 6 1942 Mr. Preside Chere we ar we are caught within the jaws or a rule which not only would not permit bringing debate to a close but would deny the Senate even the privilege of considering a measure passed by the House of Representatives and recommended by one of its own regular standing committees by a vote of 13 to 5. Such a preposterous position cannot be maintained by the Senate of the United States.

The second or alternative proposal which I shall venture to make, if the first one fails, is to apply the now existing cloture rule to any motion or proceeding, whether it be a point of order or other obstructive tactic, so that a least two-thirds of the Senate wen it wills it, may have a met. od by which it may bring a debate in the Senate to a conclusion.

While we DECus2ding 1842 and trying to preserve democracy in the world, buying it with the lives of our people, which means the break-down of the tryrannical power of a minority, shall we exhibit to the world that a tyran-nical rity may dominate the course of the United States Sen-

ed in a better day the greatest ate? Is that good faith to the men deliberative body in the world. who die that democracy might

body, who can be sure what kind What must the Axis radios be better let democracy begin at those who have been able to pay home, too EC shalf propose, in proper form, two amendments to the Senate rules: First, that a majority of the Senate of the World that in America democracy is still a question of having the money to buy it. If that condition existed in the courts, America would have become contaminated United States, when a quorum is by forces which would bring apresent, may determine when any by lorces which would be present, may determine when any bout its inevitable destruction. I measure, resolution, motion, or wonder whether the same prinDaily World Atlanta, Ga.

Congressmen Respond To Pleas For Aid On Anti Poll Tax Bill

Still Needed For Petition

System Termed

"Evil" by New

NEW YORK.—(SNS)—With the "because he believes this unfair paid poll tax where it is required ment into state election laws." signatures of about 33 more Con- and unjust practice should be a- by State law. This action was gressmen needed on the discharge bolished and that every American widely hailed as a step forward gressmen needed on the discharge bolished and that every American petition to get the Geyer Anticitizen should have the right to Poll tax bill before the House of vote whether it not he pays a poll the Senate membership voted on the poll tax."

Widely hailed as a step forward in abolition of the poll tax gentless of the Senate membership voted on the Senate membership voted on the poll tax elimination feature in the poll tax elimination feature. I expect to recommend this action was widely hailed as a step forward in abolition of the poll tax exemption to solvers of the Senate membership voted on the poll tax elimination feature of the bill, which passed by a vote of 33 to 20. Alabama's two in Aabama of haportance until the Democratic primary since the Poll tax elimination for the poll ta number who favor the bill but Montgomery, ...la. reasons of legislative procedure.

Bolton, Ohio, who answered the NAACP's appeal to Congressmen who had not signed the petition by saving that it was const her policy to sign any petition because she considered it a threat to the orderly process of government.

Last week, however, the Association received another communication from Mrs. Bolton stating it was still her policy to be against petition-signing, "but because the very existence of the poll tax is a denial of constitutional rights, question is one for the States and permitted. I earnestly request I have wavied my strict policy and have affixed my signature to the petition.

petition-not to the bill-but who York, who stated, "I have long congressmen urged "that every

been convinced that there is only effort be used to stop the present one valid side to the poll tay attempt to invade State sovereignquestion and that the levying of a ty in this regard" 2a 1942 ottax on the exercise of franchise Abolition 2261 2a 1942 ottax violates the democratic principles ing requirement is one of the of our form of government. I re-sided, and practiced law for many vears in Texas, which has a poli South, and the move has found Monday that a pending federal bill tax law. Therefore, I have first some support in the South, though to exempt soldiers from payment of hand knowledge of the evils and not enough to secure repeal in

Congressman J. E. Charon, Rhode ple of the States involved.

Island, through as secretary, that On last Tuesday, the U. S. Senhe was surprised to learn that his ate passed a bill providing for Patrick wired the governor that name was not on the list of sign- absentee voting by members of he disagreed with him on princiers of the petition and that when the armed forces, in primaries ples of the pending measure, which the matter was brought to his at as well as in general elections, Dixon had previously said amounted tention. he immediately signed regardless of whether they have to "intrusion by the federal govern-

The Association cited the example of Representative Frances P. Dixon Insists That Poll Tax

not the Federal Government to that every effort be used to stop the present attempt to invade decide, and that Federal "in-State sovereignty in this regard. trusion" into State election laws For the people of Alabama this Another representative who had means ultimate Federal control issue is paramount. technical objections to signing the of local elections, Gov. Frank Dixon, in telegrams Friday to waived his objections after an appeal is William T. Phieffer, New Alabama's two senators and nine

hand knowledge of the evils and un-American nature of the poll tax system. Hence I signed the discharge petition without hesitation."

The NAACP also heard from Congressman J. E. Charon, Rhode placed in the state Legislatures or the people of the South." the executive said in a telegram answering criticism of his stand by Represent-

senators, Bankhead and Hill, Democratic primary, since the Democratic nomination is equivalent to as "not voting but announced as election. It is well recognized that being opposed to the bill."

ate, the measure now awaits House action.

Is State Issue Gov. Dixon's telegram to Alabama's congressmen and Sena-Gov. Dixon's telegram to Ala-

AUG 29 1942 tors follows AUG 29 1942 with a question of poll at exemptions is one to be decided by the Legislature of Alabama and In Congress To Fight not by Congress. Intrusion by Attempt To Abolish It Congress into State election laws means the ultimate control by the Federal government of our Declaring that the poll tax local elections and should not be

Age-Herald

Birmingham, ala.

Plan To Exempt Service

Men Called Attempt

On State Laws SEP 1 - 1940

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Au state poll taxes was "the beginning

The governor wired Patrick: the present bill is the beginning of Following passage by the Sen- an attempt to set aside state election laws, and this policy will be disastrous to the people of the outh." SEP 1 - 1942
Patrick's telegram follows:

"Cannot agree that present bill to allow soldiers to vote is invasion or intrusion by government in state election laws. You yourself are exempt from Alabama poll tax by reason of service in last World War. less. Only way to make this law effective and fair to all soldiers from evevry state to be exempt from poll tax. To do otherwise would be to see the law passed so as to discriminate against own soldiers.

Veterans of the War Between the States, Spanish-American War and World War I are exempt from payment of poll taxes in Alabama under state law.

Senate OKs Southern Reactionaries

Bleat Against Elimination of

Poll Tax

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. The Soldiers Vote Bill was sent to the White House yesterday after the Senate went through the formality of ratifying its previous approval of the measure.

Although the Senate action was a pure formality, because the Bill was in the same form in which the Senate had passed it previously, Senators supporting both views on the issue used the occasion for a final oratorical fling.

Sens. Tom Connally (D., Tex.) and Lister Hill (D., Ala.) condemned as unconstitutional the Bill's provision waiving the poll tax for men in the military service. Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) defended the measure's constitutionality.

Connally, making what Sen. George Norris (Ind., Neb.) called the same speech he had made when the Bill was before the Senate before, said he was "shocked" to see the Senate approving such a measure. He

"This is a very serious and violent rupture of our constitutional processes under the cloak of doing something for the soldier. If we can wipe out the poll tax, we can wipe out time and everything else, including the voter himself."

Sen. Hill said it was just as unconstitutional to eliminate the poll tax by an act of Congress as it would have been to give women the vote by an act of Congress.

Chairman Theodore Green (D., R. I.), of the Elections Committee, assured Sen. James M. Mead (D., N. Y.) that the objections raised against the bill by the New York State War Ballot Commission were ground-

The Bill went through without a record

Washington Post Washington, D. C.

Poll-Tax Bill 942 So that fine old muckraker of a period long past has decided that the very foundations of our Government is being shake, because eral," Government. Our constitutional forefathers made Congress who, up till now, was barred by politicians without the slightest regard for the inherent rights warinteed to all by the Constitution

Mr. Sullivan says, "There is a bill in Congress. It is before me? This bill is not before him, it is ahead of him. Does he not know that the majority of the eligible voting population of the Southern States are barred from voting not only by the poll tax, but by property requirements and various oth. subterfuges that only politicians who are afraid of the might of the polling booth can uphold?

Can he conceive of himself or his son or kin being drafted and sent cut to the firing line, knowing that he is permitted to give his life for

his country but not to gote Perhaps the rereading of the Constitution or the Bill of Rights might be refreshing to Mr. Sullivan. He narps on the phrase, "State Law Notwithstanding." Should be not harp in reverse and say that the majority of the eligible voters of the Southern States are restrained from voting, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights nothwithstanding?

This is a peoples' war. The small people are fighting this battle. The days of the trampler of constitutional rights are ending. There is a new feeling throughout our land and people. We are beginning to realize that the phrases and platitudes taught us in school can come to life. Democracy is our heritage, but only when the basic rights but only when the basic rights guaranteed us by the founding fathers are at last firmly established for the use of the people, and not kept in motingalls to be shown paly on July Fourth, will we sign a receipt that the heritage has been delivered with no parts missing.

BEN MAHLER.

Washington, Sept. 2.

Mark State Law Notwithstanding" is apprehensive that the Congress in H. R. 7416 and S. 2675 has bills overriding the powers of the States. Mr. Sullivan should read the Constitution of the United States, especially clause 1 of section 4 of

Article I, to wit, "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in an State by the Legislature there, but the Congress may at any time make or alter such regulations, except as

to the places of choosing Senators."

The clauses of the Federal Constitution make for all practical purposes a national, instead of a "Fedplaced in the domain of the citizen the supreme lawgiver in a number of specific actions notwithstanding any provision of State law.

HENRY STONER. Washington, Sept. 2.

Will the Poll Tax Be a War Casualty?

The United States Senate puts it up to the House to say finally whether soldiers and sailors away from home in service may vote for members of Congress and Presidential electors with at paying for the privilege; and two shall soon learn how well founded were Senator Barkley's apprehensions that the anti-poll tax amendment would delay the bill's passage until too late for the November election.

would like to exempt the ing men that alone were involved but they realize that, once the system is breached in this way, an arbitrary discrimination is created which negates any justification for the suffrage qualification at all on any political principle.

Meanwhile Kentuckians, who impose no poll tax but who have tolerated too long a State constitution one of whose archaic provisions will, according to legal authority. for the November election.

exemption of the boys from the poll tax too themselves. important to be ignored. It is doubtful whether the bill as amended can be defeated if brought to a vote in the House, and the Senate roll call on the amendment indicates that it will take more nerve than Senators from poll-tax States exhibited.

The amendment may have been adopted over the vocal "opposition of a group of Southerners," as reserved, but not on the roll call. There were enough Southern Senators to be beaten it. Among the polltax States, not an "aye" or a "nay" was heard from Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi or South Carolina. Registered against the amendment were only Georgia's two Senators and one each from Texas, Virginia and Tennessee. And Tennessee's representation was divided. T of popular sentiment down here; for Senator Tom STEWART who is up for re-election supported the anti-poll tax provision.

House members from poll-tax States will find themselves in the same embarrassing dilemma as those ten of their sixteen Senators who evaded a record on the issue. They know that the poll tax requirement would nullify the act as it affected their States by disfranchising their constituents on foreign fields probably in training camps. Soldiers and sailors have fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, aunts cares and cousins who resent the Col tax, anyway. No doubt the legislative representatives of the system

More than three-fifths of Mr. BARKLEY'S prevent Kentucky men in service from vot-52 colleagues, voting on the amendment, ing away from home no matter what Coneither disagreed with him or considered the gress does, have something to think about

Chicago Defender

TO DSPIACE teeing the vote to 400,000 Negro soldiers who are ready to lay down their lives for this country."

Move Led By E. G. Brown Pledges Support For Rev. J. A. Parsons

Delegates to the National Baptist convention, unincorporated, in sessions here at Ebenezer Baptist church last veek endorsed the movement lead by Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro council, to elect a Negro to the congressional seat of Rep. John E. Rankin (Dem., Miss.), outstanding foe of the anti-poll tax amendment to the soldier's vote bill.

Named as candidate for the office is Rev. James Arthur Parsons of Tupelo, pastor of four churches in Rankin's home district. That chances to defeat Rankin are excellent was indicated by figures presented by Brown in an address to the convention.

He said Rankin was recently renominated by a total vote of only 6,000. The 12,000 votes of Negroes now serving in the armed forces would be sufficient to accomplish his political death, he added.

Brown declared that of the 263,-000 persons in the district about half are Negroes. The votes of persons left at home coupled with the solid soldier vote can assure Reverend Parsons of a congressional seat, he emphasized

A clause in the soldier vote bill provides for space to "write in" the candidate's name. Soldiers from Tupelo will be urged to name Reverend Parsons, he stated.

"The significance of this move cannot be overlooked," said Brown. "Pastor Parsons is the first of 120 candidates we intend to enter in as many congressional districts in the poll tax states."

Contributions of money to finance the movement are already coming in to break the Democratic bloc in the southern states Brown revealed. He indicated he would go to Mississippi to direct the minis ter's campaign. SEP 1 9 1942

Speaking of the amendment killing the payment of poll taxes as a vote requirement, Brown said: "This is the first implementation of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to our constitution guaran-

tlanta. Gas World Ctober 27, 1942 Federal Appellate Judges To Hear NAACP Argument

52e-1942

HOUSTON, Texas .- (SNS) -The right of the Texas Democratic Party to deprive Negroes of the vote by exclusion from primaries will be challenged November 19 in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals when Lonnie E. Smith a Marshall argued the primary fore the Circuit Court of Appeals Democratic Party in Texas must Negro voter, appeals the decision case before the Circuit Court in Fort Worth, speaking for the abandon its "lily-white" primary. handed down last June by the U. of Appeals at Fort Worth S. District Court here.

Counsel for the National Asso-judges asked Attorney Mar-voluntarily rather than wait for the Classic case decision. No American ciation for the Advancement of the Supreme Court to do it. The editor citizen, no matter what his race, Colored People will argue the case shall many questions. The Supreme Court to dont, The editor citizen, no matter what his race, The American Civil Liberties Union three judges showed more in-and the National Lawyers Guild torost in his argument and the National Lawyers Guild torost in his argument. and the National Lawyers Guild terest in his argument and understand about this primary situ-

decision of the United States Su-from Dallas, Tyler, Houston and TEXAS ELECTION PRACTICES preme Court in the recent "Class- Little Rock were present. Some of The Department of Justice in ic" case arising in Louisiana, which the issues were whether the Classic Washington shows good judgment held that interference with the case applied and whether it over- in "postponing"—and this apparentright to vote in the Congressional ruled the case of Grovey vs. Town- ly means dropping—its plans for primaries "is in fact an interfer send in which the Supreme Court testing the constitutionality of the ence with the effective choice of held that the Democratic party was permary voters at the only stage of the a private party and Negroes could in Texas through criminal action. election procedure where their be barred from the arimant.

Again the question as to whether

is cance." the District Court held that while it might be effective in Louisiana where the primary is an actual part of the election procedure, it did not apply in Texas where the primary is the private affair of case of Grovey vs. Townsend. He the Democratic Party, financed ex-clusively by party funds. The same as abolishing the primary if United States Supreme Court had ANYBODY could vote in the Demothe right of a party to control its Supreme Court's decision in the

In answer the appeal will argue functioning. that the primary procedure is controlled by statute and that regardless of finances it is part of the legal election procedure. Exclusion of Negroes solely because of race constitutes, therefore, a violation of the 14th and 155 and 17th Amendment.

Furthermore, the dominance of the Democratic Party in Texas makes the primaries in effect the elections. Since 1859 Democratic nominees have been elected in all major elections with two exceptions. In 1939 the Democratic Party was the only organized party to cast more than 100 votes.

FORT WORTH-Thurgood

or not election judges were state officers got attention, Judge Hutchpenses of the primary in Texas, also if appellant was trying to get the court to overrule the clecision in the own primaries and to exclude Ne- Classic case was hard on the South where there was only one party

Daily Warns Demograts To Orop

commenting upon the Texas election practices in its issue of November Il came out the day offer the primary case had been argued becase decision, will rule that the Three Judges On ber 11, came out the day after the Court, on the basis of the Classic better element of whites, warns will file briefs in behalf of the presentation than in any ation, and we carry the editorial or "primaries." The appeal will be taken on the other argument presented. with approval and for the satisfac-lower court's refusal to follow the About a score of Negro spectators tion of our many readers:

It has, instead, decided to let the test come in the pending civil case,

In barring Negroes from its primary in Texas, the Democratic cratic primary. He said that the Party is merely following a decision of the Supreme Court. Because the court has rearranged some of its ideas in the meantime, is no reason why the Justice Department should seek criminal action against Texas election officials. All the constitutional questions that would be settled through criminal action can be as well decided through the pending civil case, and better in the interests of all con-

Last year, the Supreme Court decided the now-famous Classic case from Louisiana. It held, in effect, that constitutional guarantees affecting elections applied as well to party primaries, when those primaries were an integral part of the election process, or in in themselves decided the outcome of the election.

No one will question that in Texas the Democratic primary is the only real election.

For this reason it meets the tests

The Fort Worth Press, of the Classic case decision.

We believe that if the case is

Tuesday, October 10. The Democrats to strike down the bars times, even if there had been no Election Case And it should, especially in these -whether they be called "elections"

> Negroes may, and do, vote in general elections in Texas. They, as well as others, will understand that what their color may be, will, of titlon. course, create some troublesome questions in Texas.

swered if an understanding spirit is demonstrated by all concerned.

in which the legality of the party's at home should ban its practices of

hands down a decision.

state - whether accomplished here mary. at home, or forced on us from Washington - hold at least some promise for a better two-party system in our state.

opposed by a strong, honest, courage-

Chicago Bee

Texas Primary

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 19 -(ANP)-Atty. Thurgood Marshall, chief of the NAACP legal staff, argued the Texas lily-white primary case before three judges of the circuit court of appeals on November 10, and was dosely mary to all Democrats, no matter queried on the merits of the pe-

The suit grew out of the practice of election judges in system-But these can be met and an- atically parring Negroes from the polls on the grounds that the Democratic party is a political The Democratic Party itself, here club for white persons only.

Among the many questions officers got attention. Judge Hutcheson asked whether or not the Democratic party had paid the expenses of the primary in Texas, also argument before the Fith Circuit rather prefer to see our own legis-Court of Appeals in Firt Worth lature abolish the poll tax, instead But it evidently intends to file of this being done in Washington. briefs if and when the text reaches

But it Texans won't set in these

Was seeking to overrule the de-But, if Texans won't act in these was seeking to overrule the dematters, we will have to sit back cision in the Grovey vs. Townand wait until Washington passes send case, in which the Supreme a law, or the Supreme Court there court held that the Democratic party was a private party and. These election reforms in our could bar Negroes from the pri-

The jurist also asked if it would not be the same as abolishing the primary if anybody When the Democratic Party is could vote in the Democratic primary. The issue of whether or ous and well-organized opposition not the Classic case applied to in local, county and state elections, the present suit came up for dis-Texas stands to win better govern- cussion, with Judge Henderson expressing the opinion that the decision worked a hardship upon the south where there was only the Democratic party functioning.

Several Negroes from Dallas, Tyler, Houston, and Little Rock, Ark., were present in the courtroom while the hearing was being conducted.

New Republic New York, N. Y. White Primaries

The American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People have appealed the recent ruling of a Texas district court in the case of a Negro voter, Lonnie Smith, that a Democratic Party primary is a private election from which Negroes may be excluded. Decisions of the United States Supreme Court offer conflicting precedents. In the case of Grovey v. Townsend, several years ago, the Supreme Court decided that a Texas primary is a private affair and that exclusion of Negroes is not in violation of their constitutional right to vote. But in the recent classic case, the court ruled that the right to cast a vote in the Louisiana primary is one given by the Constitution. The Texas judge followed the earlier precedent, in the case of Lonnie Smith, holding that Texas primaries are not an integral part of the election system. Since, however, the Texas law makes it mandatory that the Democratic Party nominate by primary, and regulates primary procedure by statute, and since the primary is the only election in Texas in which the voter's choice has significance, it is most desirable that this test of whether Negroes may legally be prevented from participating in the primary be pressed through to a clear ruling. Peoples Voice

Poll Tax Enemies Mobilizing Forces ment publicly denounced the

people's organizations, and all other was the Brooklyn and Long Island the Negro citizens were not goformulate plans for establishing a headed by Rev. Thomas S. Harten, permitting the police to run nation-wide mobilization drive for The National Negro Congress over them as though they were passing a federal anti-poll tax bill this week sent out letters to all its slaves who have no rights. He January 1, the National Commitment of anti-poll tax committees. or he would have them dealt nounced today that a national conference to work out plans for conducting the fight will be held in Washington February 9.

According to officials of the committee, the February date was chosen in preference to the first week in January, in order to allow trade unions and all other organizations to coordinate their plans for mobilizing the people of every state through a set-up that can reach into every community.

Among the first of the local antipoll tax committees to get under

As organized labor, the Negro Pepper bill in the Senate last month, tol Building telling them that progressive forces among the Amer was the Brooklyn and Long Island the Negro citizens were not go-lean people began this week to Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, ing to stand be pushed around

passing a federal anti-poll tax bill this week sent out letters to all its demanded that they stop their in the 78th Congress which opens councils, urging the re-establish- high-handed, Hitler-like tactics

Against Police In Senate

Poll Tax Bill to death.

assault. The action of the po-Mr. Randolph is executing such lice became so outrageous and an affidavit.

shocking that A. Philip Randolph, national director of the way since the defeat of the Geyer- police in the aisles of the Capiwith by proper authorities. While Mr. Randolph was condemning the ruthless attitude of the police, one of the officers was approaching him from behind apparently intent upon striking him on the head with a black-jack and was seen to have his hand on his revolver as though he intended to draw it for use against Mr. Randolph.

When the pushing of the Negroes ceased for a while Mr Randolph informed the police that he was going promptly to

Chicago Defender Chicago. Illinois CHARGE OF BRUTAL present their conduct to the ANTI-NEGRO AGITATION

> the Capitol Building. This he United States News in its current did, accompanied by Al Hamil-issue of December 4 has an article on bundton of the Washington Call Bu-"Negroes and the War: New Racial reau, E. F. McLaurin, Interna-Conflicts" that must come as a shock tional Field Organizer of the to all who accept the statement of Sleeping Car porters, Morris Sumner Welles, Henry A. Wallace and

the Workers Defense League For example we find such a statement; ng the time a protest was being Ernest Johnson, staff reporter as: "The draft is leaving large numbers made Monday, Nov. 23rd in for the Associated Negro Press of diseased and illiterate Negroes at the Senate wing of the Capitol and Pauli Murray, law student home, causing the population of many Building, the conduct of the po- of Howard University. The a Southern community to consist mainlice can best be described as names of those on the commit-ly of white women, children and old pure hoodlimism in their relatee making the protest with Mr. men, vastly outnumbered by Negroes.

ner the meckery of democracy an immediate investigation and anhood is menaced by Negroes. For which was being staged in the stop the violent attacks of the Southern white boys in the army the Senate by suffocating the Autipolice upon the Negro citizens alarm is sent out. Their mothers, sisters who were there protesting the and sweethearts are in danger. What The policemen not only used Poll Tax sell-out by the lynch-will this do to their morale? What will abusive language and yelled at law Democrats and Tory Rethis do to the relations of Negro and Negro citizens ordering them out publicans. 12.3, 1942 white in a jim-crow army? We have of the Capitol Building but phy- Walter White wired Mr. Ranseen already what clashes such insidi-

We read on: "And the stirring against to warrant a charge of brutal Capitol Building police force. Southern segregation laws and social customs has put many of the illiterate Negroes in an unruly mood."

> We ask what is the United States News aiming at? There is no attack on the Poll Tax system with its denial of democratic expression through the ballot to poor white as well as poor Negro. There is no mention of peonage and sharecropping which threaten a shortage of industrial crops and thereby war production. There is no solution offered save the maintenance of the status quo. The Negroes' acceptance of this is affirmed by quoting some unnamed Negro "leader" as follows: 2 "We're getting along all right. Just 5 leave us alone." /2//2/42

Our country is in mortal danger. It is menaced from without and as the o anti-Poll Tax struggle proves, it is menaced from within.

This is not a Negro problem. The forces of national unity must act in concert to win this war.

Negro labor must be utilized to the full. Those who now talk of "economic competition" between Negro and white spread subversive propaganda.

The United States News has done a disservice to its country in its hour of g need. Not anti-Negro agitation but a

captain of the police force of. Milgram, National Secretary of Wendell L. Willkie. tion with the Negro citizens, Randolph were filed with the among whom are many husky young who had gathered there to procaptain of the police and the males."

test in a lawful and orderly man demand made that he institute

The inference is clear. White womsically pushed them around and dolph to make an affidavit for ous propaganda can foment. manhandled some of them so as action by NAACP against the

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois

Democracy At Last! Columbia, S. C. Negroes May Vote. If They're 87 CQLUMBIA, S. C.—Negroes are earolling to vote in the Democratic primary here, but

resolution passed by the City Democratic executive committee may successfully prevent hem from exercising their right of franchise.

Lottie P. Gaffney of Gaffney, S. warm to this measure which is Car., and three others because electron passed would do more to bolster up the waning strength of the GOP than any other imaginable City Election Commission primary, the N.A.A.C.P. stated.

The resolution passed by the city provisions of Democratic executive committee on Constitution

ing that enrollment clerks have Congressmen; there would be five been instructed to allow Negroes or six less in Tennessee, Virginia to enroll, but that qualifications for would have about three out of its voting in the primaries must be voting in the primaries must be lina where half the population is met before they can vote.

The Columbia branch N.A.A.C.P. has already succeeded in getting 50 persons to enroll and is aiming at a top figure of 500.

COLUMBIA, S. C. the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People gress illegally, if the letter of the said, this week, legal action will law were enforced, are bereft of the change to shout that the north people instituted. The action by city officials permitting Negroes to enroll is a circumstant of the suit filed by Mrs. leadership, has been totally lukely Lottie P. Gaffney of Gaffney, S. warm to this measure which if Car., and three others because electronse in the chance to shout that the north is trying to wave the bloody flag. Actually the north, at least as represented by the Republican party leadership, has been totally luke.

Vote Studied

> What would enforcement of the he United States to Congressional

City officials are quoted as say- about two out of its present 10 disfranchised, more in fact because a great percentage of the poil tax would have according to the last election figures, one lone Congressman in pend of six A.

The bourbon south is said to be

stirring uneasily because the present attempt to pass the anti-poll-tax measure is the most determined they have witnessed since re-construction days and the great hue and cry about democracy makes their plea of white suprem-acy less valid than it has appear-ed in the past.

-(ANP) South Carolinians are watching with interest the efforts in Washington to put Unless Negroes are allowed to a law outlawing the poll tax upon the statute books. Introrote in the Democratic primary, duced by a southerner, Sen. Pepper of Florida, the Dixie

Postpones Action

questions hefore it.

as absentees under the new law and that none will vote.

signed by Governor Jefferies the Dr. R. W. Mance was spokes-

rules "every Negro applying to vote in the City Democratic primary must be known to have voted since 1876."

Other meetings of the board will following reasons:

not be called unless some persons desire to make reports to it, the chairman explained. However, the commission will be available throughout today and tomorrow, he

Columbia. S. C. Water April 23, 1942

City Election Board To Forward Negroes Request for Suffrage

None to Vote In Tuesday's City Primary

The city board of election commissioners told a large delegation of Negroes at a called meeting yesterday afternoon that any procedure that will exclude their request for suffrage would one third of the population from be presented to the state Demo- participating therein, strikes the cratic committee at its May con-

Quitman Marshall, board secretary, told the Negroes, who ment is faced with the gravest almost filled the county court January 22, shortly before the trial southern states which till have in the Gaffney case occurred states: poll tax lavs within their boundeferred action on the question of deferred action on the question of the court of the question of the question of the deferred action of the question of the quest Columbia's election commission sent and discuss their requests like these, all citizens regardless the city Democratic primary must be known to have voted the Democratic ticket continuously since 1876."

According to that a Negro must be at least 87 years old and must have voted the Democratic ticket. Congress invalidated; Alabama for the last 66 years to be eligible now.

City officials are quoted as say
Arkansas would lose five of its present 10

deferred action on the question of whether Negroes and soldiers, who enroled to vote in the city Democratic to vote when it need to vote in the city Democratic town of the nerologic.

W. M. Perry chalfing to that the commission, said that the commission, said that the commission wou

to vote in the Tuesday municipal A number of Negroes enroled to primary. This means that all vote in the primaries and some sol-diers, who are serving in the armed forces in other states, were enroled

day before the city enrolment books man for the Negroes and he read the following statement repre-According to the city Democratic senting the attitude of the Negro

In reply to your letter of April the Democratic ticket continuously 17, 1942, requesting us to appear before your committee, to show Mr. Perry said that only one cause why, our names should not person appeared before the board be stricken from the rolls of yesterday afternoon. He explained that it was in session during the hereby submitting as a group the

1. There appeared in the daily papers a request that all citizens who had resided in South Carolina. Richland county, city of Columbia, and in his ward the required time, to enroll for the city Democratic primary, being bonafide citizens of the city of Columbia we complied with the request.

2. Since the "Democratic primary" is tantamount to election, heart of democracy, and destroys every semblance of representative government.

3. Our great American governemergency in its history, torn between dictatorships abroad, and a lack of unity at home. In times of color should be drawn into closer relationship for the general good of America. Millions of young men, white and black, are preparing now to sacrifice their lives on the battlefields of the world, in order that American Democratic philosophy will embrace all peoples, regardless of race, color or previous servitude. It is our hope that the Democratic party & Sout Jumn 2 will meet the challenge times, and let the world know democracy which they preach is an actuality, rather

than a far fetched ideal. 4. We acknowledge that there are in this American form of government great responsibilities, as well as great privileges, therefore we feel that we have a right to vote in the Democratic primary of Columbia, on April 28, 1942, and we request and urge this election commission to join us in the fight for democracy here in Columbia s well as abroad

City Attorney Paul Cooper, requested to discuss the matter Atlanta, Georgia from a legal standpoint, pointed out that the state Democratic party prohibited Negroes from voting and that the local board must necessarily conform to rules, but he was not sure the state party "has the right to make the rule" objected to by the Negroes.

A united roar of laughter greeted his report from the set of laws that a Negro must have voted the Democratic ticket continuously

There are many white men in Coplish what we are fighting for."

"If this room were made dark right now, you could not tell if a white man or a black man were talking. I reason and talk like a

white man."

He advised that "I am going to volunteer in the medical service in charge of the election notified 17, 1942, requesting us to appear between the service in charge of the election notified 17, 1942, requesting us to appear between the service in charge of the election notified 17, 1942, requesting us to appear between the service in charge of the election notified 17, 1942, requesting us to appear between the service in charge of the election notified 17, 1942, requesting us to appear between the service in the service in charge of the election notified 17, 1942, requesting us to appear between the service in the service in the election notified 17, 1942, requesting the service in the servi

nation that will foster the grandfather clause, I don't believe God
will bless it."

Beverly Herbert, speaking as an
interested citizen, said that "to
deny the Negro the right to vote
is denying him suffrage and is
therefore unconstitutional. . . . I
would be glad for South Carolina
to take the lead and extend suffrage to Negroes qualified to accept it . . . the board should ask
the state Democratic party to revise the rules and put in clauses
to allow the Negroes to vote if

"Grand father's clause" would be papers a request that all citizens
only those who are 85 years old.
APR 20 1942

Richland county, city of Columbia,
and in his ward the required time,
invited the registered Negroes of
Columbia for a conference or to
appear and give reason why their
names should not be purged from
the rolls of the Democratic party.
Several hundred under the leadership of their spokesmen—Dr. R.
W. Mance, Dr. E. A. Adams, W. H.
Harvey and Hinton, met at Democratic party to revise the rules and put in clauses
to allow the Negroes to vote if

"Grand father's clause" would be papers a request that all citizens
who had resided in South Carolina.
Richland county, city of Columbia,
and in his ward the required time,
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caption entire and in his ward the required time,
caption entire and in his war to allow the Negroes to vote if Greenville S. C. Pledmont they are sufficiently educated."

The board complimented the Negroes for their intelligent at titude and presentation of their Negroes Seek case and assured them that their request wou'd be presented at

the state convention.

Signing the petition presented by the Negroes were: J. M. Hin Matter To Be Put Before ton, W. H. Harvey, S. S. Youngblood, R. W. Mance and E. A. State Democratic Com-Adams.

Will Act On Negro Suffrage In S. C.

By I. M. A. MYERS since 1876.

Mance said he wanted to "bring this question to the common sense view. . . I would like to see not only the Negro but the white man in South Carolina free.

By I. M. (A. MYERS)

ter be taken up at the next Democratic convention. The committee is in full sympathy with your request," he said.

The board secretary explained, however, that a Negro must have man in South Carolina free, board of election commissioners at voted the Democratic ticket contina conference last week told local uously since 1876 to be eligible to lumbia who hope we can accom. leaders their request for suffrage vote in the Tuesday municipal pri-

The issue arose when several will vote.

The issue arose when several Dr. R. W. Mance was spokesman hundred enrolled with the hope of for the Negroes and he read the

of the army and I am willing to them now they could not vote un fore your committee, to show cause shed my blood." He objected, how- less they proved that they ever, to returning after the war for Wade Hampton in 1876 and Democratic club, we are hereby sub- have voted the Democratic ticket with the provided in the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the rolls of the local ticket with the stricken from the roll of the local ticket with the roll of the roll of the local ticket with the roll of the ro "to my community where the have voted the Democratic ticket mitting as a group the following white people can shove a grand-continuously ever since. Negroes reasons: father clause in my face . . . any thus qualified under the old 1. There appeared in the daily nation that will foster the grand- "Grand father's clause" would be papers a request that all citizens

April 24, 1942

Voting Right

mittee Next Month

COLUMBIA. April 24-The city board of election commissioners told a large delegation of Negroes at a which they preach is an actuality, called meeting yesterday afternoon rather than a far fetched ideal. that their request for suffrage would in this American form of govern-

tary, told the Negroes, who almost bia, on April 28, 1942, and we refilled the county court room of the quest and urge this election com-courthouse to present and discuss mission to join us in the fight for their requests with the board, that

"we will recommend that this mat-

would be presented to the state mary. This means that all names Democratic committee at its May of Negroes on the rolls for the primary will be purged and that none

3. Our great American govern-ment is faced with the gravest emergency in its history, torn between dictatorships abroad, and a lack of unity at home. In times like these, all citizens regardless of color should be drawn into closer relationship for the general good of America. Millions of young men, white and black, are preparing now to sacrifice their lives on the tattlefields of the world, in order that American Democratic philosophy embrace all peoples, regardless of race, color or previous servitude It is our hope that the Democratic party of South Carolina will meet the challenge of the times, and let the world know that democracy

be presented to the state Democratic committee at its May convention.

Quitman Marshall, board secre
Guitman Marshall, board secrethe Democratic primary of Colum-

as abroad.

City attorney Paul Cooper, requested to discuss the matter from a legal standpoint, pointed out that Looming Up the state Democratic party prohibited Negroes from voting and that the local board must necessarily conform to rules, but he was not sure the state party "has the right to make the rule" objected to by the negroes.

A united roar of laughter greeted his report from the set of laws that a negro must have voted the Democratic ticket continuously since

Mance said he wanted to "bring this question to the common sense view . . I would like to see not only

he negro but the white man in Soth Carolina free. There are many white men in Columbia who hope ve can accomplish what we are ighting for."

"If this room were made dark right now you could not tell if a vhite man or a black man were alking. I reason and talk like a

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He advised that "I am going to volunteer in the medical service of the army and I am willing to shed my blood." He objected, however to returning after the war to my community where the white people can shove a grandfather clause in my face . . . any nation that will foster the grandfather clause, I don't believe God will bless it."

Beverly Herbert, speaking as an interested citizen, said that "to deny the negro the right to vote is denying him sufferage and is therefore unconstitutional would be glad for South Carolina to take the lead and extend suffrage to negroes qualified to acthe state Democratic party to revise the rules and put in clauses to allow the Negroes to vote if they are sufficiently educated."

Three policemen were placed on duty in the court room, but the meeting was conducted in an orderly manner. The board complimented the negroes for their intelligent attitude and presentation of their case and assured them that their request would be presented at the state convention.

Columbia, S. D. Record April 30, 1942

Jones Appeals For Negro Vote

Against Negroes In State

Dr. E. Stanley Jones, since 1907. an evengelist to India and internationally-known for his authorship of "The Christ of the Indian road," appealed last night to the people of South Carolina to give the negro "the simple, fundamental right to vote," as he left for Washington on concluding four days of lecturing here.

The appeal came on the heels of an item he termed an obituary

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal April 28, 1942

Now that the precinct club meetings have been held the next her will be the county convention at which delegates to the state Democratic convention to be held at Columbia May 20 will be chosen. The state convention will lubricate the machinery for the approaching Democratic primaries this summer in which the customary (if not only) prerequisite to vote is tobe "free, white and twenty-one,"

Will any steps be taken at the state convention to change the rules and regulations governing the primaries? If so, that would be a radical departure from the existing order. Time and again in the past when any criticism or even any proposal of change of any kind was ventured demagogic guardians of the "dear people" sounded the tocsin of war and whooped and howled and clamored that the "white man's" sole remaining right and privilege was in dire danger of being de-

The request of a group of Columbia negro voters to register for participation in the elections in that city was denied by Columbia's election board, but the applicants were informed that their plea would be referred to the state Democratic convention for consideration. What action, if any, that body cept it . . . the board should ask will take in the premises will be awaited with interest. This issue should be frankly met and disposed of with honesty and justice to all concerned.

notice and read in the course of a speech last night, in which he commented on purging from the city Democratic enrolment books the names of negroes.

The notice the former Methodist bishop read as votes in the primary were being tabulated, said:

"Democracy died today in the city of Columbia when suffrage was denied the citizens of this state, the only reason being the color of their skins.

"Ballot boxes will henceforth be draped in black as a sign of mourning for those whose eyes can

Tonight he added:

"To deny any group of people the right to vote because of the Decries Discrimination color of their skin is a fundamenal denial of democracy and no amount of explaining it away will suffice.'

Charleston, S. C. Name & Courier January 9, 1942

Disfranchised Negroes—and Whites

Unless the Democrats of South Carolina shall this year amend the party laws so that delegates to the national Democratic convention shall be elected in a spring primary, the great majority of them will continue to have no more voice in choosing the president and vice president than the negroes of South Carolina have. The state convention of 1944 will meet at a day too late to arrange for a presidential primary. One hears, from Northern uplifters, much complaint about "disfranchisement" of negroes in the South. and they don't seem to know that most of Ellis, et al, to be heard here the Southern Democrats have disfranchised Wednesday, February 18. themselves, so far as electing a president and Defendants are F. E. Ellis, John E. vice president are considered.

Commitia 8 C. State February 21, 1942

3 Face Trial For Refusing Negroes Vote

Spartanburg, Feb. 20-(AP)-Judge C. C. Wyche set for trial Thursday in federal district court trial of three members of the Cherokee county registration board charged with conspiring to refuse four allegedly qualified Negro electors registration cer-tificates and the right to vote.

The defendants are F. E. Ellis, John E. Wight and T. E. Meetze. Defense Counsel S. M. Wolfe sought and obtained yesterday a

hearing on arguments on a demurrer and motion to quash the indictment. He was given until Sparianhurg & C. Berald Monday morning to present written authorities for his con-PRIMARY RULES

Wolfe argued that the board constituted a "corporation" and that as such it could not commit a "conspiracy" as the indictment

District Attorney Oscar H. Doyle contended that the defend

but as individuals.

Anderson, charges the defend- was eliminated. ents on four separate courts.

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois

Court Hears

ANDERSON, S. C. The right of

Wright and T. E. Meetze, election judges charged with conspiracy in refusing to permit Mrs. Lottie P. Gaffney and three other women to register and vote in the presidential LU primary.

The case has been pending since August, 1940, when Mrs. Gaffney and the others first asked the assistance of the NAACP in prosecutinng the election judges.

The case was referred to the United States Department of Justice early in September, 1940, and

dants. The trial Wednesday is ex- tuted. pected to set a precedent for cases of this kind.

April 19, 1942 FOR NEGRO CITED

Columbia, April 18 (AP).—Negroes who recently enrolled to vote in this South Carolina capial's Democratic primaries may have some trouble

Chairman W. M. Perry said today ants conspired, not as a board, the city election commission would discuss with page Wednesday discuss with negroes Wednesday "The indictment alleges these their eligibility in view of a rule of three individuals conspired to the city Democratic party which

three individuals conspired to the city below the city Democratic primary must primary must be known to have voted the Demo-The indictment, returned by cratic ticket continuously since the federal grand jury sitting at 1876"—the year "Carpetbag Rule" of the federal grand the defend was slimingted. "We will adhere strictly to that?

Daily World

roes Must Be 87

Allowed to Enroll After Suit Filed By Gaffney Woman

was investigated by the Depart- COLUMBIA, S. C. (SNS)-Nement, upon whose findings an in- groes are enrelling to vote in the November. This time indictments primary the NAACP said, this The action by city officials perwere returned against the NAACP said, this mitting Nagrees to appeal in were returned against the defen- week, legal action will be insti- mitting Negroes to enroll is a

> The action by city officials permitting Negroes to enroll is direct them to register for the 1940 president of the suit filed by Mrs. dential primary, the NAACP statustic P. Ceffney of Ceffney S. Lottie P. Gaffney of Gaffney, S. ed. tion judges refused to allow them to register for the 1940 presidential Democratic executive committee on trouble qualifying. C. and three others because elec- ADOPT '76 RULE primary the NAACP stated.

> trial in the Gaffney case occurred ously since 1876."
>
> states: "Every Negro applying to According to that, a Negro must vote in the city Democratic be at least 87 years old and must the city Democratic primary must be known to have have voted the Democratic ticket be known to have voted the voted the Democratic ticket con-

have voted the Democratic ticket be met before they o vote. for the last 66 years to be eligible now. City officials are quoted as

been instructed to allow Negroes to enroll, but that qualifications for voting in the primaries must be met before they can vote.

The Columbia branch NAACP has already succeeded in getting 50 persons to enroll and is aiming at a top figure of 500.

EMOCRATS ADOPT

COLUMBIAM 8. C. Mar. 26-Negroes are enrolling to dictment was drawn by the local Democratic primary here, but a vote in the Democratic primary here, but a resolution passed by the city Democratic executive committee to to a federal grand jury on May 26.

This grand jury found no bill, from exercising their right of the case was again presented to the federal grand jury sitting in allowed to vote in the Democratic action will be instituted.

direct result of the suit filed by Mrs. Lottie P. Gaffney of Gaffney, Negroes From Polls The action by city officials per-S. C., and three others because

The resolution passed by the city

The resolution passed by the city

Democratic executive committee

mary must be known to have voton January 22 shortly before the
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trial in the Galling case occurred on the City Democratic primary must be known to have voted the Democratic ticket continuwhich says:

voted the Democratic ticket connow. City officials are quoted as 1876"—the year carpetbag rule
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The Democratic ticket continuously since
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COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)-Negroes who recently enrolled to vote in this South Carolina capital's Demo-

January 22, shortly before the Chairman W. M. Perry said Sattrial in the Gaffney case occurred urday the city election commission

A qualified Negro, 21 years old in 1876, would be 87 today.

City Board To Present Negro Plea For Ballot; Names Ordered Stricken

Names of Negroes yesterday afternoon were ordered stricken from the Democratic club rolls for the city primary Tuesday by the Columbia board of election commissioners; but the commission at the same time promised to present in writing to the next South Carolina Democratic convention a suggestion that some action be taken with regard to the party rule which bars a Negro from voting in a Democratic primary unless he shows that he has voted the Democratic ticket continuously since 1876.

The election commission acted at a meeting called for the purpose of hearing a petition by a group of Negroes that they be permitted to vote in the primary April 28. The meeting was held in the county courtroom and approximately 100 Negroes were present.

Herbert Also Speaks

W. M. Perry presided as chairman of the commission, and other E. A. Adams." members of the board, J. Quitman Marshall, secretary, and W. M. Trotter, also were present, City Attorney Paul A. Cooper was present to act as legal adviser to the board; and R. Beverly Herbert also spoke briefly .

Three policemen were on duty in the courtroom.

At the start of the meeting, most of the Negroes present agreed that they should be represented by Dr. R. W. Mance as their spokesman, and the Negro physician then read the following petition, which he afterward presented in writing to the board:

April 17, 1942, requesting us to appear before your committee, to show cause why our names should not be stricken from the rolls of the local Democratic club, we are hereby submitting as a group the following reasons:

"1. There appeared in the daily papers a request that all citizens who resided in South Carolina. Richland county, city of Columbia, and in his ward the required time. to enroll for the city Democratic primary. Being bona-fide citizens of the city of Columbia we complied with the request.

Primary Tantamount To Election "2. Since the 'Democratic Primary is tantamount to election, any procedure that will exclude one-third of the population from participating therein, strikes the heart of democracy, and destroys every semblance of representative government.

"3. Our great American government is faced with the gravest emergency in its history, torn between dictatorships abroad, and a lack of unity at home. In times like these. all citizens, regardless of color, should be drawn into closer relationship for the general good of America. Millions of young men, hite and black are preparing now

to sacrifice their lives on the battle fields of the world, in order that American Democratic philosophy will embrace all peoples, regardless of race, color or previous servitude. It is our hope that the Democratic party of South Carolina will meet the challenge of the times, and let the world now that the democracy which they preach is an actuality, rather than a far fetched ideal.

"4. We acknowledge that there are in this American form of government great responsibilities, as well as great privileges. Therefore, we feel that we have a right to vote in the Democratic primary of Columbia, on April 28, 1942, and we request and urge this election commission to join us in the fight for democracy here in Columbia as well as abroad.

"Respectfully submitted, "The committee from the colored enrolees.

"J. M. Hinton, W. H. Harvey, S. S. Youngblood, R. W. Mance, the matter with the Negroes.

Cooper Gives Opinion Mr. Cooper, acting as attorney for the board, informed that body and also the audience of Negroes that he doubted if the commission had legal authority to ignore the party rules, and that he believed the commission had no choice other than to enforce the rules given to it by the

party for the conduct of primaries. Mr. Herbert, who stated that he appeared purely as an interested rolls be purged of all but white individual and not as the representative of any group, said he would not attempt to say whether the clare the rule unconstitutional, but lina reads in part as follows: "In replying to your letter of that he does believe it is time that selves good citizens.

Board's Position

the governor to conduct primaries white Democrat.' for the Democratic party and any a primary in the city of Columbia, ber of 1 and that their duty is to see that the Columbia

tion. They declared that the 1876 Democratic clab beoks. voting rule is unconstitutional since He said that only for the daints it constitutes a discrimination relative to the er almost has been based on race, and cited supreme received by the countission and excourt decisions on the point, in-cluding the one from Texas. The on. Negroes joined in united laughter when the rule was referred to as a

"grandfather clause." Intends To Volunteer

Dr. Mance asserted that, "as soon as I can get my hands on a blank," he intends to volunteer for service in the U.S. army medical corps, and is willing to shed his blood and dle in the service, but that he hopes

when the war is over,

Adams said he has a son now serving in the army, and that he would like the privilege of taking part in the elections which lead to governmental functions involving the war in which his son is engag-

Both these speakers referred to their status as taxpayers.

Celumbia S C Record April 18, 1942

Rule Invoked On Negro Vote

Those Who Enroled Called To Appear Before Commission

Negroes who enroled to vote in the city Democratic primaries are being notified to appear before the city election commission next Wednesday to report on their eligibility to vote in the primaries.

W. M. Perry, chairman of the election commission, said today that the commission would meet in the county court room at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon to discuss ture,

Rule of 1876 He pointed out that the city Democratic party rules provides that "every Negro applying to vote in the city Democratic primary must be known to have voted the Democratic continuously

"We will adhere strictly to that rule," the chairman said.

Mayor Fred D. Marshall, in a letter to Mr. Perry, urged that the freezing the poor out of office.

His letter follows:

"Rule Six of the rules of the commission had authority to de- Democratic party of South Caro-

"'The qualifications for memsome step is taken to enfranchise bership in any club of the party Negroes who have proved them- in this state, and for voting at a primary shall be as follows, viz, the applicant for membership, or Mr. Perry and Mr. Marshall ex- voter, shall be 21 years of age, or plained to the Negroes that their shall become so before the sucboard is a commission appointed by ceeding general election and be a continued in South Carolina?

"My attention has been called to other party which qualifies to hold the fact to P Colume numthese primaries are properly held under the rules provided for them, and not to pass on the lagality of these rules or to make new rules.

Dr. Mance and E. A. Adams spoke following the reading of the petition. They declared that the clothest that the clothest commission, of the respective precincts in this city to purge the names of other than white voters from the

to enjoy the rights of citizenship Charleston A News & Courter Ar il 22, 1942

Abolish Property Qualification

and Courier is one, are opposed to a property qualification for voting. They insist that officers be elected in primaries in precinct clubs to pay for the election. If which all men and women having white the members of a club won't contribute skins shall enjoy a right to vote. (They their share, why should they be allowed to enjoy it.)

The white people of South Carolina favor holding office.

The requirement of the constitution of 1895 that voters in general elections show receipts for taxes except as to a one dollar poll tax has been eliminated. To vote in primaries not so much as a poll tax receipt is

To be a candidate for office in a primary a man or woman must have money, from \$5 to a \$1,000. In some counties it may cost hundreds of dollars to run for the legisla-

For a state office in South Carolina, for membership in congress, no poor person need apply. No poor person can apply. One who can raise an admission fee of \$25, \$100, South Carolina. There is no property qual-\$500, \$1,000, is not of "the poor".

The Democratic party in South Carolina is directed and managed with the aim of office.

The aims of the directors and managers

Politics in South Carolina is the game of the well-to-do. The mere people can merely shout merely "talk politics", merely vote. To Convention Under the present system the mere people are mere dupes.

Should this freezing out of the poor be commissioners told a delegation of

Since we are to have no property qualification for voting in primaries, The News in and Courier proposes that the approaching state Democratic convention abolish the property qualification for being a candidate. Twenty-five dollars, five hundred or a thousand dollars, is property.

> The News and Courier proposes that the entrance fee for candidates for governor, United States senator and representative in congress be reduced to a nominal sum, say five dollars.

> The News and Courier proposes that the man or woman in moderate circumstances be given a chance to enter politics.

"Ah", some one rises to ask, "how can we get the money to pay the necessary campaign expenses, printing the ballots, moving cratic party of South Carolina will

the boxes and so forth?

The state convention can put it up to the several counties to pay for the elections The white Democrats of South Carolina, within their borders. If they won't pay for with a few exceptions of whom The News the elections, why should they have elections?

The several counties can put it up to the

Every man, save those too dumb to unproperty qualification for offering for and derstand anything, knows that politicians, as long as they shall be compelled to pay large sums to get offices, will, by hook or crook, repay themselves while in office. They've got to do it.

> The Democrats of South Carolina can abolish the property qualification for officegetting and office-holding if they wish. If they are indifferent or too stingy to abolish it, government by machine politicians is what they ought to have. It is what they

> The state Democratic convention can restore Democracy to South Carolina. The clubs and county conventions can ce it to restore Democracy.

At this time Democracy is a dead thing in ification for voting and there are tall property qualifications for getting and holding

n. S. C. Naws & Courlet April 23, 1942

Negro Issue

Columbia, April 22.—(A): The Columbia city board of election more than 100 negroes today that it would present their request for suffrage to the state Democratic convention, meeting in May.

"The committee is in full sympathy with your request," Quitman Marshall, board secretary, told the delegation, which had asked permission for enrolled negroes to vote in a city primary April 28.

a negro, under party rules, must have voted the Denoratic tieles have voted the Denogratic ticket consistently since 876 to be eligible to vote in any Dem cratic primary.

Dr. R. W. Mance pokesman for the delegation, said

"I would like to see not only the negro but the white mban in South Carolina free. . . . If this room were dark right now, you could not tell if a white man or a black man were talking. I reason and talk like a white man."

From a prepared statement Mance read in part:

"It is our hope that the Demo-

State Democrats Face Negro

From This County

Democrats-including about 20 from Greenville county leaving by bus at tomorrow in a state convention faced Jr., of Columbia, is secretary. by the problem of whether to abancon for the duration the biennial county-to-county tour of candidates

line curtailment has made practicability of the oratorical junket appear extremely doubtful in the eyes of many party leaders.

Many of the county conventions, speaking engagements of local of- to register five Negroes. fice seekers.

Negro Voting Issue Up Another question—that of permitting colored persons to participate a verdict a half hour lapate in the party primaries—was ter was directed by Judge E. looked on by many Democrats as Yates Webb to resume its delibpotential dynamite.

Negro participation, prohibited by bia negroes were stricken from municipal election.

to name a committee to evolve a minutes a paragraph from the changed as to permit the voting of plan whereby "qualified" negroes might be admitted to Democratic They sought to register short tion floor have been announced.

ing strongly against admittance of they left. negroes to party membership. The question of negro participation would probably be injected when the convention considers revision and adoption of rules.

Meet In House Hall

temporary chairman, who by custom will deliver the keynote address, and a temporary secretary will be selected by the delegates to open the meeting, which will be in

chairman and secretary.

Entrance fees for candidates will be fixed in all races under super-Greenwood is chairman will report that Mr. Patton wilfully prevent interested in the general welfare

400 Assemble In Colum- and amendments to rules, to perbia Tomorrow, About 20 mit absentee enrolment of men in the armed forces and on defense projects, may be offered by Senator W. P. Baskin, Jr., of Lee county, More than 400 South Carolina author of a recent law permitting this practice in general elections.

Winchester Smith of Barnwell is 8:15 a. m. from the front of the chairman of the state executive court house—will meet in Columbia committee, and James E. Hunter tic committee meeting, asking that

Columna a C State

seeking state and federal offices. Tire rationing first brought the question up for public discussion, and the more recent regional gaso-

Asheville, N. C., May 18—(AP) which met early in May, passed -Arthur Patton of West Asheresolutions urging that the speaking ville, one of the registrars in the itinerary be shelved for the war 1940 elections here, was tried in period. Several instructed their ex- United States district court toecutive committees to curtail mass day on a charge that he refused

The jury received the cast at erations tomorrow morning.

The Negroes, the Rev. M. C. party rules, got attention when Eichelberger, S. L. Thomas, Wilthe names of more than 200 Colum- liam Blye, Benjamin Dixon and the city books prior to a recent S. M. Felder, testified Mr. Patton refused to register them when A group of prominent white Co- they could not commit to memlumbians had urged the convention ory and write out within five changed as to permit the voting of

They sought to register short- "At this time, feeling that the polls, but no plans for presentation ly before the general election of program attempted is one which 1940. Mr. Patton said he did not concerns every adult Negro in the A handful of county conventions require them to do so but merely state of South Carolina, we are

> federal bureau of investigation tion for presentation at the meetunder orders of Robert Jackson, ing of the State Democratic comformer attorney general of the United States and now a member of the United States supreme through with plans for realizing

The National Association for tition is denied by the committee. open the meeting, which will be in the hall of the house of representatives at 10 a. m.

Following the address, the confolium of the case and when Mr. Jackvention will name a permanent son was succeeded by Attorney

Congress Biddle he ordered the storm of the case and when Mr. Jackvention will name a permanent son was succeeded by Attorney

Congress Biddle he ordered the storm of the case and when Mr. Jackvention will name a permanent son was succeeded by Attorney

Congress Biddle he ordered the storm of the case and when Mr. Jackvention will name a permanent of Colored Peo
"To that end we are calling a meeting at Zion Baptist church, corner Washington and Gadsden storm of the case and when Mr. Jackvention will name a permanent of the c General Biddle, he ordered the tion may be properly drawn, precase prosecuted.

vision of the convention; a commit-tee of which Calhoun May of jury, directed that it must find ommended as a citizen sufficiently

ed the Negroes from registering in order to find him guilty. The charge is a misdemeanor. Defumble. S. C. Record

Voting, Speech Tour Issues May 15, 1942

on a study of proposed changes in Negroes Map Plans To Seek
rules governing election procedure Negroes Map Plans To Seek Vote At State Convention

similarly interested."

Greenville, S. C., Ptelimont

May 12, 1942

Primary Vote

Greenville Appeals To

Democratic Party

The Colored Citizens committee fully express himself as a citizen of Columbia has called a meeting and we are urging you to come and presentation to the State Democrathe rules be so changed as to permit the voting of Negroes in the Democratic primary.

The meeting will be held at the Negroes Seek Washington and Gadsden streets, at 11 o'clock.

The following letter, signed by E. A. Adams, chairman, and J. M. J. M. Hinton, secretary, announcing the meeting has been sent out: State Baptist Meet In

The Colored Citizens committee of Columbia, S. C., in attempting to realize one of its major objectives -suffrage for the Negro-interestand then enroll for voting in the Democratic primary. A large num- and delegates to the Baptist Edu- they expect?—The Williston Way. ber of Negroes gave their coopera-cational and Missionary convention in this venture, but were sum-tion of South Carolina had closed Columbia 5. C. moned on Wednesday, April 22, to their annual meeting in Greenville show cause to the Columbia Election after adopting resolutions Negro Question should not be purged from the asking the Democratic party to per-rolls. A large number of Negroes mit negroes to vote in the Demo-Held Over for and many substantial and extreme-cratic primaries of the state. ly interested white citizens met on The resolutions adopted by the Two More Years that day and attempted to effect a convention were as follows: working agreement with the com- "We the Baptist Educational and mission. From this meeting the Missionary convention of South City election commission agreed to Carolina representing 332,000 mem- Democratic state convention recommend to the State Democra- present the following resolu-voted at its meeting yesterday to the State Democra- present the Democratic party of size and hele until 1944, action on

recognized the problem by resolv- asked them if they could and attempting a meeting of a repreing strongly against admittance of they left The indictment against Mr. purpose of perfecting an organ-Patton was worked up by the ization which will repare a petithe objectives set forth if the pe-

sented and all plans necessary to Judge Webb, in charging the follow up laid. You have been recWalterboro, S. C. Press & Standard May 21, 1942

THE NEGRO AND THE PRIMARY

COME people are getting unduly "het up" over discussions as to whether or not negroes should be allowed to vote in Democratic primary elections in South Carolina. In fact, the question was introduced at the meeting of the Richland county convention last week and was promptly voted down. The negroes of the Negro and specifically in this have no more right to seek membership in the white important phase of opportunity to Democratic party than they have to demand membership in a white Masonic Lodge or the Knights of for Tuesday, May 19, for the pur- bring as many other persons from Pythias or the Woodmen of the World or any other pose of drawing up a petition for your community as you feel are organization whose rules and regulations prohibit their membership.

> On the other hand, they have a perfect right to organize and maintain a negro republican party and exclude white people from participation in their primaries or conventions. There would be no objection to that on the part of the white people. Already they have their negro Masonie Lodges and Knights of Pythias organizations, and we have no information that any white man is trying to "crash" into member-

Furthermore, they are not denied the right of franchise in the general election, provided they can ed itself in having Negroes register Several hundred colored ministers meet the qualifications of suffrage. What more can

tions to the Democratic party of pigeon hole until 1944, action on South Carolina and to freedom loy- all controversial matters. The ing people in general.

"First: We deplore and denounce committee chairman was Cal-

"Second: We affirm our faith in primaries and a resolution to democracy, but we feel that it is abolish the county-to-county caminconsistent to fight for democracy paign meetings were among con-

abroad and be denied it at home.

"Third: We affirm that it is our purpose to fight that democracy may be obtained here now and remocracy may be obtained here. action on controversies until the main here forever hereafter. action on controversies until the "Fourth: We appeal to the fair-next convention. A. B. Langley, minded white citizenry to use their Richland county delegate, asked influence to demonstrate the ethics of Jesus in human relationship."

The convention is headed by the Rev. H. H. Butler, Hartsville, pres- attorney, speak in favor of perident; the Rev. G. G. Daniels mitting Negroes to vote in pri- 2 Georgetown, vice president; the maries, The motion required Rev. L. C. Jenkins, Columbia, secunanimous consent. retary; the Rev. J. L. Brooks, as-

retary; the Rev. J. L. Brooks, as-sistant secretary; and the Rev. J. L. Caston Wannamaker, Ches-w. Coleman, treasurer. Lightsey, Hampton, committee members, immediately objected. A few minutes later, the committee by a vote of 40 to one, shelved controversial issues.

the action of the white Democratic houn Thomas of Beaufort. primary in refusing the rights of The question of permitting suffrage to qualified negroes in the Negroes to vote in Democratic

St. George, S. C., Eagle May 21, 1942

THE RIGHT TO VOTE SHOULD BE EARNED

The question of Negro voting was seriously discussed in a state democratic convention in Co- qualifications for voting that should not ap- people of India, the South Ameri- The Democratic convention in May lumbia for the first time yesterday. Citizens of ply to citizens of all colors. the state may as well make up their minds that before many more years this question must be "study the question".

However, before granting suffrage to the ious sect, of a labor union, have the right Negroes as a whole, it might be wise to change to organize and nominate candidates for some of the present rules for voting. A large per- public office and exclude persons from votcentage of white voters neither value nor appre- ly and above board. ciate the right to vote. That is demonstrated by the large number who never take the trouble to vote, and the larger number who sell their votes.

Brown people, black people, white people Plan To Oppose have the right to organize and nominate Plan To Oppose candidates for public office and to adopt and Vote For Negroes

A citizen should be required to earn the right societies as they choose. to vote. It is fantastic to presume that a person Columbia 8 7 State is qualified to assume the duties of a citizen because he has reached a certain age.

If all Negroes 21 years of age were allowed to vote in the Democratic primaries it would only For Rights mean more corrupt politics without benefitting the Negro race. In fact, we believe they would be harmed, for unscrupulous white politicians would use the Negro voters, as they do the igno-for Community Development yesrant white voters, for their own selfish purposes, terday afternoon endorsed the

harieston S C News & Courier May 19, 1942"

Practical Questions

The body of excellent gentlemen in Columbia asking for the admission of negroes as voters in South Carolina primaries "be lieves that many of these negro citizens are now fitted by education and experience to assume the responsibilities that go with citizenship." It is fair to ask these questions:

What tests of education and experience would they apply to these "many negroes"? Would they apply solely the tests of literacy and poll-tax paying now applied to white people in general elections?

Would they apply all tests impartially to whites and blacks alike? (In general elections, the same tests now apply to both

Would they admit negroes to vote in primaries as freely as they admit white people? Any person looking to be twenty-one years old and having a white skin can enroll to vote in a primary.

Do they hold that 250,000 negro adults should be accepted as voters in South Carolina primaries?

Would they adopt qualifications for voting in primaries that would exclude the overwhelming majority of negroes, say eighty per cent., and also forty per cent. of the white people from voting in primaries? One must assume that, whatever tests for voting,

they advocate, they would, in common honesty, apply to all persons of all colors.

The News and Courier, as it has said time and time again, is not democratic (small

The News and Courier can think of no to convince the Chinese, the attitude toward Negroes voting.

It raises no objection to the appointment in America is really jealous of years and one of the candidates of a committee by the state convention to human rights." The proposal will be governor when that time

members of a fraternal society, of a religing in them as long as it shall be done open-

May 20, 1942

Plea Is Made

The Richland County Council proposal of the 21 white citizens of Columbia which urged that the Democratic convention meeting in the city today appoint a committee to study the question of suffrage and to arrive at some plan whereby qualified Negroes would be allowed to vote in the Democratic primaries of the state.

The proposal as endorsed follows in part:

"Many of our Negro citizens are keenly desirous of exercising their rights of citizenship. We believe that they are now fitted by education and experience to assume the responsibilities that go with citizenship.

"The Constitution of the United States gives them these rights in theory, but they have been denied them by political devices within the Southern states.

"We believe that an understanding and sympathetic approach to this problem by the white people of South Carolina will result in making our Negro citizens friendly and co-operative and that they will join good white people in seeking good government.

"We do not believe that it is either necessary or advisable that the Democratic party be thrown open to Negroes indiscriminately. Nor do we believe that anything but good would

come from establishing minor were discussed. educational and character qualifications for membership of whites in the party.

was signed for the council by comes." Finally, The News and Courier holds that J. Claude Evans, Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse and Miss Charlotte Stevenson.

> Columbia S C Record May 19, 1942

Young Democrats

Democratic convention not to appoint a committee to investigate the qualifications which would be established to permit the Negro vote is to be presented to the convention tomorrow by the Wade Hampton club of Young Demo-

Meeting at Hotel Wade Hampton last night, the club agreed to submit the resolution to the convention and named Ed Grant, J. Withers Grist and Fred A. Blake to prepare the resolution.

nounced last night that Mayor peace problems were discussed. Fred Marshall and Councilman Jr., Gray Macaulay and J. S. Farr, would be invited to speak at the club meeting June 1. Members of the auxiliary police will be to attend the meeting

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Votes Are Spurned By S. C. **Demo Candidate**

"It's a White Man's Party," Says Manning JUN 9 - 1942

LEXINGTON, S. O (ANP)-Neither Olin D. Johnston, former governor, nor Wyndham M. Manning, both Democratic gubernatorial candidates, wants Negro participation in the Democratic party primaries, they revealed Tuesday at a mass meeting here during which war and peace problems

As the meeting was ending. A. B. H. Hogan of Columbia, liberal "A move in this direction now white, arose and said, "I'd like to "d"). It has no faith in universal suffrage. by South Carolina will do much ask the candidates what is their cans and others, that Democracy carried this matter over for two .IIN 9 - 1942

> "I'll be glad to answer that," said Johnston. "I believe in white voters staying in the Democratic party. If the colored people want a party, let them organize one."

> Said Manning: "I'm surprised that such a question should be asked. The Democratic party is a white man's party and must be so mantained." *

Kansas City Call A resolution requesting the state Kansas City, Mo.

As Democrats in S. U

Neither Olin D. Johnston, former governor, Wyndham M. Manning, both Democratic gubernatorial can-didates, wint Negro participation in the Democratic party primaries, they revealed Tuesday at a mass Ryan H. Edwards, president, an- meeting here during which war and

As the meeting was ending, A. B Gary Paschal, Colin S. Monteith, H. Hogan of Columbia, liberal white, arose and said, "I'd like to ask the candidates what is their attitude toward Negroes voing. The Democratic convention in May carried this matter per for two years and one of the candidates will be gover-nor when that time comes.

"I'll be glad to answer that," said Johnston, "I believe in white voters staying in the Democratic party. If the colored people want a party, let them organize one.

Said Manning: "I'm surprised that such a question should be asked. The Democratic party is a white man's party and must be so maintained."

May Alter Ruling That Negro Must Be 87 To Be A Democrat South Carolina Convention Barnwell, S. C., People May 14, 1942

Asked to Pass on Resolution

COLUMBIA, SO (SN8) 49 After all the names of Negroes who had registered to vote in the Democratic primary here were purged from the lists because of the rule that they must have voted the Democratic ticket continuously for 66 years, a large delegation of aroused citizens, led by the local NAACP, succeeded in getting the city board of elections to ask the convention of the state Democratic committee to consider changing the rule.

The state committee will meet Columbia. S. C. Record this month. Should it change the rule, it will be a major victory in colored citizens' fight for full de Negroes Organize mocracy, the NAACP said.

for the primary election here, but In South Carolina chairman of the NAACP executive committee, it was an empty ges- Two hundred persons from 21 ture, since under the ruling of the South Carolina counties attended a Democratic party, a Negro must meeting Tuesday at the Zion Bapbe at least 87 years old to vote.

Appearing before the board of tion of Negro citizens. elections, April 22, the delegation The main purpose of the meeting crowded the court room of the county courthouse where its was to make plans to meet any opposition designed to prevent Nespokesman, Dr. R. W. Mance, read rights. a statement which called on the The meeting adopted a resolution Democratic party of South Caro- to be presented to the state Demoline to "meet the challenge of the cratic convention his morning. times" and allow Negroes in the Officers of the state body organ-ized as the South Carolina Negro state to vote.

bust into appla ise and whites were astounded when R. Herbert Beverly, outstanding white attorney, speaking as an interested citizen, ville, treasurer. Members of the declared that the board should ask congressional districts, are: John the State Democratic committee to revise its rules and put in clauses allowing Negroes to vote because, "to deny the Negro the right to vote is denying him suffrage and is therefore unconstitutional "

May 20, 1942

Negroes were allowed to register. To Press For Yote

tist church, called for the purpose of effecting a state-wide organiza-

Citizens' committee are: E. A. Mr. Hinton said that Negroes Adams, Columbia, chairman; A. R.

executive committee, elected by

H. Green, Charleston, First district; R. W. Mance, M. D., Columbia, Second district; E. E. Gaulden, Newberry, Third district; L. W. Long, M. D., Union, Fourth district; S. A. Moore, Winnsboro, Fifth district, and G. Goings Daniels, Georgetown, Sixth district.

The officers and congressional district representatives were empowered to select five members at large of the executive committee to be reported during the next meeting on May 28

The Negro and the Primary.

Some people are getting unduly "het up" over discussions as to whether or not negroes should be allowed to vote in Democratic pri- ably will make arguments for mary elections in South Carolina. denying state coffers of several In fact, the question was introduced at the meeting of the Richland County Convention last week and county-to-county tour of candiwas promptly voted down. The negroes have no more right to seek membership in the white Democratic party than they have to demand membership in a white Masonic lodge or the Knights of Pythias or the Woodmen of the World or any other organization whose rules and regulations prohibit their membership.

On the other hand, they have a perfect right to organize and maintain a negro Republican party and exclude white people from participation in their primaries or conventions. There would be no objection to that on the part of the white people. Already they have their negro Masonic lodges and Knights of Pythias organizations, and we have no information that any white man is tryng to "crash" into membership.

Furthermore, they are not denied the right of franchise in the general election, provided they can come over the matter of how many meet the qualifications of suffrage. What more can they expect?

Negro Vote and Prohibition Before State Party Today

Negro participation in Democra- on a close vote. tic primaries has become suddenly a subject of all-pervading interest and all eyes will be directed on man, will open the session. Tem-Columbia today as party represen- porary officers will be chosen tatives from the state's forty-six while he wields the gavel. In turn, counties wrestle with the problem. after the temporary chairman has Prohibition, too, threatens to come delivered the keynote speech, perin for a share of debate: but the inevitable slackening of revenues due to rationing of gasoline probmillions in liquor taxes rather

another knotty problem for discus- pointed to draft the proposals.

be in favor of letting down the be behind this plan. party's primary bars to the negro vote. Mayor Henry W. Lockwood, this part of the state are: state committeeman, declined to comment but Alderman J. Albert C. Brinkley, Ellenton; Ernest E. flatly opposed the move.

County Auditor J. Wilfred D. Zerbst, a delegate as is Mr. Von Dohlen, deplored bringing up the matter at all.

Mainly responsible for injecting the race question into the convention's deliberations was a group of Columbia citizens who called for

The Charleston county group was to leave this morning at 6 o'clock by bus. The session is scheduled to begin at 10 a. m.

While no rumblings of contested delegations have been heard, if there is any trouble in the credentials committee, it probably will representatives several counties, Charleston being one, are entitled to in view of the re-apportionment nates. of house members in the general assembly. Party rules provide for delegates with 1-2 vote each). Edtwo delegates for each representa- gar A. Brown, Barnwell; W. C. tive and senator. Slated for eight Smith, Jr., Williston; Dr. O. D. instead of seven members of the Hammond, Blackville; J. W. Sanlower house, eighteen delegates and ders, Kline; S. E. Sanders, Olar; a leasted for Charleston country. elected for Charleston county. Blatt, Barnwell; N. A. Heirs, Barn-Richland, Greenville and Florence well; L. K. Purvis, Williston; J. W. counties did likewise; while Barn- Cook, Williston; B. T. Lott, Black-

A row on this issue is unlikely unless some controversial issue hinges

Winchester Smith, of Barnwell, state executive committee chairmanent officers will be elected and the business of the meeting will begin

Fees for state and federal offienying state coffers of several dillions in liquor taxes rather be set and the delegates will decide whether to adopt a report of pro- by seed changes in party organization and operation, both statutory and otherwise. The report will be pre- company to the college of the coll cers up for election this year will dates in these days of precious sented by Calmoun hays, of Greengasoline and priceless tires is still wood, chairman of a committee ap-

There may be suggested an While Charleston county's eigh- amendment to primary rules perteen delegates and alternates have mitting absentee enrolment of men not gone on record formally on the in the armed forces and on desubject, prevailing opinion yester-fense projects. Senator W. P. Basday here was that they would not kin, Jr., of Lee county, is said to

Delegates and alternates from his part of the state are:

Aiken County-Delegates: Dr. F. Von Dohlen was not silent He has Jones, Salley; E. J. Craig, Warrenville; W. H. McClain, Jackson; A. L. wille; W. H. McClain, Jackson; A. L. Metz, North Augusta; John F. Williams, Aiken; Dr. J. H. Brodie, Wagener; C. Pope Gantt, Wagener. Alternate: P. H. Buckingham, Ellenton; Tollie O. Lowe, Langley; K. C. Byers, Winnsboro; Roy Pardue, Graniteville; H. W. Bandy, Bath.

Allendale County—Delegates: J. M. Thomas, Allendale; Richie Ellis, Martins; W. T. Riley, Sr., Allendale; P. D. Black, Millettville; Mrs. Julia > P. D. Black, Millettvine, Mrs. C. Harter, Fairfax; C. D. Lancaster, Harter, Fairfax; C. D. Limer: Mrs. Fairfax; W. E. Myrick, Ulmer; Mrs. H. W. All, Allendale. Alternate: R. B. Cunningham, J. V. Spikener, Otis Brabham.

Bamberg County-Delegates: J. Carl Kearse, Bamberg; U. G. Mil-hous, Jr., Denmark; O. F. Rizer, Olar; L. G. Yarley, Ehrhardt. Delegates may appoint their own alter-

Barnwell County-Delegates: (12 well, Lexington, Newberry and Or-ville; C. G. Youngblood, Ellenton. angeburg counties stuck to the old Alternates: Delegates may appoint m total, although each lost one seat. their own alternates.

Columbia, S. C. Record May 18, 1942

Or Lose Everythina.

The South Carolina Democratic party at its convention this week should honestly, frankly, intelligently face the problem, not created but simply brought to a head by the petition of Negro groups for the right to participate in the party primary.

No lawyer who has given any study to recent supreme court decisions, holds out any expectation that the present South Carolina party rule baldly excluding all Negroes from participation in the primary-the old rule allowed some few Negroes to enjoy the vote-would survive test in the federal courts.

The convention should therefore take steps to revise its rules to accord with realities. It may not be able itself to work out in a single day the workable solution, conforming to law, but it can estab- so as to have those rules conform lish a committee which can devote the necessary with laws of the state as to abstudy to the problem to find the solution. To do sentee enrolling and absentee less is to put the whole primary system in jeopardy forces of the nation and these Charleston, S. C. News & Courles May 22, 1942

Impartial Tests?

verty-one gentlemen of Columbia erested in the matter of negroes voting South Carolina primaries were all out for establishment and impartial enforcement of rigid tests or qualifications for voting in them, applicable to all people, The News and Courier would look with favor on their efforts. Are they? The News and Courier can think of no qualifications for voting that would limit it to the competent and worthy not based on a combination of propertyholding and education. If the gentlemen of Columbia would have the erection and maintenance of government based on intelligence and character-as in an older time they were, by law, in South Carolina-The News and Courier is with them. While there is no perfect test of intelligence and character, the possession of a little property, a stake in the community welfare, together with literacy, is probably the best available. The South Carolinians have adopted what is in effect property-holding as a qualification for officeholding.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer May 22, 1942

TEMPORIZING.

The Democratic Party convention of South Carolina did nothing about the resolution of the group of patriots of Columbia in behalf of taking steps to give qualified Negroes of that State a right to vote in the party's primaries.

Well, yes, it did something about it, too-it shoved it off into the future under a blanket resolution to postpone all controversial issues until 1944.

That is like the man who knows he Atlanta, Georgia has something on the inside of him that requires an operation, but postpones the surgery.

If a wrong is being done the Negro in respect to his suffrage in South Carolina, or North Carolina or anywhere else, it will not be less wrong in 1944. Nothing is going to happen between now and then to make the present treatment of this race right later on.

What is fair and just at one time is fair and just at all times. A principle that is valid today was valid yesterday ejected from an elever year-old authorities than replied that Mrs. and will be valid tomorrow.

Columbia 3 .C. State May 18, 1942

RULES...There will be offered voting of men in the armed engaged in defense work.

And there is the question of recognizing the political rights of the Negro.

In two or three county conventions, the matter of allowing Negroes to vote in Democratic primaries was brought to the front and will be up in the con-

A committee may be named to study the whole proposition of Negro participation in elections.

Also will be considered the matter of the summer campaign. Some favor abolition of the county-to-county trip over the state by candidates seeking office, while others favor retention of the custom.

School Board Fires Teacher For Trying To Register, Vote

S. CAROLINA COUNT

COLUMBIA S Gaffney, S. C., because she tried to register and vote as provided under the Constitution. was told by Mrs. Lottie P. Carmey checked. They total 150 units—Friday while on a brief viil here above those of a college degree. Finally in disgust, school authored the group that the reason Mrs. Caffney was fired to the group that the reason Mrs. Caffney was fired to the group that the reason Mrs. was she fired, Mrs ta chey said, but all doors in other istricts of Cherokee county has been locked

the Cherokee County Court house behalf, she said. in Gaffney. Told "voting is for white people" she appealed to the courts and a few months ago a court at Spartanburg, after hearing the Negroes. Seek clerk of court at Cherokee testify that she applied when they were

against her.

On May 15, 1942, without previous complaint against her record at the school, Mrs. Galffney re- Campaign Launched To Get ceived the following curt letter:

Galliney, S. C. Lottie WN 2 May 15, 1942 Gaffney, Gaffney, S.C.

"The Trustees of Midway School District No. 13, in regular session, have decided that your services as teacher and principal of Petty Town School will not be needed any longer. You were not re-elected."

School District 13. (Signed): J. A. Mabry. (Signed): Guy Husky. vised against her dismissal long of a campaign to raise \$6,000 in before it took place, and who pre- this state through a series of meetdicted his attitude upon "being a Christian and a believer in justice," knew nothing of the letter had not been asked to sign it. RUN AROUND GIVEN

After the letter was received, leading citizens asked authorities

MRS. GAFFNEY FINDS ALL parents and patrons were displeased with Mrs. Gaffney and asked DOORS CLOSED TO HER IN for her removal. The group returned a few days later with a petition, signed by every patrent and patron asking for her reaction

The pitiable stry of how she was Beaten in that argument, school job as principal-teacher the Gaffney had overdrawn her pay by Petty Town elementary school, hear \$5.00 monthly on "faked" credits, had where upon Mrs. Gaffney and is friends rushed to Columbia and Orangeburg and had her credits checked. They total 150 units-30

> Finally in disgust, school authorities told the group that the real reason Mrs. Gaffney was fired was because of her part in the "voting case." JUN'2 6 and that she has

found all schools in the county The trouble began in 1940 when closed against her and has no Mrs. Gaffney and others tried prospects for work next year. Four three or four times to register at race leaders are working in her

tractic # C June 6, 1942

busy or closed, decided against her. Ballot Funds

Democratic Primaries Opened To Race

Forty-nine dollars in cash and \$150 in pledges to be paid by July 4 was raised at meeting of Negroes in Charleston for the purpose of raising funds to finance a fight to secure for Negroes the Democratic priright to vote in maries, the Rev. E. A. Adams, president of "The Negro Citizens Convention of South Carolina, and of the Columbia branch of the N. A. A. C. P., said this morning.

The Charleston meeting was held with "The Cosmopolitan League" Subsequent investigation revealed in the Morris Street Baptist church hat the third trustee who had ad- and was understood to be the first ings in the six congressional districts.

The speakers were the Rev. J. and P. Reeder, pastor of Zion Baptist church of Columbia, financial director of the campaign, the Rev. E. A. Adams, and J. M. Hinton.

Registration Board Members Of Cherokee Deny That They Refused to Register Negroes

Trial of Three Officials In Federal Court

Cherokee county registration we'll do it but others will' if you ward members took the stand in are registered. board members took the stand in All of the complainants said there time federal court here yesterday and was profanity at times. denied they had declined to register four negro applicants for regioning the noon recess and the delowing the noon recess and the deregion at the time demanded that istration certificates, explaining fendant registration board members they "not register" the negroes. that the negroes appeared at the were called to the stand by defense board office during rush periods counsel. and that there was not time to register them before the board closed its work at 5 p.m., for the day and placed the books in the clerk of threatened or intimidated the com- he was not going to "register them"

they had not conspired to refuse to he had refused to register them for register the negroes, and that they had not attempted to intimidate

Others Had to Return

heard. One testified that he was in the office. He said that he had the registration office one day in registered a negro in the past and 1940, that the negroes came in while that his political affiliation had he was waiting and that he was the never kept him from registering last person registered that day. The anyone. other said that he was at the of- He was cross-examined at length fice seeking a registration certifi- on the board's procedure in register- I won't register them now, it's closcate on another occasion when the ing people and stated that normally negroes came in and that the board when a voter presented himself, he cure his certificate.

the registration board members are registering the complaints, he said don't do. I was taught to say my Honea Path; Julian Maffett, Sacharged with depriving the four it was a "peculiar case" as the board prayers. I've never called God's negroes of the right to vote in the "had not been registering negroes." though they were qualified by rethey were eligible to vote."
fusing to issue electors registration Mr. Wright added that Mr. Dobfusing to issue electors registration certificates to them, was virtually son came in about closing time and completed yesterday. The defense told the board that "these people had rested when Judge C. C. Wyche were qualified." He said that this sioners' procedure, Mr. Meetze said ordered a recess until this morning and District Attorney Oscar Doyle and that he did not remember ever and that he had only one or announced that he had only one or seeing them again. reconvened today.

as members of the board on comnever declined to register them or
plaint of Lottie P. Gaffney, Bernice
conspired to prevent their registerBonner, Lillian Bonner and Ever ing.

The added, however, that the had to register those negroes, you would register those negroes, you would register those negroes, you would years and principal of Pettytown the witness said.

Would register them or resign. I'd The witness said she went to the Bonner, Lillian Bonner and Eva ing. Mae Dawkins. The complainants Asked about a door being "slam-

doing the writing told her: "Darkies Testimony Is Completed In and especially Cherokee county since Reconstruction Days." Bernice Bonner said that one of registrars said: "Your heads will be scalpedyour houses burned . . . I don't say

Mr. Wright Called

All three witnesses testified that plainants, that there was a con- and for him (the janitor) to "put case and at the close of court yesspiracy not to register them, or that them out." political reasons. He said that he Mr. Meetze, the third member of Two other defense witnesses were as there were 25 or 30 persons in registering.

cate. Asked why he had called the jury and said: Testimony in the case, in which county attorney, Mr. Dobson, about 1940 presidential election even He added that he "wanted to see if

Mr. Ellis Called

Mr. Ellis, called next, said that Defendants in Case

he could not be sure but that he

Defendants in the case are F. E. believed the negroes appeared more
Ellis, John E. Wright and T. E. than once in the registration office.

F. Wiand, a federal bureau of indescribed herself as a resident of Gaffney for the last 15 or 16

Other members of the board were present, but they weren't registered, would be sure but that he had registered, and principal of Pettytown the witness and p

was removed, the door often slam- Cherokee county but that he did

groes had been registered by the fice in response to direct questions board since he became a member- of counsel. one John Young, now dead, and the other a preacher, he thought.

bered Lottie Gaffney pushing her after he could not testify definitely way ahead of white people on one that John Young had been regisaccasion to the table where he was tered by the board. working and sitting down in a chair beside him. Mr. Ellis said that he told Lottie she would have to wait ness who told of being the last man her turn.

Mr. Ellis recalled the visit of Attorney Dobson to the board's office but said he did not hear him say anything. He added that the negroes on each occasion came too late to be registered before closing

Returning to the time Lottie came to get his certificate.

the office, he had to leave about 3 Mr. Wright under direct question- p.m. to go uptown. He denied telling denied that he had ever ing the janitor on this occasion that directed verdict were made and not-

Mr. Mettze On Stand

recalled them coming to the office the board, recalled the negroes comon only one occasion and that he ing to the office but denied there had told them to wait their turn was a conspiracy to prevent their

> He said that on one occasion he that when the attorney told him representatives. that the negroes were entitled to be registered. (Meetze) said:

"I'm a Democrat. I'll do my duty. ing time."

Asked if he had cursed on the did not reach him that day and was checked for a previous registra- occasion of the negroes' visit to the that he had to return later to se- tion and then issued a new certifi- office, the witness turned to the

> "Gentlemen, that's something I name in vain in my life."

The witness said that he had never heard an oath outtered in Harold Hand, R. F. D. five, Green- here to want to vote."

(Meetze) never did unless Mr. Wright turned someone which he (Wright) never did.

do my duty.'

not recall the number registered on The registrar said that two ne- the days the negroes visited the of-

Sheriff R. B. Bryant of Cherokee county was called but his testi-The witness said that he remem- mony was stricken from the record

Other Witnesses

J. B. Guthrie was the defense witregistered one day before the board closed its office. The negroes were there at the time, having come in after he did.

C. C. Mullins told of being in the office one day when the negroes were there and of not being reached by the board before closing time and having to return at a later date

The defense rested at this point. B. F. Wiand, FBI agent, was called then by the government.

"Did Mr. Meetze tell you he would The witness recalled that on one resign before he would register occasion when the negroes were in these negroes?" he was asked.

"Yes." the agent replied. Motions of defense counsel for a ed to the close of the government's come back next day and they would

Motion Is Denied

Wyche announced he was overrul- tinued, a white lady went in and ing defense counsel's motion to other persons came out. quash the indictment, after having studied written briefs presented by met Mr. Dobson in the hall and the government and the defendants'

> A written opinion giving his reasons will be prepared later, Judge Wyche said. Defense counsel's exceptions were noted.

Approximately 30 minutes were jury to hear the case:

D. E. Halfacre, R. F. D., New- us as to why we came in." "He said berry, foreman; T. W. Turner, R. that we came in to make trouble," luda; George Black, Saluda; Harold W. Jones, R. F. D. one, Woodruff; ed, he asserted "some -J. J. Boolen, Winnsboro; Raymond publican put you up to come in ville; C. S. West, R. F. D. two, "I told him we were Christians", Landrum; Julian H. Mitchell, the witness said and that we came Cormick.

Attorney Doyle, who is being as-will never be able to do anything sisted by Assistant District At-with South Carolina.'

torney Thomas A. Wofford and The spokesman then told her that A. B. Caldwell, special assistant to if he registered them that he would be a calculated and that "they'll cut your they are the calculated and that "they'll cut your they have been also and that "they'll cut your they have been as a calculated and that "they'll cut your they have been as a calculated and that "they'll cut your they have been as a calculated and that "they'll cut your they have been as a calculated and they are they have been as a calculated and they have been as a calculated and they have been as a calculated and they are they have been as a calculated and they are they have been as a calculated and they are they are they have been as a calculated and they are they a

The witness said she went to the

Members of the board at the time were Mr. Ellis, Mr. Wright and Mr.

Refused Registration

Mr. Wright, she said, came to her and told her and other members of her race who were with her not to let any one "get in our place." When she reached "the man" at the registration books, she continued, he looked up when she replied, 'Lottie Gaffney' in response to a question, 'who's next', from him.

"He said he refused to register me," the Gaffney woman said, adding that he continued, 'darkies ain't registered in South Carolina and especially in Cherokee county since Reconstruction Days'.

The witness said she then went to the office of the county attorney,

Mr. Dobson, and that he returned with her to the registration office and told the board "to register us." that we had as much right to register as anyone else.

"Did they register you?" District Attorney Doyle asked.

"No," the witness answered. She added that Mr. Wright-the only member of the board she seemed to know-"told me to go and

see about registering us." She went back on Aug. 7 with Sally Carter Cousar, only to find the office clos-Immediately after court convened ed. She knocked but was not adshortly after 10 a.m., Judge mitted. While she waited, she con-

> The witness said she returned to the board's office again on the first Monday in September with three other members of her race. They found the door closed and she knocked and the door was opened.

People Being Registered

People were being registered, she spent in selecting the following said, and a man she said she later was told was Mr. Ellis "questioned

R. D. one, Pickens; G. E. Metts, she added, and then asked, "don't Little Mountain; W. J. Crowther, you know it won't do for you to get registration certificates?'

After that, the witness continu-

Saluda, and G. J. Sanders, Jr., Mc- of our own accord. Then he said, she charged, 'God may be able to First witness called by District do some good in some places but he

Didn't Know Them Apart

Asked if he was mad at the ne- Cherokee county courthouse on Wolfe of Gaffney, member of the On cross-examination by S. M. Asked about a door being stain are all negroes.

The complainants testified that about it except that the air-stop on the were refused registration on the door to the office was broken, visiting the office. Lottie Gaffney that the door had to be propped said that the registrar who was onen and that when the chair prop Wright.

her conversation with the registrar self.'

she believed to be Mr. Ellis. tempted to register until 1940, and Finally, she added, they left, acknowledged that Mr. Wright told her to await her turn and that she would be registered. Asked if several white people hadn't been turned away by the board because of closing time, the witness said, "no."

"How did these men intimidate you?" defense counsel demanded.

The witness then repeated the profanity she swore had been said when she attempted to register. She admitted she wasn't frightened and that she was at ease when she was in the office. .

She said she had property on the tax books, not in Gaffney but in Georgia

(A requirement for voters is that they own property or be able to read and write a section of the constitu-

Under further questioning the wit-

told as we couldn't register."

Says It's Not Test Case weren't trying to make a test case said. and she said "no." She insisted that "Just as I reached the landing, the board "refused to register us." the door (registration office)

When asked why she didn't appeal closed "core (registration office) this course of action; it was chosen for her!"

"I couldn't say which one refused to register us," she said in speaking Convention yesterday refused to

she wished.

Second witness 60-year-old Cherokee county negro, another of the complainants, whose 1939 tax receipt was introduced by the government as evidence of the right to vote. She said she had served as a substitute teacher. She and Lottie Gaffney went to the Cherokee registration office on August 7 to register and that "some one inside shut the door." It was around 4 p.m., persisted as to the exact words. she said. They weren't admitted, even after waiting for a time, she them "I won't say I won't register added.

and Lillian Bonner in another they weren't ever called to serve. month that year. The time was around 2:15 p.m.

opened and we went in," she con- signalling to the witness by shaktinued. "The man doing the writ- ing her head. told him to register." Then, in Dawkins of Gaffney, who said she previous witness had testified.

scalped-your houses burned . I don't say we'll do it but others will'," the witness said, adding that defendants were being tried was rea man she was told was Mr. Meetze turned by the federal grand jury asked that the speaker refrain from at Anderson. The case is attractprofanity, because there were ladies ing wide attention, being one of present, and that Mr. Meetze said, the first of its type to be proseif we're not going to register them, cuted in the western South Carowe're not going to register them.' lina district.

Shortly thereafter, the witness

ing this time a policeman came in With this admission Judge Wyche to register, she said, and Mr. Meetze ordered stricken from the record asserted 'he couldn't do it by him-

She and the party with her sat The witness said she had not at-down on the outside of the office. ed in the bill as citizens of the

Her Third Attempt

On cross-examination she said the effort in 1940 was her third attempt to obtain a registration certificate. Asked if she were scared while in the office, she confess-"I can't say I didn't feel a little bit 'jubious'

weren't registering anyone."

counsel asked.

ness said Mr. Meetze "didn't talk to that on Sept. 2 she went to the reg- Joly and a. S. C. State Mr. Ellis was the one who istration office in Cherokee county. The time was shortly after 2 p.m. She, her mother and Lottie Gaff-Defense counsel asked if she ney were seeking to register, she

court today, but said she didn't in the party primaries. was Bernice know them individually. However, frightened.'

She added that the registrar told Then, she continued, he re- from the convention's actions. She returned in the company of minded her that negro jurors were

examination court called Lottie "Lottie knocked, the door was Gaffney" down, accusing her of

substance, she repeated what the had been a resident of the county evious witness had testified. since 1913, had completed high "He said, "your heads will be school and had 79 hours of college credits.

The indictment under which the

The indictment, charges the decontinued, two of the registrars left fendants on four separate counts. and only Mr. Meetze remained. Dur- It alleges that on Sept. 2. 1940. At

Gaffney the three, as members of Kansas City Call the registration board, refused to Kansas City, Mo. issue certificates to Lottie P. Gaffney, Bernice Bonner, Lillian Bonner and Eva Mae Dawkins, describ-United States and qualified electors.

LEGAL NOTICE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Bu- enrolling to vote in the Democratic reau of Internal Revenue, Alcohol Tax Unit, Office of District Super- primary here, but a resolution out before they (the registrars) got visor, Atlanta, Georgia. Date of first passed by the City Democratic exto you, she said "yes, because they believe is beauty 25, 1942. Notice is hereby given that one 1933 prevent them from exercising their What did they (the registrars) and are 1933 Provided when from exercising their do to plot against you", defense and one 1936 Ford Coach, Motor No. groes are allowed to vote in the counsel asked.

18-2214980, with accessories, will be Democratic primary, the N. A. A. "That's something in you lawyers sold at public auction, to the highest C. A said, this week, legal action "That's something in you lawyers bidder, for cash, at Jefford's Auto will be instituted.

Service, Spartanburg, South CaroThe action by city officials perover the courtroom.

Service, Spartanburg, South Carolina at 10:00 a.m. on March 7, mitting Negroes to enroll is a direct

May 5, 1942

County Refuses register for the 1940 president mary, the N. A. A. C. P. stated. The resolution passed by the control of the 1940 president in the passed by the control of the 1940 president in the president in the passed by the control of the 1940 president in the passed by the control of the 1940 president in the 1940 presiden

mittee did not approve a resolu-On cross-examination she said tion on that matter, the convenone of two defendants, who were tion adopted the committee re-Asked what he said, she replied that with a parliamentary clincher, "he cursed God." Defense counsel the gathering having been conducted throughout under house of representatives rules.

There were dissenting votes

in his own behalf and R. Bevere-During the course of the cross- ly Herbert, Marion A. Park, Francis W. Bradley and D. W. Robinson, Jr., was:

> democracy that Negro citizens of Ammons. maries:

"Now, therefore be it resolved lution. by the Richland county Democratic convention:

"1. That the state Democratic convention be and hereby is requested to repeal the rule which prohibits Negroes from participating in the Democratic primaries.

legroes Must Be 87 Years Old In Order To Vote In Columbia. S. C. He declared that he was con-

COLUMBIA, S. Negroes are

Third witness was Lillian Bonner Jones of Cherokee Falls, daughter of the second Scatt Sca and three others because election judges refused to allow them to register for the 1940 president pri-

The resolution passed by the city Democratic executive committee on January 22, shortly before the trial in the Caffney case occurred to common pleas court and why she gained admittance but were not able chose to prosecute. District Attorney to register.

Doyle voiced a vigorous objection.

According to that, a negro must of the three defendants. She identi- request the state convention to be at least 87 years old and must Judge Wyche interposed that she fied as the men in the room the repeal the rule which prohibits have voted the Democratic ticket had a right to make a test case if three defendants as they sat in Negro citizens from taking part for the last 66 years to be eligible now. City officials are quoted as The action followed a discus- saying that enrollment clerks have she pointed to one she said used profanity, but said it frightened her and when the resolutions comenced to allow Negroes to the profanity of the said used and "I wasn't in any condition to be and when the resolutions com- enroll, that that qualifications for tor James H. Hammond as exbefore they can vote.

The Columbia branch N. A. A. C asked to stand, uttered profanity, port and followed that action P., has already succeeded in get- Heyward H. Brockinton as deleaiming at a top figure of 500.

The resolution which was drawn qualification of voters in the day assembled, hereby expresses Lottie Gaffney. Eva Mae Dawkins legal in South Carolina but that up by Dr. J. Heyward Gibbes, Democratic primary to be sub- its appreciation for the services

consisting of W. C. McGowan, D. of the party. "Whereas, it is in the interest W. Robinson, Jr., John K. Cau- "That the members of the coning asked why we came and we The fourth witness was Eva Mae of good government and world then, Earle R. Britton and John vention learns with sorrow of his

D. W. Robinson, Jr., at the re-lution.) quest of Mr. McGowan, gave the minority report and Mr. Robinson called upon Doctor Gibbes to speak. Doctor Gibbes said that it was with genuine humility that he spoke and that he fully realized the momentous nature of the question.

vinced that a large element of the Negro citizens were qualified in mind and character to take part "in our form of government.

He said also that it was coming in one form or other and that the opportunity was South Carolina's "to light a spark and find worldwide good in it."

Opposing the resolution were Pat Kennedy, D. P. Cloaninger, F. E. Williams and R. N. Leonard. A motion by John C. Payne that the matter be referred to a committee of five was tabled.

During the discussion, Mr. Robinson said that the suggestion had been considered that some educational qualification be set such as a seventh grade education be needed. Such a move would permit many Negroes to qualify now and others in time, he pointed out.

He said further that Axis propaganda agents could now use the present situation as a means in India and elsewhere to say that Negroes had no part in democ-

One speaker asserted that the Negro voters had already taken over the majority vote in the Northern Democratic ranks.

Re-elected as officers were Tom B. Pearce, chairman; Sena-. Johnson, vice chairman, and the three together with Senator tion.

The following resolution was "2. That the chairman of this also passed unanimously: "By convention do name a committee motion of Mrs. Heyward Brockfrom the convention to prepare inton and duly seconded, the suitable rules dealing with the Richland county convention, tomitted to the state convention." of its secretary, Charles S. Chairman Tom B. Pearce ap- Henry, his loyalty and untiring pointed a resolutions committee, devotion to duty for the welfare

illness and expresses the earnest this state be given the right to wote in the Democratic prithe majority which by four-to-one recovery." (Mrs. Ivy C. Johnson, wote refused to endorse the resovice chairman, appointed by Chairman Pearce to frame resoColumbia, S. C. Record

Columbia White Citizens Support Negro Vote Plan qualifications of this kind, applied

which qualified Negroes may vote

The Negro and the Primary.

May 15, 1942

Twenty-one white citizens of to whites and blacks, might result Columbia have joined in a move-political institutions. Democratic convention, which meets here on Wednesday, to work wide war in the name of Democratic wide war in the name wide war in the name of Democratic wide war in the name of Democratic wide war in the name wide war in the name wide war in the name of Democratic wide war in the name wid meets here on Wednesday, to work racy. Our Negroes are joining in for agreement on a plan under our effort. We should take care which Negroes would be permitted that they share in the freedom and t. vote in the Democratic party's liberty which we think are worth primaries.

The following signed the petition: Dr. J. Heyward Gibbes, R. much to convince the Chinese, the Beverley Herbert, D. W. Robinson, people of India, the South Ameri-Jr., Marion A. Park, F. W. Bradley, cans and others, that Democracy Henry W. Fair, Frank Hampton, in America is really jealous of hu-Dr. LeGrand Guerry, William Elman rights. That we are guardliott, A. C. Flora, E. C. L. Adams, ing our own and shall help to guard Dr. Hugh E. Wyman, William theirs.

Weston, James C. Derieux, the Rev. "6. We therefore urge the state Dr. James W. Jackson, A. C. Hey- Democratic convention, meeting in ward, W. M. Perry, Fitzhugh Mc- Columbia this month, to appoint Master, Mrs. James H. Cain, M. A. a committee to study this question Wright and the Rev. J. Owen and try to arrive at some plan by

Text of Petition in the Democratic primaries in this "The text of the petition follows: state."

"The undersigned white citizens williston, S. C. Way found that the Williston, S. C. Way of South Carolina believe that the time has come when steps should be taken toward recognizing the political rights of the Negroes of this state. The following consid-

These devices cannot continue to seek membership in the whitevices within the Southern states, cratic primaries in this state.

standing and sympathetic approach Masonic lodge or the Knights of country. ple of South Carolina will result in World or any other organization tanding and sympathetic ap A. C. Flora, E. C. L. Adams, join good white people in seeking hibit their membership. spect and good feeling. If the tain a negro Republican party and eople in seeking good govern-Owen Smith, problem is to be attacked by the problem is to be attacked by the problem is to be attacked by the Negro with the aid from outside exclude white people from particinity for the whites and the sources, we believe that both the pation in their primaries or conwhites and the Negroes will lose in ventions. There would be no ob- pect and good feeling. If the

Not "Indiscriminately" "4. We do not believe that it is white people. Already they have either necessary or advisable that their negro Masonic lodges and the Democratic party be thrown their negro Masonic lodges and open to Negroes indiscriminately. Knights of Pythias organizations, in the process. Nor do we believe that anything and we have no information that 4. We do not believe that it is lishing minor, educational and any white man is trying to "crash" either necessary or advisable that character qualifications for mem- into membership. ership, of whites in the party. We live that carefully considered Furthermore, they are not de open to Negroes indiscriminatebership, of whites in the party. We

SOUTH CAROLINA

nied the right of franchise in the general election, provided they can meet the qualifications of suffrage. What more can they expect?

Columbia. S. C. Binte May 18, 1942

Negro Suffrage in Primaries

itizens urges the South Carolina Democratic convention to appoint a committee to study the question of Negro suffrage "and try to arrive at some plan by which qualified Negroes may vote in the Democratic primaries of this state."

The proposal follows in full.

Some people are getting unduly to this view:

jection to that on the part of the oblem is to be attacked by the

the Democratic party be thrown

ly. Nor do we believe that any-A proposal signed by 21 white thing but good would come from speaks for itself. kind, applied to whites and

Negroes of this state. The fol- convince the Chinese, the people lowing considerations prompt us of India, the South Americans county politics."

stroyed by the courts of this counDemocratic party than they have
stand and are certain to be de-ley Herbert, D. W. Robinson, Jr.,
to demand membership in a white stroyed by the courts of this Marion A. Park, F. W. Bradley,
not, however, be stifled. Henry W. Fair, Frank Hampton, rill result in making our Negro Jackson, A. C. Heyward, W. M

Winnsburg, S. C. News. & Herald May 14, 1942

"A Miserable Subterfuge?"

Because it deals with the same problem which a speaker discussed in Winnsboro last week, The News and Herald is reprinting on this page an editorial from The Spartanburg Herald which describes as a "miserable subterfuge" the disqualifying of certain Negroes from the recent Democratic primary in Columbia. The editorial

establishing minor. educational The Charleston News and Courier, dissenting and character qualifications for from the view expressed by the Spartanburg membership, of whites in the from the view expressed by the Spartanburg party. We believe that carefully paper, says that the Democratic party in Coconsidered qualifications of this lumbia has the same legal right to exclude Neblacks, might result in a definite groes as the chamber of commerce of Spartanimprovement in our political in burg has to exclude them. Conceding that a 5. We are today waging a relatively small number of intelligent and proworld-wide war in the name of gressive Negroes are more to be trusted with Democracy. Our Negroes are the ballot than are a number of white people, of South Carolina believe that take care that they share in the the Charleston organ declares: "Were the of South Carolina believe that freedom and liberty which we masses of Negro adults admitted to the prishould be taken toward recogniz. move in this direction now by maries, we should have a condition of unspeaking the political rights of the South Carolina will do much to able confusion and corruption in our state and

and others, that Democracy in Granting that the last statement is true, does erations prompt us to this view:

"1. Many of our Negro citizens "het up" over discussions as to 1. Many of our Negro citizens America is really jealous of huter in their rights of citizenship. We be-seleved to water in Democratic pricing that the last statement is true, does man rights. That we are guard. It warrant the withholding of the ballot from their rights of citizenship. We be-seleved to water in Democratic pricing that the last statement is true, does man rights. That we are guard. their rights of citizenship. We be-lieve that they are now fitted by allowed to vote in Democratic pri- We believe that they are now guard theirs. education and experience to assume mary elections in South Carolina. fitted by education and experience to assume mary elections in South Carolina. fitted by education and experience to assume mary elections in South Carolina. fitted by education and experience to assume mary elections in South Carolina. fitted by education and experience to assume mary elections in South Carolina. the responsibilities that go with In fact, the question was introduc- ence to assume the responsibilible Democratic convention, meeting that the Negro should be admitted to his rights the responsibilities that go with In fact, the question was introducted to assume the responsibilities that go with citizenship.

"In fact, the question was introducted to assume the responsibilities that go with citizenship.

"In fact, the question was introducted to assume the responsibilities that go with citizenship.

"In fact, the question was introducted to assume the responsibilities that go with citizenship.

"In Columbia this month, to appoint a committee to study this question and try to arrive at veloped to use them properly, we cannot constitution and try to arrive at veloped to use them properly, we cannot constitution and try to arrive at veloped to use them properly, we cannot constitution and try to arrive at veloped to use them properly, we cannot constitution and try to arrive at veloped to use them properly, we cannot constitution and try to arrive at veloped to use them properly, we cannot constitution and try to arrive at veloped to use them properly, we cannot constitution and try to arrive at veloped to use them properly. rights in theory, but they have was promptly voted down. The rights in theory, but they have some plan by which qualified sistently deny him these rights when he proves been denied them by political de- was produced them by political de- Negroes may vote in the Demovices within the Southern states, negroes have no more right to been denied them by political de- Negroes may vote in the Demovices within the Southern states, cratic primaries in this state. stand and are certain to be described by the courts of this coun- Democratic party than they have These devices cannot continue to J. Heyward Gibbes, R. Bever ual else great disaster may result; it should

standing and sympathetic approach little appro making our Negro citizens friendly whose rules and regulations proand co-operative and that they will whose rules and regulations prowroach to this problem by the Hugh E. Wyman, William Wes and that they will whose rules and regulations prowroach to this problem by the Hugh E. Wyman, William Wes are the people of South Carolina ton, James Derieux, James W
government is the business of the first the government is the business of the "rich, the good government. There is in this and an opportunity for the whites and the able." If Hamilton made any an opportunity for the writes and the perfect right to organize and main- nd that they will join good white James R. Cain, M. A. Wright, J distinction because of race, creed or color, we fail to remember it.

Greenwood, S C. Inden-Journal May 19. 1942

WHITES AND NEGROES EXCLUDED

From the News and Courier.

Let it not be forgotten, when the subject of the exclusion of negroes from Democratic primaries in South Calolina is discussed, that most white persons are excluded from offering for office in these same primaries.

The white Democrats of South Carolina have

adopted a property qualification for running for reservation of Democracy. office. They do not call it by its name, and, if "Our people are more in need of Mrs. Leroy Springs, of Lancaster, odd and ammunition and guns and and extolling her life. Mrs. Springs convention, I would vote for you tell your leaders of it, they "will with rea-anks than they are of speech—was the only woman whose name sons answer you." Candidacy for office in pri-naking," he said. He called for "a was proposed for nomination by this question and report back maries is expensive—expensive even for the inited front in this supreme effort the Democratic party for the vice some later date.

In all this lamentation about the injustice of on, a Democrat, led the country tion by the late Gov. Thomas G. at some plan by which qualified hrough the first World war and McLeod, of South Carolina, at the negroes may vote in the Democratic the "intelligent and progressive negroes", no now Franklin D. Roosevelt, another 1924 national Democratic convenone mentions that in obtaining office, the poor Democrat, was at the helm in this tion. She died this week in New white man and the poor negro are in two boats wilson and Roosevelt brought apthat look so much anke that they cannot be clause. distinguished by the naked eye.

Cotumbia, S. C. Record May 20, 1942

Negro Ballot Seen Blocked In Party Move

Rules Committee Adopts Resolution To Ban Controversies By HENRY CAUTHEN

The rules committee of the state Democratic convention, meeting here today, voted, 40 to 1, early this afternoon to postpone until the 1944 convention all "controversial" matters, and in taking this action the committee dealt what was believed was a death blow to a resolution calling for a study of the "question" of permitting Negroes to vote in the party's primaries.

A resolution asking this study, and an immediate report to today's convention, had been referred to this committee at the morning session of the convention.

Offered by A. B. Langley, a delegate from Richland county, the resolution was sent to committee only after an attempt had been made to have it voted upon immediately on the floor of the convention, and after one delegate had asked the convention to instruct the rules committee to bring out an "unfavorable" report. As it turned out, the committee handled it by including it among the "controversial" matters it voted to postpone.

It remained to be seen what the convention itself would do when the committee shall have reported its action at the convention's afternoon session later today.

W. R. Bradford, of York county. made the motion for unanimous consent to vote immediately on the resolution, but there was objection and it went to the committee. William Clinkscales, of Anderson, was the delegate who asked the convention to "instruct" the committee to report unfavorably. Clink-scales' suggestion was simply received without, action.

Dinkins is Keynoter Prior to the presentation of this and other resolutions, the convention named John G. Dinkins, of Clarendon, as temporary chairman ind keynoter, and in a short speech e called for consideration first of ie winning of the war and the delegation and in behalf of that

permanent chairman of the convenexecutive committee of the party or two more years, Dinkins, Taylor and Smith were unopposed, as was Miss Etta Skipper, of Lancaster, who was reelected vice chairman of the executive committee.

Would Curtail Campaign

relatively small number of resolutions were presented to the convention. Among them were several calling for the abolition of the old county-to-county campaign for candidates for state offices and the gram. substitution of a limited campaign.

Another resolution proposed that the convention go on record as favoring the restoration of prohibition in the state. Several resolutions proposing changes in the party's rules were introduced. Another asked a study by the state employment service of the farm labor situation in the state.

The committees to which the resolutions were referred were to report back to the convention later

The resolution proposing a study of the proposition that the party permit Negroes to vote in the primaries was offered by A. B. Langlev, a delegate from Richland county. In addition there were several petitions to the convention asking the approval of the privi-

Whereas, it is to the interest of good government and world Democracy that no one be denied the. right to vote in the Democratic primary on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, now, therefore, be it resolved, that: the chairman of this convention do name a committee from the convention to study the question of permitting Negroes to vote yesterday placed himself on recoi in the Democratic primaries of this in a communication to newspape state when they are qualified so to do. And that such committee as being in favor of study and lat report its findings to this conven- report on the question of permi

Goes Into Recess

resolutions and petitions had been ever, that he is opposed to ado read to the convention, Calhoun tion of any such measures at th Thomas, of Beaufort, moved that the convention recess so that the time. committees could meet and act on He said: "Responding to a su the resolutions. This was carried gestion of a group of twenty-or and early in the afternoon the con- prominent Columbia citizens ur vention went into recess.

delegation, noting the death of Dinkins recalled that Woodrow Wil- Her name was placed in nomina- to instruct a committee to arrive

The resolutions committee acted

Maybank Sends Regrets United States Senator Burnet R. Maybank and Rep. L. Mendel Riv- we should permit this, and I can ers, of the First congressional district, sent telegrams expressing re- think of many reasons why we gret that official business kept should not permit this. However, I them in Washington. Both had do agree with the distinguished Cobeen elected delegates from Char- lumbia gentlemen that the present leston county. Maybank, in his disqualification of negro vote should telegram, urged a fresh pledge of be changed. It is stupid and will support to the president's war pro- not, in my judgment, stand the test

The Florence county delegation "Some other disqualification to would permit Negroes to partici- Democratic primary pate as voters in the primaries.

In the rules committee, the chair- adopted. animous consent to permit R. Bev. eight." erley Herbert, Columbia attorney Herman Lightsey, of Hamptor right to court action by any one county, and L. Caston Wanna party to a contest in a primary. maker, of Chesterfield, objected.

The committee then went on to adopt a motion of Roach Stewart of Lancaster, to postpone all con asking the approval of the privi-lege of voting for the Negroes, some coming from Negro groups. The complete text of the Lang-ponement of the Langlev proposal harleston. S. C. News Courses May 19, 1942

Negro Vote Plan Fought

Alderman J. Albert Von Dohle ting qualified negroes to vote After texts or summaries of all Democratic primaries. He said, how

ing the state Democratic conventio One resolution was adopted on meeting in Columbia Wednesday, the floor, without reference to any appoint a committee to evolve committee. It was one offered by plan by which qualified negroes me Roach Stewart, of the Lancaster

vote in the Democratic primaries this state, I would state that as

"I would not vote for a resolution primaries in this state, for the reason that to permit them to vote in the Democratic primaries would quickly on the resolution, offered give to them the privilege of en-Claude A. Taylor, a member of by W. W. Smoak, to have the con-rolling in ward clubs, would give he house of representatives from vention go on record as favoring them the privilege of participating Spartanburg county, was elected putting into effect the "wishes of in ward club meetings, and in city the people" in regard to the res- and county Democratic conventions ion. Later, Winchester Smith was toration of prohibition. The com- and would permit them to particireelected chairman of the state mittee voted to present later to- pate in setting up the machinery to day a majority unfavorable report. operate the Democratic primaries in South Carolina.

> "I can think of no reason why of courts.

offered a resolution opposing any protect the white supremacy of the change in the party's rules which Democratic party and the white

man of which is Calhoun Thomas, of Beaufort, Mr. Langley, author to be recommended by Greenwood -"With regard to ten party changes of the resolution proposing the county delegation, many of these study of the question of permitting are good and should be adopted. I Negroes to vote, asked for un-would not be in favor of section

Section ten, referred to, has to to be brought before the commit do with permitting waiver of aptee to discuss the Langley resolu peal to the state board of cantion. This was prevented when J vassers without prejudicing the

Daily World **Funds To Hit** White Primark Plan to Cra Exclusion) Of

CHARLESTON, 'S. To break the lily-white Democratic primary system in South Carolina, the NAACP in this state launched a campaign to raise fund of \$6,000 at the third annual meeting of the State Conference of NAACP Branches here,

and 15. The drive will end July 1 Technique for the fight to secure the right to vote for Negroes will be to urge hundreds of qualified Negroes in each locality to file for registration, enrollment in the Democratic party and to vote in the Democratic primary, the NAA CP said. JUN 2 3 1942

The Charleston News and Observer, local daily, greeted the conference Monday, June 15, with an editorial that Negroes should try to create their own party instead of seeking to break into the white primary. The NAACP's position will be to insist on using the election machinery already established.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel who was guest speaker at the conference Monday night said: "Nothing will steer us away from this action." James M. Hinton, Columbia, S. C., is president of the state conference.

Charleston & C Name & Courier February 27, 1942

S.C. Lawmakers Give Views On Tax Funds for Party Vote den, of Clarendon: "If this appropriation opens up the primary to

Columbia, Feb. 26.—Special: Rewritten by the committee on fi- ident pro tempore of the senate and should pay it. I don't see how the nance, an appropriation for \$12,000 chairman of the finance committee: appropriation could effect congressto pay for last summer's two primary elections for the United States senate which nominated Burnet R. Maybank now is up for third readment and the matter an ing in the senate.

"Section 1. The treasurer of the constitutionality of the measure as managers of the special election held during the year 1941 for United States senator from South Carolina. tweet races of people and does not States senator from South Carolina. tweeth races of people and does not The script has been issued by the repudiate any principle of the Dem- I introduced called for any ance- all Negroes.

Senator Moore: "The original plan Bonner and Eva Maw Dawkins, South Carolina and especially introduced called for any ance- all Negroes." executive committee of the Demoexecutive committee of the Demoocratic party. The money paid out ies for members of one race "In issued to managers the money to redeem script Lottie Gaffney, who said she by the treasurer on account of this

acts inconsistent herewith are here-

by repealed.
"Section 3. This joint resolution shall take effect upon its approval by the governor."

The finance committee report fol-

"That they have duly and carefully considered the same and recommend that the same do pass with

the following amendments: "Amend by striking out all of and inserting in lieu thereof the ready seated".

"Section 1. The treasurer of the state of South Carolina is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to tray from any available funds in the state treasury an amount not to exceed \$12,000 for the expenses incurred in the holding of any statewide special primary in South Carolina during the year 1941, where such expense is now evidenced by outstanding official written

tion)"

general election.

"This situation will not arise

again, because of a law which has

passed in both houses of the legis-

lature which says that in the case

of a vacancy in the senate, the gov-

ernor shall appoint a successor to

serve until the next regular elec-

Heretofore the governod was re-

obligation.
"Section 2. This joint resolution sher take effect upon its approval by the governor."

Several prominent members of the legislatyre were asked to comment on two questions raised by this appropriation, as follows: 1. Does not the appropriation of money by the state nullify the effectiveness of the Detrocratic primary as a device for the exclusion of negroes from voting? (2) Will it not jeopardize the title to seats of congresswithin ninety days after the appointment of a new senator.)

negroes, I'm against it; it looks to me as if this is a party debt and State Senator R. M. Jefferies, pres-that the party, not the taxpayers,

corrilered the matter and recom-money into the Democratic party we As originally written by Senator mended a new resolution appro-stand a chance of having to let the Charles C. Moore, of Spartanburg, expenses of any special state-wide in the title to seats of congress-"Be it resolved by the general asdurygry elections of any party heldmen. I say let the county Democratic brought the complaint sought to Negroes.
sembly of the state of South Caroicy of such an appropriation may be such an appropriation may be such an appropriation may be such as a such icy of such an appropriation may the debt".

state of South Carolina is nereby reported by the senate finance com- Chester: "I don't see how we could failed to get around to them. acthorized empowered and directed mittee appears to me to be beyond exclude negroes from the primary which is being heard before board member refused to registrate to redeem the script issued to the difference of the cost. The complainants in the case, entitle her to vote and that a question. if the state pays any of the cost. Judge C. C. Wyche, are Lottie P. ter her, with the comment that volves no issue of discrimination be- tion."

Spartanburg: "It appears to me that from the primary. I intend to subassive entitled her to vote. involved. The question exists as to whether this appropriation would the reimbursement feature."

and means committee: to Question contribution to the Democratic completed their testimony today, going to support it (the appropriation) a state agency and will have no effect on Newton today. fect on negroes voting.'

Representative C. Bruce Little-john, of Spartanburg: "The appro-priation will have no effect on the finance committee report: "This Senator Edgar Brown, of Barnpriation will have no effect on the negro's voting, as this appropriation affects only a primary that already has been held and does not affect any hereafter. It could not affect the seat of any congressman as they are only nominated in the primary: they are elected in the elections."

The resolution is written so as to not to be binding in the future and it has no effect on the validity of elections."

Defendants

Are Acquitted

Spartanburg, Feb. 27—

quired to call a special election

from the primary and warrants seri- Darlington: "If we furnish money South Carolina and especially in ous consideration. The title of seats for the Democratic party it would Cherokee county since Reconitself. The question now raised by be inconsistent to refuse it for any struction day." She said she rethe state appropriation for the pri-other party. I think the Demo-turned to the office in Septem-"Amend by striking out all of mary might cause trouble in the fu-cratic party should pay its own ber and again was refused registated bill after the enacting words ture but not for congressmen aldebts. It is a serious matter to use tration.

primary; they are elected in the elections."

Columbia # F wrate February 27, 1942

Four Deny They **Denied Vote to** Negro Quartet

The three members of the Chero-plaint endeavored to get their kee county registration board electors registration certificates told a federal court here today during "rush periods" and as a that they did not decline to registresult the board failed to get ter four Negroes for the 1940 around to them. presidential election.

John E. Wright and T. E. Meetze Bernice Bonner, Lillian Bonner —testified that the Negroes who and Eva Mae Dawkins, all certificates during "rush periods" Representative Wilbur Grant, of and in each instance the board August 6, 1940, to get a regis-

Gaffney, Bernice Bonner, Lillian "darkies ain't registered in

ies for members of one race. "In issued to managers, the money to was principal of Pettytown my opinion the question of title to be repaid by the Democratic party school, and a resident of Gaff
The other complamants testified the script shall be refunded by the Democratic party of the state of South Carolina at its earliest convenience.

my cpinion the question of the distribution of the distribution of the state of South Carolina at its earliest convenience.

my cpinion the question of the distribution of the distribution of the distribution of the last 15 years, testified that she went to the office of the registration board on Auis a dangerous proposition raising of the registration board on Aurefuse to register them. of the House: No comment. is a dangerous proposition raising of the registration poard on AuRepresentative Hertz-Brown, of the question of excluding negroes guest 6, 1940 and sought a regis-

She said a member of the board refused to register her, saynullify the exclusion of negroes Senator James P. Mozingo, III, of ing "Darkies ain't registered in

ready seated".

Representative Winchester Smith, Senator Warren Derrick, of Ma-by the other complainants.

of Barnwell, chairman of the ways rion: "I consider this money a Both government and defense

February 28, 1942

court acquitted today three mem. "rush periods" and as a result the bers of the Cherokee county reg. board failed to get around to them. istration board of charges that they refused to register four Bonner, Lillian Bonner and Eva Negro voters in the 1940 presi Mae Dawkins, all negroes. dential election.

The verdict was rendered early

in the afternoon after brief deliberation which followed morning-long argument of lawyers and the charge of Judge C. C.

The defendants were N. E. Ellis, John E. Wright and T. E. Meltze.

They told the ary that the Spartanburg, Feb. 26—(AP)— Negroes who brought the com-

Those who brought the com-The defendants—F. E. Ellis, plaint were Lottie P. Gaffney,

Lottie Gaffney testified that she went to the board's office on tration certificate which would The complainants in the case, entitle her to vote and that a since Reconstruction days.'

The other complainants' testi-

The defendants testified they had not declined to register the complainants nor conspired to

The trial began yesterday.

Charleston S C Wow & Courier February 28, 1942

Acquittal In Vote Case

Spartanburg, Feb. 27.—(P): A jury in United States district court acquitted today three members of the Cherokee county registration board of charges that they refused to register four negro voters in the 1940 presidential election.

The verdict was rendered early in the afternoon after brief deliberation which followed morninglong argument of lawyers and the charge of Judge C. C. Wyche The defendants were N. E. Ellis,

John E. Wright and T. E. Meltze. They told the jury that the negroes who brought the complaint Spartanburg, Feb. 27—(AP)—endeavored to get their electors A jury in United States district registration certificates during

Carleston & F Nows & Courier February 27, 1942

Playing with Fire

is under indictment in a federal court for quitted today three members of groes who brought the camplaint conspiracy to refuse registration certificates board of charges that they refused istration certificates during "rush to negroes qualified to be electors. This is to register four Negro voters in the periods" and as a result the board a phase of a question which the Democrats 1940 presidential election. of South Carolina will face and in which the federal administration and its courts will have a large part in determining.

Cherokee is a county of overwhelming white population.

The general assembly of South Carolina has before it a proposal to appropriate money for the support of a political group from which negroes who pay taxes are excluded. The passage of that measure would indicate a risking on the part of its sponsors that the Democratic party be compelled to admit negroes to vote in its primaries.

The proposition that negroes can be compelled to pay taxes for the support of a political party in the affairs of which they are denied participation is worthy of lawyers who know no law.

To this time the Democratic party in South Carolina has had the nature and status of a social club or fraternal society able to admit or keep out whom it wishes, but clubs and societies of the kind receive no contributions from the state treasury into which all sorts and conditions and colors of men and women are under compulsion to pour money.

The procedure, however it be not understood, to break up the white man's party as an instrument for the selection of state, county and municipal officers is going on in South Carolina.

The legislation now before the general assembly is a recommendation of the senate's finance committee of the appropriation of a sum of \$12,000 "to pay expenses of any special statewide primary election of any party held in the year 1941". That is distinct and unequivocal recognition of the Democratic party, or any other political party, as a proper subject of support by the taxpayers, with funds they have paid into the state treasury. Whether the support be grant or loan does not affect the question. The legislation if enacted will be recognition of the Democratic party as a political entity, and exclusion of taxpayers from its primaries will not be successfully defended in congress or in federal courts when titles to seats of their nominees shall be contested.

To be sure, the seats of the present members of congress heretofore elected are not endangered. It is the white man's primary that is being put in jeopardy for the future.

The advocates of the legislation are playing with fire.

February 28, 1942

THREE ACQUITTED SPARTANBURG, Feb. 27-(AP)-The registration board of Cherokee county A jury in U. S. District Court ac- They told the jury that the nethe Cherokee County registration endeavored to get their electors reg-

> Columbia # C Minti February 26, 1942

3 Face Trial **Charged With Denying Vote** To 4 Negroes

Spartanburg, Feb. 25—(AP)—February 23, says: legedly qualified Negro electors registration certificates and the right to vote.

separate counts.

the outset on a demurrer of the word. defense and a motion to quash the indictment.

the board constituted a corporaspire as the indictment charges. party.

District Attorney Oscar H. Doyle contended that the men conspired, not as a board but as individuals.

Rock Hill, S. C. Herald February 28, 1942

* Registrars ailure To Le Negroes Vote

Spartanburg, Feb. 28.—A jury in United States district court acquitted three members of the Cherokee County registration board of charges that they refused to register Democratic Chairman Cites four negro voters in the 1940 presidential election.

The verdict was rendered early in the afternoon after brief deliberation which followed morning-long argument of lawyers and the charge

of Judge C. C. Wyche.

The defendants were F. E. Ellis, John E. Wright and T. E. Meetze.

failed to get around to them. Charleston C C Nom

February 28, 1942

of the great cities whose concentrated voting to executive committee adopted populations elected Mr. Roosevelt to a third follows:

Of the rules of the City Democratic a statement which called on the Democratic party of South Carofollows: Of the "liberals" (so called by themselves) term, The New Republic, New York weekly, is an exponent defending the revolution years of age or over, or shall reach the state to vote. ary policies of the New Deal. Discussing tion for city officials, and who is Charleston S. C. News & Courles the "hostility" of the congress to the presiof the precinct in which he resides, dent, which it declares to be factual, The shall have the right to vote in said primary. Every Negro applying to New Republic in an editorial ir its issue vote in the city Democrtaic pri-

Three members of the Cherokee "Really democratic (note the small "d") ly since 1876. Provided, that no per- and delegates representing 332,000 county registration board are forces in the South have a big job ahead less a citizen of the United States resolutions at the close of their andocketed for trial in federal docketed for trial in federal of them, to remove restrictions on voting or the state of South Carolina." court here tomorrow on charges such as the poll tax, and to mobilize inform- at least 87 years old and must have of conspiring to refuse four al-ed public opinion in support of the admin-voted the Democratic ticket for the Democratic primary. istration."

In plain words this New Deal weekly, of The defendants are named in a city in which 400,000 negroes live, is say-roled in Ward seven. It was not Missionary convention representing the court records as F. E. Ellis, ing that restrictions on voting in Southern John E. Wright and T. E. Meetze. The indictment was returned by states should be removed in order that the had been instructed to permit them the federal grand jury sitting in "an anti-lynching bill." That was when the to enrol Anderson some time ago. It president's wife was lobbying for the bill charges the defendants on four and the president was saying never a word Oklahoma City, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma City, The court is expected to rule at against it. He could have killed it with a

Mr. Byrnes is indebted for his present S. M. Wolfe, defense counsel, exalted post, on the supreme bench of the in a recent hearing argued that United States, to what he has in substance tion and as such could not con-characterized as a national negro political

> And "the big job" of the "democratic forces in the South" is to "remove restrictions on voting" in order that the negroes may be "mobilized" for the election of sen- anthe names of Negroes who of Jesus in human relationship." ators and representatives who will "support the administration."

Columbia 8 C Record March 17, 1942

Negroes For City Vote

Qualification For Actual Voting

Negroes are being permitted to enrol for the city Democratic primaries to be held in Columbia the

latter part of April and the first gister for the proof May, W. M. Perry, chairman of the city election commission, said

ment clerks had been instructed to a Negro must be at least 87 Democratic primaries.

On the other hand, the chairman pointed out, they must qualify to elections, April 22, the delegavote in the primaries. Unless they To "Mobilize" Southern democrats qualify to vote, he explained, they tion crowded the court room of will not be permitted to vote.

12

mary must be known to have voted the Democratic ticket continuous-

past 66 years to be eligible to vote in this primary.

It was learned today that approximately 50 Negroes have enknown whether Negroes were en-

had registered to vote in the Democratic primary here Rev. G. G. Daniels, vice president; because of the rule that they retary; Rev. J. L. Brooks, Sumter, must have voted the Democratic ticket continously for 66

will I AM MCKINI FV DOWNAN years, a large delegation of aroused citizens, led by the local NAACP, succeeded in getting the city board of elections to ask the convention of the state Democratic committee to consider changing the rule.

The state committee will meet this mouth. Should it change the rule, it will be a major victory in colored citizens' fight for full democracy, the NAACP said.

Negroes were allowed to re-

here, but according to James M. Hinton, chairman of the NAACP When asked today about reports executive committee, it was an that a number of Negroes had en- empty gesture, since under the roled, Mr. Perry said that enrol-ruling of the Democratic party,

Appearing before the board of the county courthouse where its The chairman cited Section Four spokesman Dr. R. W. Mance, read lina to "meet the challenge of "Every white Democrat who is 21 the times" and allow Negroes in

May 12, 1942

Negroes' Democracy Plea

To The News and Courier:

More than 500 negro ministers nual meeting in Greenville, asking Under that rule a Negro must be the Democratic party to permit qualified negroes to vote in the

> The resolutions adopted by the convention were as follows:

"We, the Baptist Educational and 332,000 members, present the followroled in other wards, but all clerks ing resolutions to the Democratic party of South Carolina and freedom-loving peoples in general.

"First: We deplore and denounce the action of the white Democratic party in refusing the right of suffrage to the qualified negroes of the

"Second: We affirm our faith in democracy, but we feel that it is inconsistent to fight for democracy abroad and be denied it at home.

"Third: We affirm that it is our purpose to right that democracy may be obtained here now and remain here forever hereafter.

"Fourth: We appeal to the fairminded white citizenry to use their COLUMBIA, S. C .- After influence to demonstrate the ethics

were purged from the lists Rev. L. C. Jenkins, Columbia, sec-

St. George.

New York 52e-1942

New York. N. Y.

South Carolina Democrats Again Prevent

Negroes From Getting The Right To Vote

Democratic Convention revise the a whole. Why not let it alone." ruling which makes it impossible for a Negro to take part in the Democratic primary in this state unless he is 87 years old, was turned down by the Richland county Democratic convention, Monday, May 4.

The resolution was the result of a request April 22 by a large delegation of Negro citizens here, led by the local NAACP, to have the state convention consider changing the rule. The NAACP said it will continue its efforts to get the ballot for Negroes in the state.

The resolution was offered to the county porvention 342 r. J. Heyward Gibbes, R. Beverly Herbert, Marion A. Park, Francis W. Bradley and D. W. Robinson, Dr. Gibbes, speaking in behalf of the resolution said he had a feeling of genuine humility when drafting it: that he was convinced that a large element of Negro citizens "is now qualified in mind and character to take part in our form of government."

He urged the convention not to "turn this thing down without prayerful consideration" and said that mentary clincher. "it's coming in one form or another."

South Carolina for years has opposed giving Negroes a voice in government, and local daily papers have actively campaigned against it. D. W. Robinson, follows: The press of the state howled "Negro domination" when, in 1939, Negroes in Greenville registered for the primary prior to the 1940 presidential election. Negroes did not vote in this state at that election. South Carolina Senator E. D. Smith walked out of the Democratic convention in Philadelphia because Negroes were participating.

Typhar of the majority attitude is the editorial in the Greenville, S. C. Piedmont which states: "That

generally voting would bring injury COLUMBIA, S. C. Introduced by first of all to the welfare of the five white Democrats and elo- Negroes themselves. The situation quently pleaded for by their spokes- for years has been working itself man, a resolution to have the state out satisfactorily to both races as

E Record

Negro Voting In Primaries Rejected Here

Richland Democrats Again Elect Pearce, Hammond To Party Posts

Richland county's Democratic convention today called upon the state Democratic convention to discontinue county-to-county campaigns and refused to request the state convention to repeal the rule which prohibits Negroes from participating in Democratic primaries.

Tom B. Pearce of Columbia was re-elected chairman, and James H. Hammond and Mrs. Ivy C. Johnson were re-elected executive commitmen and vice chairman, respectively.

After the resolutions committee failed to approve the resolution relative to the Negro question, the convention adopted the committee's report and then applied the parlia-The convention was conducted under the rules of the house of representatives.

Gibbes Offers Resolution The resolution, offered by Dr. J. Heyward Gibbes in behalf of himself and R. Beverly Herbert, Marion A. Park, Francis W. Bradley and

"Whereas, it is in the interest of good government and world Democracy that Negro citizens of this state be given the right to vote in the Democratic primary;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Richland county Democratic convention:

"1. That the state Democratic convention be and is hereby requested to repeal the rule which prohibits Negroes from participating in the Democratic primaries.

"2. That the chairman of this convention do name a committee from the convention to prepare suitable rules dealing with the is why we present the practical qualification of voters in the Demopoint that an effort to start Negroes cratic primary to be submitted to

the state convention." Members of Committee

Members of the resolution committees named by Chairman Pearce before the resolutions were received were W. C. McGowan, D. W. Robinson, John K. Cauthen, Earle R. Britton and John Ammons.

When Mr. McGowan made the committee's report, he suggested that Mr. Robinson be permitted to make a minority report, pointing out that the vote was 4 to 1 for disapproving the resolution.

Mr. Robinson declared that a more serious question had never been presented to the Democratic party in the state. He explained

that Doctor Gibbes was prepared to speak for the minority.

Doctor Gibbes explained that he had a feeling of genuine humility when he drafted the resolution and added "no one realizes more clearly the question involved.'

Negro citizens now is qualified in and B. P. Cloaninger. mind and character to take part in "our form of government."

The speaker declared that "it's coming in one form or another" and added "the opportunity is presented for South Carolina to light a

ing that South Carolina stands in he explained that the state had paid in the Democratic primary. the greatest penalty of any state in the union.

failed.

consisted of Pat Kennedy, D. P. Cloaninger, F. E. Williams, and R. N. Leonard.

A motion by Jack Payne that a committee of five be appointed to study the matter was tabled.

mitted by Ward one, pointed out them, that "the rationing of automobile tires and gasoline will make attendby the candidates a matter of great

state convention to "take necessary lous. statewide county-to-county campaign, heretofore conducted by the Democratic party . . ."

The convention instructed

Lane L. Bonner was named temporary secretary of the convention.

convention (two for each member of the legislature), and explained that he thought the county should be entitled to 16 this year because it is to have eight members in the legislature.

Mr. Pearce, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Hammond and Senator Heyward Brockinton were named delegates at large to the state convention.

United States Senator Burnet R. Maybank sent the following message to the convention:

'My best wishes to the Democrats of Richland county and my deep appreciation for the many courtesies extended to me by them during my residence in Columbia."

Of the 12 remaining delegates to the state convention, six were named from the city and six from the area outside the city limits.

The following delegates were elected: City, John W. Jennings, W. C. McGowan, A. C. Summers, than I, the momentous nature of John H. LaFitte, Clarence Richards and A. B. Langley; county, John K. He asserted that he had become Cauthen, M. V. Horne, J. E. Chalk, convinced that a large element of W. A. McCain, W. Curtis Shealy

> Charleston 8 D News & Courie; May 11, 1942

Does It Begin a "Move-ment"?

A prominent newspaper in South Carospark that might find world-wide lina, The Spartanburg Herald, has commit-He urged the convention not to ted itself to the proposal that "intelligent "turn this thing down without and progressive negroes who would support prayerful consideration of it." Add- the Democratic party and its nominees for a peculiar position in the matter, public office" should be permitted to vote

Efforts to have the resolution re- of the city Democratic party of Columbia to Charleston. S. C. News & Courier submitted to the committee also the rule excluding negroes, except those who voted the Democratic ticket continu-Speakers opposing the resolution ously since 1876, as a "burlesque" on democracy and as "resembling an order of Hitler

The suggestion that a dozen or a thousand ance upon county-to-county cam- citizens may not foregather and, having paign meetings by the electors and agreed upon qualifications for membership, refuse to permit persons not having them to The resolution called upon the join with them, is the height of the ridicu-

steps to discontinue, for so long as. About twenty years ago, in The Herald's may seem necessary and advesable, town, a secret society calling itself the "Ku Klux Klan" had a considerable membership, and our information is that it voted for canits didates for public offices with the purpose delegates to the state convention to of obtaining control of the public schools. introduce a resolution providing the Rightly and wisely, the effort failed, the Due to the illness of Charles S. majority of the Spartanburgers had the ap-Henry, who has served many years preciation of the late Frank Evans, superas secretary of the convention, intendent of schools, that he deserved. By any standard of measurement Frank Evans Mr. Pearce explained that, here- was one of the half dozen most useful and tofore, Richland county had been desirable citizens of South Carolina.

entitled to 14 delegates to the state | Still, no one questioned that this so call-

ed "Klan," engaged in political activity, was within its rights to deny membership to persons not acceptable to it on account of the color of their skin.

As The News and Courier has frequently said, the South Carolina Democracy is absurdly inconsistent in its pretensions to democracy. Undoubtedly, in South Carolina's population is a relatively small number of "intelligent and progressive negroes who would support the Democratic party and its nominees for public office", and they are more to be trusted with the ballot than are numbers of white people.

Were the masses of negro adults admitted to the primaries, we should have a condition of unspeakable confusion and corruption in our state and county politics.

The element of white adults subject to control by upscrupulous leaders constitutes a grave and menacing problem which would be multiplied ten-fold by the admission of

The Herald's editorial appeared April 22, and has not been followed by others supporting its contention. Has it a plan for

the admission only of intelligent and pro gressive negroes which it would not apply to persons of white skin?

The News and Courier reprints The Herald's editorial and directs attention to it because it has the charm of novelty. Is it the beginning in Spartanburg of a "move-ment"?

Any new idea, however objectionable. proposed in South Carolina is interesting The Herald characterizes the adherence on account of its newness, if nothing else.

May 4, 1942

The Facts Not Faced

When Dr. E. Stanley Jones, evangelist to India and well-known author, said in Co-The Herald is unduly excited. The Demo- lumbia on the day of the primary election cratic party in Columbia has the same legal for mayor and city commissioners, "to deny The resolution relative to the right to exclude negroes as the chamber of any group of people the right to vote becounty-to-county campaigns, sub- commerce of Spartanburg has to exclude cause of the color of their skin is a fundamental denial of democracy and no amount of explaining it away will suffice", he spoke the manifest truth, the same that The News and Courier has time and again printed.

Dr. Jones leaped to conclusions and soared over the facts in the case. An exclusive white primary denies to no citizen the right to vote. A general election will be held. A primary is an instrumentality by which candidates are nominated. No one hinders the holding of an exclusive negro primary to nominate candidates for office.

The neglect and refusal of negroes to nominate candidates is itself an evidence of a want of competency to participate in the government of a city or a state. The fundamental weakness in the American negro position is abject confession that negroes can do nothing of their own initiative and without stimulation and direction of the white people.

If citizens, Roman Catholics or Methodunion of lawyers shall presume to nominate let alone by the outsiders. candidates to be voted for in a legal election, who shall say them nay?

Who shall say that any party or faction is without right to exclude from membership persons who cannot, or will not conform to the requirements for admission?

There is, of course, in Southern states, an up that negroes are not fit to vote, that primaries. they are subject to emotional control, that the masses of them are ignorant, that they are wanting in correct understanding of obligations of citizenship, that they are not stabilized as holders of property. The News percentage of negroes are as intelligent, trustworthy, stabilized therefore as competent to vote, as is the average man in the "upper half" of the population of white skins.

whites is that they refuse to apply to them- liberty-loving Negro citizens. selves the tests by which they exclude negroes from their primaries. Their leaders well know, otherwise they would be unintelligent, that however the whites in ratio are five or six to one to negroes competent to vote, a large proportion of the whites are equally incompetent.

Were qualifications for voting in primaries and general elections raised, were the possession of property (no neat amount), and something higher than the barest literacy required for voting, we would deprive thirty or forty per cent of the whites of exercising that privilege (voting is a privilege, not a right) and perhaps ninety per cent of the negroes.

The political leaders of South Carolina lack the courage to face the facts. They are not leaders. They do not dare to suggest that any white adult be denied the privilege of the ballot in any kind of an election-and it is to the interest of some of them to retain an element of white voters easily subject to "persuasion". Persuasion is a polite term of vast coverage.

Greenwood. S. C. Index-Journal May 27, 1942

BOTH AFTER NEGRO VOTE

From the News and Courier.

The Negroes were enfranchised by the Republican party in the late 60s, in hope and confidence that they would make the Southern States eternally Republican, to the impregnable entrenchment of the Republican party in office.

Signs are not wanting now that the national Democratic party would interfere by legislation and by force to convert the Southern negroes into a solid Democratic voting contingent. 570

The Southern people white and colored. ists, Free Masons, trades unionists, or a would get along better and better were they

Daily world Atlanta, Ga.

A Mutual Disgust

The Charleston News and Courier expresses itself as There is, of course, in Southern states, an idolatry of democracy that is undemocratic. The Southern whites pretending to be democrats do violate its first principle. They set

being disgusted with Negro leaders who seek admission to the Democratic primary on the grands that Negroes can form their own party and hold their own conventions and

This is probably true, both from the point of the paper and the Negroes. No one has said either is not the truth. But were the Negroes to form their own party they would be inconsistent in their battle for recognition, not as a sepand Courier agrees with them in respect of arate and "special" American, but as a genuine American, the overwhelming percentage of negro entitled to general participation of all American practices. adults, much as it is aware that a small They seek to destroy racial discrimination, to prove themselves as loyal citizens, as naturalized foreigners, against P)-Reversing all known powhom the Democrats practice no discrimination.

As for the paper's disgust, it is probably reciprocated by Negroes who regard in 22 mehace to their program and the flagrant inconsistency of the Southern the voice of those who would hold in subjection loyal and

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier July 29, 1942

Streams From the White House

In Laurens a candidate, Mr. Blease, said: "The South should be allowed to settle the negro question in its own way." Probably all the candidates are of the opinion of Mr. Blease, but most of them seem to be, for some reason or other, refraining from saying it. They apparently do not perceive that the "question" becomes more acute day by day. Last Tuesday negroes in Arkansas were presenting themselves at the polls and demanding that they be allowed to vote in

white primaries Both political parties, outside of the South, are pressing for another Southern "Reconstruction", and the demand for it, not uttered by the president, nevertheless streams from the White House, proceeds from his wife.

Charleston, S. C. News & Couries July 22, 1942

There Seems to Be Content

The colored women cannot vote : amocratic primaries in South Carolina, and the white women, who can vote in them, scarcely fare better than the negroes in getting office through them-or perhaps the white women do not wish to hold office. Anyway. the lords of creation seem to be perfectly content.

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

Southern **Tradition** Reversed

Proposal Signed By 21 White

COLUMBIA, S. C - (AN litical practice of the south and setting a new standard of democratic principles for all states south of Mason and Dixon's line, 21 of Columbia's outstanding white citizens last week urged that Negroes be permitted to vote in the Democratic primaries of South Carolina.

A proposal signed by the public-spirited white leaders asked the South Carolina Democratic convention to appoint a committee to study the question of Negro suffrage, "and try to arrive convince the Chinese, the people at some plan by which qualifield Negroes may vote in the Democratic primaries of this man rights, that we are guarding state." MAY 30 1942

TEXT OF PROPOSAL

The proposal, in full, is as fol-

"The undersigned white citizens of South Carolina believe that the time has come when steps should be taken toward recognizing the political rights of the Negroes of this state. The following considerations prompt us to this view:

"1. Many of our Negro citizens are keenly desirous of exercising their rights of citizenship. We believe that they are now fitted by education and experience to assume the responsibilities that go with citizenship.

2. The Constitution of the United States gives them these rights in theory, but they have been denied them by political devices within the Southern states. These devices cannot continue to stand and are certain to be destroyed by the courts of

0 000

this country.

CAPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP MUTUAL RESPECT

"3. We believe that an understanding and sympathetic approach to this problem by the white people of South Carolina will result in making our Negro citizens friendly and co-operative and that they will join good white people in seeking good government. There is in this an opportunity for the whites and the blacks to develop a mutual respect and good feeling. If the problem is to be attacked by the Negro with the aid from outside sources, we believe that both the whites and the Negroes will lose in the process.

"4. We do not believe that it is either necessary or advisable that the Democratic party be thrown open to Negroes in discriminately. Nor do we believe that anything but good would come from establishing minor educational and character qualifications for membership of whites in the party. We believe that carefully considered qualifications of this kind, applied to whites and blacks, might result in a definite improvement in our political institutions.

"5. We are today waging a world-wide war in the name of Democracy. Our Negroes are joining in our effort. We should take care that they share in the freedom and liberty which we think are worth fighting for. A move in this direction now by South Carolina will do much to of India, the South Americans and others, that Democracy in America is really jealous of huout own and shall help to guard theirs.

APPOINTMENT WAY 30 194 COMMITTEE URGED

6. We therefore urge the state Democratic convention, meeting in Columbia this month, to appoint a committee to study this question and try to arrive at some plan by which qualified Negroes may vote in the Democratic primaries in this state."

THE PROPOSAL WAS SIGNED BY THE FOLLOWING:

J. Heyward Gibbes, R. Beverley Herbert, D. W. Robinson, Jr., Marion A. Park, F. W. Bradley, Henry W. Fair, Frank Hampton, LeGrand Geurry, William Elliott, A. C. Flora, E. C. L. Adams, Hugh E. Wyman, William Weston, James Derieux, James W. Jackson, A. C. Heyward, W. M. Perry, Fitz Hugh McMaster, Mrs. James R. Cain, M. A. Wright, J. Owen Smith.

White Carolinians Ask End Of Demo White Prime

help to guard theirs.

ries in this state.

A. Wright, J. Owen Smith.

South Carolina Leaders Voice Plea to Demo State Convention

MAY 2 4 1942 COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Reversing all known con- The county convention nowacepts of the South and setting a new standard of democratic when every inch of ground was county's democratic convention principles for all states south of Mason and 21 of Columbia's outstanding white citizens this week urged delegates to the state convention. May 20 to discontinue countythat Negroes be permitted to vote in the Democratic priboth the whites and the Negroes in the state too much is taken for summer and refused to request cannot be distinguished by the naked eye. maries of South Carolina. A proposal signed by the public- will lose in the process.

spirited and tolerant white leaders SEE IMPROVEMENT asked the South Carolina Demo cratic convention to appoint a com- either necessary o radvisable that some plan by which qualified Negroes may vote in the Democratic primaries of this state."

time has come when steps should political institutions. pe taken toward recognizing the popromot us to this view:

1. Many of our Negro citizens lieve that they are now fitted by education and experience to assume their responsibilities that go with citizenship

"2. The Constitution of the United States gives them these rights in theory, but they have been denied them by political devices within the Southern states. These devices cannot continue to stand and are certain to be destroyed by courts of this country.

"3. We believe that an understanding and sympathetic approach to this problem by the white peo-ple of South Carolina will result in making our Negro citizens friend- and cooperative and that they will join good white people in seeking good government. There is in this an opportunity for the whites and the blacks to develop a mutual respect and good feeling. If the problem is to be attacked by the Negro with the aid from outside sources, we believe that

May 14, 1942

granted.

when there will be two parties in from voting in primaries.

S. C., and it might be best for us The rule in question permits. "4. We do not believe that it is S. C., and it might be best for us either necessary o radvisable that as we would get a little more con- only those negroes who have the Democratic party be thrown as we would get a little more con- only those negroes who have The News and Courier would have more

The proposal, in full, is as fol- bership of whites in the party. We Boyd Brown was shaking hands names were stricken from the do for them, believe that carefully considered with the dear people. By the way, city democratic rolls prior to a If the negro Democrats, or Republicans, qualifications of this kind, applied he has developed into a states- primary a week ago. ws: MAY 24 1942 qualifications of this kind, applied he has developed into a states-primary a week ago.

"The undersigned white citizens to whites and blacks, might result man and no doubt will some day Columbia & C. Roord of South Carolina believe that the in a defenite improvement in our sit in the seat of the great Cotton Smith.

"5. We are today waging a I see that the Richland county state. The following considerations Democracy. Our Negroes are join- ty of the Negroes' voting in the ing in our effort. We should take Democratic primary. Now that is this direction now by South Caro- will be met in some way that will report in the effort to raise \$6,000 lian will do much to convince the make the great and learned Dr. in six congressional districts in the Chinese, the people of India, the Stanley Jones' prediction false. South Americans and others, that Namely, that debarring the Negro Democracy in America is really from voting in the recent municipality jealous of human rights. That we pal election in Columbia wrote Negro Names are guarding our own and shall the obituary of the Democratic Removed From "6. We therefore urge that the party.

state Democratci convetnion, meet- After reading Dr. Johnson's Party Rolls ing in Columbia this month, to ap-splendid historical 'address before J. Heyward Gibbs, R. Beverly that my mind failed to work. rolls Monday afternoon.

Not until 1930 were removed from the county club party to nominate candidates, rolls Monday afternoon. Herbert, D. W. Robinson, Jr., Ma- While the water seems to be calm A committee of Negroes had pro-majority in South Carolina.

C. Flora, E. C. Adams, Hugh E. Wyman, William Weston, James Derieux, James W. Jackson, A. C. Heyward, W. M. Perry, Fitz Hugh McMaster, Mrs. James B. Cain M. are hopelessly in the many good responsible to the purging officers in primaries, and persons who have some committee, read to them the party not paid poll taxes vote in them.

In the North, leaders of negroes are howlessly in the government of their race, but they are hopelessly in the many good responsible to the purging officers in primaries, and persons who have some committee, read to them the party not paid poll taxes vote in them.

In the North, leaders of negroes are howlessly in the government of their race, but they are hopelessly in the government of their race, but they are hopelessly in the government of their race, but they are hopelessly in the government of their race, but they are hopelessly in the government pertaining to member. McMaster, Mrs. James R. Cain, M are hopelessly in the minority, and a law that would discriminate would be hard to enforce.

had better let the matter stand as it is until after we win the war. Then we will have to do something about it. And that will Let it not be forgotten, when the subject statesmen and not politicians.

my mind has become dethroned, fering for office in these same primaries. before you did.

Gaffney, S. C. Ledgar May 7, 1942

Richland In Favor

The time is coming, however, party ryle prohibiting negroes

June 22, 1942

BALLOT FUND The South Carolina Negro Citi-2nd district, raised \$826 Sunday in The white people of South Carolina Zion Baptist Church, to aid in the

August 14, 1942 Removed From

So, Dr. Johnson, I reckon we Charleston, S. C. News & Courier May 16, 1942

Whites and Negroes Excluded

be a time when we will need of the exclusion of negroes from Democratic Mr. Editor, if you conclude that primaries in South Carolina is discussed, that most white persons are excluded from of-

The waste Democrats of South Carolina have adopted a property qualification for running for office. They do not call it by its name, and, if you tell your leaders of it, they "will with reasons answer you". Negro Regulation Candidacy for office in primaries is expensive-expensive even for the minor offices.

In all this lamentation about the injustice of the "intelligent and progressive negroes", no one mentions that in obtaining office, the

the state convention to repeal a Marieston. 3. C. News & Convers June 15, 1942

No One Hinders Them

mittee to study the question of Negroes indiscriminately sideration from Washington. As it voted democratic in elections sympathy and more patience with leaders no use to shoot a dead since 1876 to participate in a Nor do we believe that anything bird.

I didn't see anything of Roddey brought up on an appeal from a character qualifications for mematic bird.

I didn't see anything of Roddey brought up on an appeal from a the convention. The Honorable group of Columbia negroes whose selves and cease to look to white people to the selves and cease to look to white people to the selves and cease to look to white people to the selves and cease to look to white people to the selves and cease to look to white people to the selves and cease to look to white people to the selves and cease to look to white people to the selves and cease to look to white people to the selves and cease to look to white people to the selves and the selves are selves and the sel

> in South Carolina are 150,000, why do they not organize their own parties, hold their own conventions or primaries?

Do they acknowledge themselves impotent litical rights of the Negroes of this world-wide war in the name of convention discussed the proprietical rights of the Negroes of this world-wide war in the name of convention discussed the proprieties. Committee, under R. W. to maintain a party of their twn? Have the state. The following considerations Democracy. Our Negroes are join-ty of the Negroes' voting in the Mance, congressional leader for the they not been free seventy seven years?

care that they share in the free- a problem that the Democratic securing the ballot. This report maintained an exclusive white primary are keenly desirous of exercising dom and liberty which we think party of the South is up against. came only from Columbia and more than thirty years while they were their rights of citizenship. We be are worth fighting for. A move in But it is a problem that must and Richland County. This is the first a minority in the state. They maintained this state primary system several years before the voting qualifications of 1895 were

> By the way, what has converted so many of the negroes of South Carolina into Roosevelt Democrats? They were Republicans what disillusioned them?

Any set of people, a religious sect or fraternal order, has the lawful right to hold point a committee to study this the Lion's club last week I took

Adhering to the Democratic party candidates excluding from them whom they question and try to arrive at some a seat and sot down to try to plan by which qualified Negroes comment on his suggestions, but may vote in the Democratic primate the subject loomed up before me the subject loomed up before me were removed from the county club party to nominate candidates.

Not until 1930 were the white adults a

rion A. Park, F. W. Bradley, Henry W. Fair, Frank Hampton, Lemany Grand Geurry, William Elliott, A.

The white people in South Carolina choose
at the bank, experience teaches tested the removal, but Clarence
The white people in South Carolina choose
at the bank, experience teaches tested the removal, chairman of the purpose in primaries, and persons who have

to pay poll taxes.

In all the political agitation carried on by negroes and white leaders is the con-

Kansas City Call Kansas City, Mo.

South Carolina White Citizens Urge That Nearges Get Suffrage

Proposal Signed by 21 Suggests Committee of Democratic Convention Make

standard of democratic principles "4. We do not believe that it is for all states south of Mason and Dison's celebrated line, 21 of Columbia's outstanding white citizens this week urged that Negroes be permitted to vote in the Democratic primaries of South Carolina.

"4. We do not believe that it is either necessary or advisable that the Democratic party be thrown open to Negroes indiscriminately. Nor do we believe that anything but good would come from establishing minor educational and tolerant white leaders asked the South Carolina Democratic considered qualifications of this asked the South Carolina Democratic considered qualifications of this distribution and tolerant white leaders asked the South Carolina Democratic considered qualifications of this might result in a definite improvement in our political institutions. Negro suffrage, "and try to arrive NEGROES SHARE at some plan by which qualified IN WAR EFFORM

join good white people in seek- A. C. Heyward, W. M. Perry, Fitz ing good government. There is in this an opportunity for the whites and the blacks to develop a mut- Smith.

A. C. Heyward, W. M. Perry, Fitz is either necessary or advisable that the Democratic party be thrown open to Negroes indiscrimately. Nor do we hely a the last the crimately. ual respect and good feeling. If the

Study and Devise Plan for Voting
MAY 29 194 problem is to be attacked by the
Negro with the aid from outside

lishing minor educational and A proposal signed by the public-character qualifications for mem-pirited and tolerant white leaders bership of whites in the party. We asked the South Carolina Demo-believe that carefully considered lows:

pirited and tolerant white leaders pership of whites in the party. We asked the South Carolina Devocratic convention to appoint of the pership of whites in the party. We believe that carefully considered a qualifications of this kind, applied to whites and placks, might result to many the proposal in full, is as for racy. Our Negroes are joining in a definite thiprogreemt in our at some plan by which qualified believe that they share in the freedom and liberty which we think are vortically as the proposal in full, is as for the proposal in full is

to this problem by the white people LeGrand Geurry, William Elliott If the problem is to be attacked of South Carolina will result in A. C. Flora, E. C. L. Adams, Hugh outside sources, we believe that making our Negro citizens friendly E. Wayman, William Weston both the whites and the Negroes and co-operative and that they will James Derieux, James W. Jackson, will lose in the process.

S.C. LEADERS ASK RECOGNITION OF RIGHT TO BALLOT

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 28—(ANP)—Reversing all known concepts of the fily white south and setting a new standard of democratic principles for all states south of Mason and Dixon's celebrated line. 21 of Columbia's out-COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP) — Negro with the aid from outside standing white citizens this week from establishing minor educations and known concepts of whites and the Negroes will lose in the filly white south setting a new the process.

Standing white citizens this week from establishing minor educations the filly white south setting a new the process.

Standing white citizens this week from establishing minor educations the filly white south setting a new the process. urged that Negroes be permitted tional and character qualifications to vote in the Democratic pri-maries of South Carolina.

Negroes may vote in the Democra- "5. We are today waging a world tic primaries of this state."

crimately. Nor do we belive that anything but good would come

c primaries of this state."

wide war in the name of DemocThe proposal, in full, is as fol-racy. Our Negroes are joining in

July 15, 1942

Sign As 'Friends'

CARDS ARE PASSED OUT your children.

Harmony Between Races Is Called Object - Audience As Right And Duty

The Shelby political organization made its bid last night for solid negro support in the Aug. 6 elec- Health Department. You have your tion.

Through Mayor Chandler, an es- people. timated 200 negro civic, religious and political leaders, meeting at ernment consolidated for your Booker T. Washington High School, good. We are your friends. We will were urged to sign "Registration of help you when you need help. Friends of the City and County "It is not only your right Government" cards which were your duty to exercise your right of handed out at the door of the as- franchise," the Mayor said.

The card contains valuable ward

representative of the organization of those signing. whom must stand for election, were July 23, 1942 conspicuously absent in view of their candidacies.

"New Movement"

Mayor Chandler said the "new movement" to enroll the negro voters as "friends of the city and county government" was conceived by the late Dr. T. O. Fuller, negro educational leader.
The late negro educator advanced

and for the general welfare of both raised to date.

"It was a splendid move on his part," the Mayor said. "It showed that he had a great knowledge of human nature.

"It is a great movement because you and I are just passing. When I die, the world won't end."

proval of his views.)

he declared. "His idea was for a aid in securing the right to vote great day for the colored folias in the Democratic primary.

The purpose of this fund is to courts.

"Since last April we have been Negroe petitioning and pleading with state's petitioning and pleading with state's living in harmony with white folks.

The next report will bring the levy Negroes to participate in the nextly nearly ne

for what is best for one another.
The Mayor outlined in deta

what the city and county gove nts have done for the negro

Com'reld Appea promised that much more will be done

Urged To Get Education

He asked them to take advanta of schools, churches, recreation co ters and other advantages offer to live better, more useful lives pay their taxes and to suppose the government so the government could better support them.

"Your government gives you good Mayor Urges 200 Leaders To schools," Mayor Chandler asserted in enumerating some of the ad-

(A loud voice of concurrence.) it be that way? You need it worse ent from all over the state. Urged To Use Franchise than the white people-and it is the best hospital in Memphis."

(Very loud voices and applause). Franchise Held Out

"You have the benefit of the clinics, largely staffed by colored

"You have a city and county gov-

"It is not only your right, but

Although the Mayor does not run organization information, such as for office this year, he was the only the name, address and occupation

Negroes Raise Money to Press **Primary Vote**

Dr. E. A. Adams, chairman of mittee. 'Negro Citizens' committee of Harold R. Boulware, Negro at Regroes
South Carolina called a meetingtorney of Columbia has been rethe idea idea he said, "not in the interest of any political fight, but July 21 in Zion Baptist church, tained to prosecute the case, for a closer, warmer understanding for reports of funds Secretary Hinton said.

Columbia, Charleston, Conway, secretary.

Florence, Darlington, Greenville, In speaking of the court action Monchs Corner, Aiken, Summer-decided upon, Secretary Hinton Audience Agrees ton, Manning, Winnsboro, said, "We decided to take this Georgetown, Cheraw and Clar-action since there seemed no Following a meeting here yester-enden county Power and Clar-action since there seemed no County Power County County Power C

"This is a practical movement," The purpose of this fund is to courts.

"It will take time, but that great total to the desired goal of \$6,000, day is coming, by working together total to the desired goal of \$6,000, for what is best for Memphis and for what is best for one another secretary.

Columbia. S. C. Research July 22, 1942

NEGROES RAISE FUND IN VOTE EFFORT

To the Editor of The Record:

vote in Democratic primary.

vantages offered the negro. was found that \$3,012 was turned in though the same will be have good teachers, negro teach Savings bank. Places reporting sold. ers. No white teachers ever teach were: Columbia, Charleston, Con- The treasurer of the Negro your children."

way, Florence, Darlington, Green-citizens committee is H. H. But-"We have the John Gaston Hospital. Seventy-five per cent of the Georgetown, Cheraw and Clarendon Sumler, S. C., Daily Head patients are colored. Why shouldn't county. Representatives were pres-

> The next report will bring the total to the desired goal of \$6,000. Case To Courts JAMES M. HINTON, Secretary. Columbia.

Columbia, S. C. Blate September 19, 1942

cratic primary elections in the convention failed. state, according to a statement New Bern, N. C., Times given out by James N. Hinton, Columbia, secretary of the com-

The meeting, attended by about

"Since last April we have been Negroes the right to vote in the petitioning and pleading with state's Democratic primaries.

Democratic organizations to allow Negroes to participate in the nently identified during the past low Negroes to participate in the nently Democratic primaries, as results year tantamount to elections.

every instance and there seems city elections. no relief other than through court action."

Negro Citizens committee of Southby E. A. Adams of Columbia, Carolina, called a meeting today chairman, who said he had a son ipate in the party nominations, it July 21, in Zion Baptist church, Co-in India with the armed forces. was said. lumbia, for reports of funds collected The central committee has some The session was attended by memto date for securing the right to 35 citizens committees over the bers of local citizens committees vote in Democratic primary With previous reports included itstate, it was said, and it is from various communities as well

September 19; 1942

Negroes To Carry

Columbia, Sept. 19.—(A)—An ef-Carolina to vote in the Democratic Hartsville, is treasurer. party primaries may be taken to Charleston S. C. News & Couries the state court by the negro citizens committee of South Carelina, Committee Secretary James N. Hinton said today.

September 19, 1942

South Carolina

ing his talk, loud voices arose from endon county. Representatives other relief in sight other than day, the Negro Citizens Commitaudience with "no" to signify ap were present from all over the that provided by the Constitutee of South Carolina announced it proval of his views.)

State.

The present from all over the that provided by the Constitutee of South Carolina announced it proval of his views.) purpose of attempting to secure for

with attempts to vote Ne-in the Democratic primaries, Democratic primaries, as results groes in the Democratic primaries, in primaries in this state are and made a formal protest to the city election board when the names "But we were turned down in of Negroes were stricken from the party rolls just before the recent

The session here yesterday was described as an "executive meet-Dr. E. A. Adams, chairman of The meeting was provided over ing", and Harold Boulware was retained as attorney to press the case of Negroes seeking to partic-

was found that \$3,012 was turned in through these that the sale of as officers of the organization and

The group voted unanimously to engage in a drive to sell war savings bonds, agreeing to sponsor a bond sale campaign in each community where a citizens committee is located.

The fund already raised was reported to be pleasing to the committee, and exception was expressed that the goal of \$6,000 would be reached in the next few days.

E. A. Adams is chairman of the Columbia, Sept. 19.—(AP)—An effort to allow negroes in South tary, and H. H. Butler, Sr., of

September 21, 1942

Only a Coincidence

It was no more than accidental coincition from the party had proved fruitless "and there seems no other relief than arough court action." dence that The News and Courier said that Northern negro leaders and their white backers in a mough court action." With the exception of those who itations while a political contest proceeds' The Negro Citizens Committee have voted the Democratic ticket on the same day (last Saturday) that the The Negro Citizens Committee slave when the since the 1876 election of Gover-resolve of Columbia negroes to break into of South Carolina, meeting yes nor Wade Hampton, negroes are the white man's South Carolina party with terday at Zion Baptist church, excluded from party membership the sledge hammer of the courts was pubsible to the courts in an effort many south carolina negroes made apply to the courts in an effort many south carolina party to the courts in an effort many south carolina party to the courts in an effort many south carolina party to the courts in an effort many south carolina party to the courts in an effort many south carolina party to the courts in an effort many south carolina party to the courts in an effort many south carolina party with the courts in an effort many south carolina party with the courts in an effort many south carolina party with the courts in an effort many south carolina party with the courts in an effort many south carolina party with the courts was publicated as a prijultation of the courts was public apply to the courts in an effort mary. An attempt to bring the public their plan a week before the white to get participation in Demo-question before the June party primary, August 25, it might have caused the nomination of Eugene Blease, and the Northern negroes did not want Mr. Blease. However, Mr. Maybank will agree with Mr. Blease when the issue can no longer be met with silence. Of course, if this effort of the negroes shall be conducted with earnestness and skill, it must and will have money and other help from Northern sources. One Vote would suppose that the news from Colum-With previous reports included 42 persons, passed unanimously a it was found that \$3,012 had been its local committees for sale of raised and banked in Victory Sav war bonds and stamps in an all local committees for sale of less than a month, would make The Sparings bank. Places reporting were out war effort," according to the Committee Seeks

Columbia, Charleston, Conway according to the Committee Seeks Mr. Blease injected the race issue. If it shall \$6,000 War Bonds In be ashamed, it will be ashamed by proxy.

Voting in Charleston

By the census of 1940 the number of males of returns after the votes close. of voting age in Charleston county (all races) was 32,980; of females, 36,410. The to adopt the machines this year would re- the charges of election fraud in maries in this state are tantamount total was 69,390 in a population of 121,105. kindle suspicion against it in other parts White persons twenty-one years old and over of the state, and this suspicion, in the long were 38,631 and negroes of that age were run, causes hurt to Charleston in business 30,732. The potential white voting majority as well as in politics. in the county was 7,899. Negro women of voting age outnumbered men by 3,482. The majority of white women over men was 154. The number of potential voters in Greenville county is 77,400 of whom 61,465 are white. The potential white voters in Greenville county are

on.
The voting pable differs, in place, The voting habit differs, in place time, attitution and laws, but they have been the circumstances. Organized factions, often bit stitution and laws, but they have been managers and clock were as fol-meeting, which was attended by 41 terly opposed, have been the rule in Charles formed and have operated, which the Rev-lows: Counting ballots behind members, Hinton said. ton the last fifty years, though at this time erend George Frazier Miller, native of South the division is scarcely evident. They have Carolina, as a citizen of New York state absentee by its We, in the manner not been the rule in Greenville and other where the anti-Masonic party once had a of gentlemed deny these charges and hereby state that they have emanated from the mind of the charleston S. C. News & Courier November 27, 1942

November 27, 1942

As to Registering to Voice the manner of the manner of gentlemes and hereby state that they have emanated from the mind of the charleston S. C. News & Courier November 27, 1942

Out instruction in history from The Manner of gentlemes and hereby state that they have emanated from the mind of the charleston S. C. News & Courier November 27, 1942 visions have been temporary, spasmodic

Voting has been more general in Charleston than in any of the more populous counties. In 1930, when the contest for governor News and Courier remarks to Mr. Miller to tally the votes were solicited, at was between O. D. Johnston and the late was between O. D. Johnston and the late that the fact that negroes in South CaroMr. Blackwood, both organized factions in Charleston supported Mr. Blackwood, and the result was that he received the overthe result was that he received the overwhelming majority of Charleston's votes. In the second primary Mr. Johnston had about the same number of votes that he had in the the same number of votes that he had in the first, and, to one analyzing the figures and acquainted with conditions, his denunciation of Charleston as having cheated him out of the election does not bear close examination. maries of which negroes are excluded, is not we have done our work with spe-It was empty.

In 1938, Charleston was stirred by Mr. Manning's attacks, and that Mr. Maybank received around 21,000 votes in the second primary, almost the unanimous vote of the county, was not astonishing. As the white tinction, in the white ranks, between the potential vote of Charleston in April, 1940

last of August, 1938, and a total vote of 23,000 ples. or 24,000 certainly did not indicate a stuffing of ballot boxes.

We are not saying that there have never been minor irregularities - here or elsewhere — in primary elections, but we are dential electors without losing the right to saying that careful analysis of election fig- vote in the exclusive white "Democratic" ures in Charleston lead to no conclusion that primaries for the nomination of other offithey have materially affected results. That cers—a right which some of us exercised in they have materially affected results. That is why The News and Courier has been able Democratic, electors.

1940 by voting for Willkie, or Jefferson negro citizens committee of South Democratic, electors.

Caroline decided today to apply to to defend Charleston against the accusations of Messrs. Johnston and Manning.

ing of returns from certain precincts for be allowed to "stand together" in politics. It said. many hours. It was never a reasonable performance, it was silly even from the point of view of "friends" and candidates, and Charleston and Charleston candidates have

suffered in consequence of it. That is a compelling argument for the adoption of voting machines and immediate announcement

In our opinion, the failure of Charleston recently the news items relative to cratic primaries, as results of pri-

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier July 16, 1942

Empty Contention

our fair state than that all the June. The party's rules say that charges fire the against our box only only white persons (ay be adversed or other defining points is not only such charges were not in keeping is limited to members.

E. A. Adams of Columbia, chairnumerous membership, should know with-out instruction in history from The News out instruction in history from The News who possess a disgraphted attitude. Not long ago, in the last two or three and Courier.

ciation, why should they vote?

For Mr. Miller's information, we tell him that the white man's party; from the priing people of this state know that the rest claiming the right to and theories, often antagonistic to and de-didates. structive of one another—and this has been true many a year. For example, the dissometime "Bleaseism" and "anti-Bleaseism" was as fundamental as the difference bewas 38,631, it was probably 36,000 at the tween Democratic and Republican princi-

> Were further proof of this statement required, we tell Mr. Miller that, under the NEGROES TO TAKE "Democratic" rules in South Carolina, one may vote for Republican or Socialist presi-

Mr. Miller's contention is that white men the courts in an effort to obtain It should be said that Charleston has in— in the South have no right to organize a cratic primary elections, Secretary white association that white men should not vited criticism, particularly by the withold- white association, that white men should not James N. Hinton of the committee

Charleston S C News & Convier October 31, 1942

Lynching Balloting

To The News and Courier: The press of our state has carried negroes to participate in the Demo-Lee county. These charges have to election. been ruled as without foundation "But we were turned down in by the supreme court of the state every instance and there seems no However, this decision by the court other relief than through court covers each and every voting box in action." the county and does, not refer to A group of white persons, prineach box by name. Therefore, we, cipally Columbians, unsuccessfully the managers and very of the attempted to bring negro partici-Lynchburg box, feel that is our pation in primary voting before the time to let the thinks people of state Democratic convention in our fair state them that all the June. The party's rules say that charges in the against our box mitted

H. L. HICKSON. S. D. McELVEEN, WYATT A. KIRBY, (Managers). ROY E. HUDGENS, (Clerk)

Lynchburg.

Spartanhorg, S. C., Herald September 19, 1942

TO STATE COURTS

Columbia, Sept.

We decided to take this action since there seemed no other relief in sight . . . than that provided by the constitution .

"Since last April' we have been

petitioning and pleading with Democratic organizations to allow

The charges made against the man, presided at the committee

nd Courier.

Dismissing that from consideration, The fidavits to the effect that helpers town of South Carolina, negroes were that the fact that negroes in South Caro- random, from these who gathered threatened or abused when they sought to

by any normal mind.

Our purpose in denying these claiming the right to make and enforce

a "Democratic" party. It is composed of cial favors to none and with equalthe Peppers, the Alben Barkleys and the persons of a variety of political opinions consideration to all voters and can-Walter Whites, the "intellectuals" and Liberalites of the North, arguments with which

> to press their attacks on the state rights of the South.

> No man of ordinary intelligence in South Carolina objects to negroes registering and voting. The majority of white persons of voting age in the state is 221,000.

As long as we have the primary system and the voting qualifications in general elections shall not be made much harder to meet, it is not only advisable but necessary that an exclusive white primary shall be maintained.

The right to vote is a thing apart from " primaries, as it would be a thing apart \$ 8 from a political caucus meeting in Tom Johnsmith's house to nominate candidates g for mayor and aldermen. It is not in the S Bill of Rights that one may crash a con-Bill of Rights that one may crash a conerhood of Old Roosters or a Sisterhood of the anti-Gumchewing Ladies.

The election laws should be enforced in South Carolina justly, impartially, with-

Negro Voters Still Lack Own Leadership At Polls

Editor of The Knoxville Journal:

One of the most gratifying political signs A survey among republican lead- which Couch has demonstrated by colored, registered 1,956 voters. seen in this section of Tennessee for a long ers last night revealed that they that he has at his beck and call. The third ward, 1,229; fourth, pretime was the intelligence and unity of the are gloomy over the prospects of That would be the biggest prob-cinct of the 12th ward, 1,300. 7th Negroes of Knoxville in the last city elec-being able to make a showing lem for the republicans because ward, 2nd Precinct, more than a tion. I have heard a good many comments against the democratic nominee. few people like to be led to slaugh- thousand. The colored registration on it by both white and Negro citizens Couch won such a smashing vic- ter, even if they are carrying the was also very heavy in the 7th, like. And yet there are still some distory in the primary that, stripping standard of their political party. 1st; 8th, 5th 13th, 1st, 17th, 2nd, couraging signs. The fact still remains the results of all republicans who that there are comparatively few Negroes participated, he would still be the that the entire democratic ticket ery section of the county where Negroes participated, he would still be the who had paid their poll tax and were undisputed nominee by a decisive would be unopposed in the August groes live, large numbers turned out registered for the last election. Of course majority. He carried every prethere was enough to be the balance of cinct in the county except twopower, but that does not satisfy. And again, Wauhatchie, the home of his opa large percentage of those who were reg-ponent, Judge Will Cummings, and Hamilton county to do us for some According to informed political istered and who had paid their poll tax Tyner, the home of the county's time," the county judge asserted. leaders, Mr. Wiley O. Couch, candidid not go to the trouble to vote their judge's leading candidate for convictions. Here in East Tennessee We council, R. E. Holbert. Negroes have free access to the polls both Couch amassed a heavy vote in Mr. Couch to head the county govin the primaries and other elections. This the independent wards where the is not true in many parts of the South. We democratic vote is always onesimply must make a better showing in the sided, and he also took the future than we have in the past. A vote normally republican wards and is a citizen's highest privilege.

It will not be long before we will be ties. faced with another election, and it will be a big one, too. During this year every office in the Courthouse except one will of the democratic nominee having be vacant. But when it comes to the matter an unopposed race in August is of building up an electorate it requires a the colored vote. For many years lot of work as well as political knowledge, the republicans have counted The two cannot be secured for nothing, heavily upon the Negroes for sup-Someone who is energetic and politically port in their campaigns against minded must do this work. And if either democratic nominees. Judging from the Democrat or Republican party in this what happened Thursday they can section expects a large Negro vote it will expect little help from this source be only by placing a trained political leader since many thousand Negroes went who is a Negro to build it up. One of the into the democratic primary reasons the Republicans have lost so marry Thursday and voted for Couch. Negro votes in the past few years is the The leaders of the Negroes were fact that the party locally has not been strong for Couch Thursday in willing to support trained leadership. Let every colored precinct in the counus hope for the better this time.

B. B. EVANS. Chaffanooga Tenn. Dally Times March 9, 1942

COUCH VICTORY LEAVES G. O. P. LITTLE CHANCE

Tremendous Majority Blow to Republican Dreams of August Success

BY FRED HIXSON Wiley O. Couch's decisive vicdemocratic nomination for county democratic primary in considering HIGH judge was a stunning blow to the whether to enter a candidate, but Official figures on the registra-

precincts with one-sided majori-

Negro Support Strong

Another strong factor in favor ty and it would be a strange position for them to assume, should they try to desert him in August for a republican candidate.

One republican leader said that he feared that some of the Negro "bosses" might give "lip service" to the republican cause in August, but not make an effort to carry

A republican to win a race in Hamilton county must have democratic votes. Judge Cummings conceded the nomination to Mr. Couch a short time after the canvass of the votes started, and he also pledged his support to the victor. Yesterday the county judge said he would be active in the democratic campaign in behalf of Couch in the event the republicans offer a nominee.

Not only would the republicans have to reckon with the tremen-

tory in Thursday's primary for the dous vote Couch rolled up in the COLOIRED ACTIVITY

election.

already had enough politics in VOTE Hamilton county to do us for some "The people have spoken in a recfor any one to even consider start-

is another blow to republican hopes elected. because they would have the popular criminal judge to build an organization around.

Except for the dispute in progress over one of the three nominations for seats on the newly created general sessions court, between J. L. Levine and N. B. Hargraves, who fought a bitter "back stretch" race for third place, everything is harmonious in the ranks of the party.

Daily World Atlanta, Georgie

republican forces in the county they also would have the problem tion revealed that colored activity and there is little likelihood of the of finding a candidate who would was greater in the colored precincts g.o.p. offering a candidate to op- be willing to go up against the or- than in the white precincts. In pose him in the August election. ganization and popular support fact, the Fourth Ward, predominate-Judge Curimings said he hoped 9th, and 10th wards. In reality, evto register.

"We are at war now and we have COUCH TO GET COLORED

According to informed political date for county judge, will receive ord-breaking vote and they want approximately 95 per cent of the ernment. I can't see any reason Every ward leader and other important leaders are united one huning a new fight."

Judge Charles W Lusk, who has it is easy to predict his election dred per cent for Mr. Couch. Thus been one of the best "vote getters" The bets on 9th Street last week the republican party has offered were 3 to 1 that Couch would be in many years, will not be a can- elected, but since the election, the didate in the August election. This bets are 4 to 1 that he will be some of the more enthusiastic

Couch supporters predict Mr. Couch's majority will develop into a landslide on March 5.

Charleston. S. C. News & Courier July 29, 1942

Candid for Surrender

One of the questions is whether or not the states shall make their own laws or whether the federal government shall command what laws they shall make or unmake, and here is the opinion of The Raleigh News

"Southern members of Congress, particularly those from the eight poll tax states, attacked the bill to permit soldiers, sailors and marines to vote for Federal officials despite. restrictions in state laws on the ground that the bill provides an entering wedge for Federal control of suffrage. That is true. And Federal control of elections would be regretted by many persons who oppose the indefensible poll tax requirement as a prerequisite for voting But there is only one way to deal with the situation. That is to remove the cause."

The plain-spoken opinion of The News and Observer is that suffrage laws must be made by the states to conform to the wishes of the federal government.

In 1895, by and with the argency and leadership of Benjamin Ryan Tillman, a constitutional convention was held in South Carolina for the main and principal purpose of restricting the suffrage. The convention adopted a clause requiring that, after January 1, 1898, to qualify for registration as a voter one must be able to read and write any part of the constitution or show that he owns and has paid taxes collectible the previous year on property assessed at \$300 or more. Such was the alternate literacy and property qualification for voting adopted under the leadership of Senator Tillman.

The clause was attacked in the federal courts by the Republicans and was sustained by the courts. Subsequently, the property qualification was eliminated by amendment and only a poll tax required of one dollar was retained.

It is worth remembering that, shortly after this, North Carolina passed under the dirty domination of a blended Republican-Populist-negre rule, and when a campaign, led by Charles B. Aycock in 1900, "redeemed" the state for the second time, B. R. Tillman went to North Carolina and spoke for Aycock. He was welcomed with enthusiasm. North Carolina needed him.

The Raleigh News and Observer takes the position that North Carolina, or South Carolina, shall not enact suffrage qualifications disapproved by the federal government and must repeal laws not suited to its taste and fancy.

Its advocacy of complete surrender of this most important state right is to be commended at least for its candor.

,000 NEGROES REGISTER TO E IN CHATTANOOGA

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. - (SNS) supplemental registration that closed February 13, was the largest in history of the county, according to figures compiled from the registration books. Approximately 15,000 Negroes registered in the various Wards and Precinots durthe supplemental regis ration. The total registration for Hamil-

ton county according to Mr. James Sherrell, secretary of the Hamilton County Election Commission, was 49,291 which means that approximately one third of the voters of the county are Negroes.

Sarleston. S. C. News & Courier July 23, 1942

Why Mix in Politics?

politics with them, asking the "right" to any right of either race to separation, by vote in the white primaries?

for them-excluding white people from their ends. meetings? Would they surrender the "rights" they have?

and laws. The time for that has passed.

lent to admission of racial inferiority?

In the agitation about Southern primaries, instigated and carried on by the "Liberalites" of the Big Towns of the North, is gross ignorance. Primaries are not necessary institutions. They may be and probably are a temporary device. Wade, Hampton was elected governor without resort to primaries; he and his associates were nominated by conventions and eighteen years passed before a state Democratic ticket was nominated in a primary—in 1894. (Delegates to a state nominating convention were elected in primaries two years earlier.)

The South Carolina "Democracy", so-called, can return to the convention system any year-and, some year, it probably will. What will the negroes have gained in that event. if they be allowed to vote in primaries?

Admission of negroes to white primaries might cause their abandonment. Were unscrupulous persons to corrupt negroes voting in primaries (large numbers of negroes are corruptible even as are considerable numbers of white people) and nasty conditions were threatened, strong white men would nominate candidates in conventions and elect

In primaries is nothing sacred or permanent, and that they are exclusively white is the main explanation of their continuing ex-

The objections to the primary system are many and serious. The excitement of some of the colored people about voting in primaries is absurd as well as ignorant.

The News and Courier holds that any group of negroes have the right to form any kind of society, political, fraternal, religious, and exclude white people from it. The African Methodist Episcopal church is under no duty to drop the word "African" from its

White people have similar rights, and it is not short of amazing to The News and Courier that negroes wish to be in servitude

to a white political organization.

.The negroes will go further and much With the requests of the Negro Communimore rapidly in demands for better housing
ty council of Charleston for better housing, and other improvements, have much greatbetter training for war purposes, better recrational facilities, The News and Courier believe in giving them equal justice under

had been passed long ago when
President Roosevelt wanted it all
better training for war purposes, better recrational facilities, The News and Courier believe in giving them equal justice under
happened".

The candidates will appear a
pickens and Greenville tomorrow.

July 14, 1942

The provided that "if it
had been passed long ago when
pickens and Greenville tomorrow.

Florida coast never would have
happened". sympathetic, but why do these people mix the constitution and laws without yielding ceasing to mix political agitation with other Do they hold that a hundred or a thousand requests. By agitation about political pricolored people would have no "right" to meet maries they are arraying their valuable white and nominate candidates for office and vote friends in opposition and defeating their own

Negro leaders do not seem to understand that white leaders hold fast to the exclusive Why do they insist upon voting in white white primary because they do not wish men's primaries? Are they confessing that masses of corruptible persons brought into the negro is a political impotent unless sub- it for white demagogues, potential scalawags, ject to direction and control, which means, to corrupt, to bribe, to herd to the polls. in plain English, bossdom, of white men? These white leaders, the honest men among They can exercise their political rights. No them, know full well that they have probone is interfering with them, denying to lem enough to solve under present condithem their rights under the constitution tions, that the number of white voters corruptible, who may be herded to the polls, Do not they see that their demand for ad- is not inconsiderable. (Money is used to cormission into a white association is equiva- rupt white primaries.) They do not want the problem magnified and multiplied-that is why they stand for the exclusion of negroes

from the white primaries. July 29, 1942

MAARANK INIU2 CAMPAIGN TOUR

Says Florida Canal Would Have Prevented Sinkings in Florida Area

Walhalla, July 28.—(AP): South Carolina's Democratic campaigners reached this Oconee county seat in the foothills of the Brue Ridge this afternoon after a morning meeting at Anderson.

Between 250 and 300 persons attended the meeting here and approximately 500 persons, one of the largest crowds of the county-tocounty tour turned out at Ander-

The meetings today were featured by the appearance of Senator Burnet R. Maybank, a candidate for renomination, who has not attended a meeting since the opening session June 2 at Lexington.

Maybank expressed regret that pressing duties of congress had kept him in Washington and stressed his support of the war effort.

"I have been in the senate only nine months," he said, "but I am glad to state the first vote I cast was to arm American merchantmen and the second was to repeal the neutrality act.

"There will be no early ending of this war," the senator declared, and it will require 100 per cent

efforts of all before final victory."

Speaking of the Florida ship ca-nal bill, Maybank said that "if it happened".

Blease Sees Voting Issue

the former chief justice who seeks Charged in Vote Eugene S. Blease, of Newberry, Maybank's senate seat, continued his attack on waste and extravagance in government.

Referring to the racial issue, Blease said that "right now negroes are raising a fund trying to get the right to vote in the primaries of this

He charged that able-bodied negroes were loafing in every county in the state while there was a shortage of farm labor.

Blease said that he retired from cided to seek the senatorial nomination.

A senator can live on less pay, Blease said, if "soldiers can get along on \$50 a month"

Expense Curb Urged Wyndham M. Manning, of Sumter, candidate for governor, said that he had served in the armed services in two wars and that now his three sons were serving.

'In war and in peace," he said, "I shall, as your governor, carry on own precincts. in a spirit of friendly cooperation working together for a greater

"We must, of course, curb any unnecessary state expenditures, Manning said, "but we must not disrupt home government.

"Our boys are fighting to preserve the freedom this country has enjoyed," he said. "It is our responsibility, a solemn trust, to have government worthy of their sacrifices.'

Olin D. Johnston, of Spartanburg, after the Anderson speaking, was host to the candidates at a luncheon at a downtown hotel. Anderson is his native county.

Johnston reviewed his record while governor and said he helped obtain the first air field in South Carolina in 1934.

He pointed to his support of the education system, both as a legislator and as governor. He also told of his aid in old age pensions and rural electrification and said that his only fight while chief executive was with the state highway department.

Hare and Taylor Speak "And as a result of that fight," he added, "it is a better department and the people of South Carolina pay less for their license plates.'

Johnston told of his early struggles to get an education and of his service in World War I.

Representative Butler B. Hare, of the Third district, seeking renomination, charged discrimination in the gasoline ration program and said that he was backing the war effort 100 per cent.

John C. Taylor, of Anderson, who seeks Hare's seat, charged that congressmen had voted themselves pensions "while American soldiers

were starying in the Philippines" and said that he had always advocated preparedness.

The candidates will appear at

Irregularities Contest at Ripley

Ripley, Tenn., July 14-(Special) -At a meeting of the Democratic committee at the Courthouse yesterday to canvass the returns of the Lauderdale County Democratic primary of last Thursday, a contest was filed.

In the sheriff's race, with Charpublic life after he resigned as lie Shoaf, incumbent, receiving a chief justice but that then he be- plurality of 177 on the face of the came worried by the waste and ex- returns, notice of contest was filed travagance in government and de- by Oscar Griggs, his nearest opponent.

> Grounds for the contest, it is said, was based on alleged gross irregularities, voting of Negroes in violation of the call for a write Democratic primary, which specified "only white Democrats" would be permitted to participate, double voting, voting out of their respective precincts and depriving white Democrats of the right to vote in their

B. C. Durham, Jr., who was defeated for county judge by Dr. J. R. Lewis by a majority of 1,165 on the face of the returns, did not file a contest but filed notice reserving the right to contest later if he determined to do so.

Under the regulations, specific charges of a contest may be filed on or before Saturday, July 18, and the committee will meet Monday to consider the charges and declare the nominee. In the race for county court clerk, Newton C. Utley of Halls was declared the Democratic nominee as no contest or notice of contest was filed in that Chattanooga, Tenna Dally Times January 9, 1942

36 DEMOCRAT

Called by Ragon—Fixing of Fees Postponed

BY FRED HIXSON

notified the Hamilton county dem- of the circuit court, Fred Ballard; Runs as Judge ocratic primary board of their in- for criminal judge, Fletcher R. tentions to enter the March 5 pri- Morgan and Frank S. Darwin; for mary as candidates for the various nominations for some twenty- Miller; for sheriff, Fred Payne; for eight offices to be filled in this attorney general, Peabody Howyear's election.

the primary board, called the meet- Wilkes Thrasher, V. W. Hallmark; ing of the candidates in order to for county court clerk, Jack D. ascertain how, many expected to Hixson; for circuit court clerk, Mrs. qualify. With this information, the Zelma Sherrill; for criminal court primary board plans to fix the clerk, Tom Selman; for judge of entrance fee.

Fee Fixing Delayed

Chairman Ragon announced following the meeting of the board, Chamlee, J. L. Levine, John T. Mahowever, that the matter of fix- honey, N. B. Hargraves and R. H. entrance fees has been delayed Craig, colored. until next week since a number For seats on the county council, of other candidates expected to George McInturff, W. C. ("Billy") enter the races were not present Smith, Roy C. Reynolds, Newt Loyesterday. In the meantime, he in- gan, Alex Gamble, R. H. Moore notified the board of plans to en- of the peace from the First civil next few days.

a candidate to succeed himself, constable from the Second civil Ragon said, offered to advance the district, Earl Rogers. funds necessary to operate the primary board until candidates have paid in qualification fees. Ragon said at present the board candidates in the primary is Feb. is operating "on credit" and in- 3. It is believed that the field of dicated that if it became neces candidates will reach as high as sary to change this status the fifty, or even higher. Even some board might accept Judge Cum- of the announced candidates did mings' offer.

of the other candidates, to de- for a seat on the general sessions posit their qualification fee as court, for instance, is ill and could soon as the amount is fixed. He not attend. Harry F. Newton, and quoted County Court Clerk Jack Byron Pope, both announced can-D. Hixson as saying that he would didates, were not present.

as the amount is determined. •

No Placards, Poll Workers

general sessions court, moved that the candidates enter into a "gentleman's agreement" not to use some of the colored precincts. placards, or hired or volunteer and Chairman Ragon was asked mously adopted.

The candidates attending or sending representatives to the meeting yesterday were:

For county judge, Will Cummings and Wiley O. Couch; for Thirty-six demacrats yesterday chancellor, J. Lon Foust; for judge judge of the second division of ard; for trustee, Joe W. Richard-Chairman J. B. Ragon, Jr., of son, Joe Hunter; for register, the general sessions court, Riley Graham, Hays Clark, Bruce L. Freeman, J. W. Johnston, John L. Lively, Sr., F. L. Dixon, Frank

vited those who have not already and Walter C. Harris; for justice ter the races to do so within the district, Charles Wesley Heard; for justice of the peace from the Sec County Judge Will Cummings, ond civil district, Hoyt Selcer; for

Deadline Feb. 3

The deadline for qualifying as not attend or send representatives He added that he expected to yesterday's meeting. Judge W. Judge Cummings, as well as some B. Swaney, announced candidate

A heavy colored vote in the

ueposit his entrance fee as soon March 5 democratic primary is expected since there has been a large number of Negroes voting the democratic ticket in presidential elec-Squire Hays Clark, a candidate tions. In the last presidential elecfor one of the three seats on the tion, the democratic ticket forged ahead of republican contenders in

The resolution adopted by the workers at the polls to hand out Hamilton county democratic execsmall cards to voters. The candi- utive committee calling the pridate's motion was seconded by a mary leaves the way open for Nelarge number of the candidates groes to participate in the prito preside over the candidates and mary. A number of Negro leaders, Primary Candidate Meeting put Clark's motion. It was unani- have deserted the republican party for the democratic standard.

> The Daily Worker New York, N. Y.

legro Lawyer n Chattanooga

Craig's Announcement Stuns Jim-Crow Politicoes

(Special to the Daily Worker) CHATANOOGA, Tenn. Political Circles on / Hamilton County, potorious for bitter partisan fights involving the issue of the Negro people, were stunned into silence this week when R. H. Craig, a Negro lawyer, formally announced his intention to seek a general sessions judgeship in the March 5th Democratic primary.

Declaring that he had always been a staunch Democrat, the Negro lawyer said: "I believe we should have one judge of my race on the court. I have made a survey and find that the majority of cases in the general sessions court are persons of the colored race."

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

Methodist Women Are Urged To Battle White Primaries

Poll Tax Would Also Draw Opposition Of Church Group

NASHVILLE, TENN.,—(SNS)—A quarter of a million Methodist women in nine Southeastern states are being called upon by their leaders to work for the elimination of the white primary and the poll tax as two items of the most thoroughgoing program of social, economic, and interracial justice ever undertaken by a great church group.

This program was outlined here a few days ago by a representative planning commission of 150 women from all parts of the region. It will be passed down to more than 6,000 local church societies, with a total membership of 250,000 in the Southeastern Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church.

Among other recommendations embodied in the plan, the following are of special interest:

Opposition to the injection of the race issue into political campaigns.

Federal aid to public education. Citizenship classes for all new

voters.

Check on the programs of government aid to Negroes in agriculture, health and welfare.

Check on school facilities, and on employment practices in defense industries.

Endorsement of the methods of interracial cooperation demonstrated by the Southern Interracial Commission.

Recognition of the right of collective bargaining; study of cooperatives; and efforts to improve hours, wages, and working conditions in domestic service. Tennessel

End Poll-Tax, Asks Mayor OfChattanooga

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 27.—
E. D. Bass, four times mayor of Chattanooga and candidate to succeed himself in the March 16 election, has publicly announced that he favors repeal of the city charter section calling for payment of a pull tax as a proreculate for potting

section calling for payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting.

Mayor Bass' statement also included an appear to the Hamilton county delegation to the state legislature to take such action in time to effect the reform before the election.

State Senator Elect W. French

State Senator Elect W. French Grubb, titular head of the Hamilton County delegation to the legislature, said the mayor's suggestion would meet with his approval if it is "acceptable to the other members of the delegation."

Negro Labor News Houston, Texas

POLL TAX BOOTHS CLOSE SATURDAY

Every citizen is bein that the poll tax booths will be closed or the general elections in 1942. on Saturday night, January 31, and this date.

the same feat is expected to be du. month. plicated this year. JAN 1 0 1942

fice, located at 224 West Dallas,

Negro Labor News

Houston, Texas

PRIMARY CASE IS

has been set for April 20 here. Saturday, Thurgood Marshall, N. A. C. P. special counsel, will be in this city for a pre-trial conferenct under the new federal rules called

A brief is in preparation which will show the similarity between the Texas primary laws and the Louisiana primary laws in an effort to

In the latter case, the supreme subject to the federal constitution The city election will be held late and laws.

Only Poll Tax Payers Vote HERE is, of course, quite general be voted on

resentment against the law that It is both the responsibility and upon the ownership of a poll tax who shall hold these various offices. will show the similarity between /JAN 27 1942 receipt.

It is, however, "a condition, an not a theory," that the people of the State fale, and the condition is that if they do not get their poll tax receipts by February 1, they will not reminded be permitted to vote in the primaries

The citizen, no matter how much are being urged to get to these property he may own, how much he hay have contributed to his combooths and pay ther poll taxes before munity and State, how eminent he may be in his own business or pro-Last year, Harris county and the fession or social circle, will be disstate of Texas had one of the largest franchised if he does not acquire a pol tax registration in its history and poll tax receipt by the end of this JAN 27 1942

The only citizens who are going As in the past, it will be possible about making the decisions as to for those living in the vicinity of who is to fill the various public Fourth Ward to pay their poll tax in offices during the next two years, fice, located at 224 West Dallas. mer and fall, will be those who have invested \$1.50 each in a poll tax receipt.

With the except on of a President and a vice president the people of Texas this year will be called to vote upon almost every other office in the government - National, State and local.

MONDAY MORNING

A United States squator is to be chosen for the new term beginning next January. W Lee O'Daniel is as been set for April 20 here. On filling out the unexpired term of the late Morris Sheppard. The person who is elected senator this fall will be scheduled to serve six years.

A governor is to be elected this year. Coke Stevenson is filling out before Judge Thomas M. Kennerly, the unexpired term of W. Lee to clarify issues, before the actual O'Daniel. The person who is elected in November as governor will be named for two years.

All the State officers are to be voted on in the primaries and in the bring the Texas case under the rules general election in November. These set down by the U. S. Supreme include the senator from the Harris Court last year in the U. S. vs. Class- county district. The person elected will be named for four years.

All the county officers, from concourt held on May 19, 1941, that the stable to county judge, will be electprimary is an integral part of the ed this year. Some hot races are in election machinery of the state and prospect for some of the offices.

in/the year, when a mayor, four com-rules called before Judge Thomas be voted on.

makes voting in Texas dependent the privilege of the people to decide. A brief is in preparation which

At a time such as this, when the the Texas primary laws and the democratic form of government is Louisiana primary laws in an efunder attack over a large part of fort to bring the Texas case unthe world, and by some elements der the rules set down by the U. S. even in our own country, it is more Supreme Court last year in U. S. important than ever that every citi-important than ever that every citi-vs. Classical 4 1942 and shoulder his responsibility as a In the latter case, the Supreme citizen by helping to choose those Court held on May 19, 1941, that who are to carry on the functions the primary is an integral part of of government. . MAN 27 10 19

Thousands of persons in Harris and is subject to the federal concounty are neglecting to qualify as stitution and laws. voters in this crucial time. They have a few days left in which to as- Philadelphia, Pa, sert themselves as citizens and to prepare to vindicate at the polls the Just Be White. soundness and the desirability of the Texas Denis

One other thought in connection with the poll tax requirement. It Ask No More should be remembered that \$1.00 of the \$1.50 of the tax is allocated to the State school fund, and is used to do to become a member of the to finance the State's educational program.

Surely, every resident of this ber of the Democratic party, he can county will want to contribute \$1.00 vote in the pemocratic primary... if to the children's educational fund. he is white

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

Texas Primary Case Coming Up

Seek to Prove

Facts Same as In Louisiana Case

HOUSTON, Texas (S N S)-Trial for the Texas primary case been set for April 20 here. Saturday, April 11, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, was in this city for a pre-trial conference under the new federal fore the actual trial

the election machinery of the state

Tribune

HOUSTON, Texas - All anyone has Democratic party in Texas is to be white and think he is a Democrat. And even if a person is not a mem-

These admissions were made by the top officers of the state Democratic Executive committee, E. B. Germany, chairman, and C. A. Butcher, secretary, on the witness stand at the trial of the famed Texas "white primary" case Saturday, April 25. These admissions and other testimony at the trial, along with the statutes of Texas, led to predictions among authorities in constitutional law that Negroes in Texas will soon have the

one of the election judges being sued by Dr. Lonnie E. Smith, of this city, for refusing him a ballot in the Democratic primary, July, 1940, admitted a white prospective voter was never questioned about what party he belonged to. As a matter of fact. he revealed, white Democrats, Socialists, Communists and redepen-dents could vote in the Democratic primary so long as they were white. No Negroes, regardless of their qualifications, were allowed to vote.

-A Colored Judge-

Texans Admit Anyone Who Is White Can Vote In Democratic Primary Witnesses Say Race public office had always been eled in the state. Other tabe showed the similarity between eleditions.

Attorney Argues Supreme Court Has Already Ruled on Issue

Sole Qualification

HOUSTON, Texas—(SNS)—All anyone has to do to become a member of the Democratic party in Texas is to be white and think he is a Democrat. And even if a person is not a member of the Democratic party, he can vote in the Democratic primary . . . if he is white.

the top officers of the state Deto predictions among authorities in constitutional law that Negroes in Texas will soon have the right to

NEVER QUESTION WHITES

One of the election judges being sued by Dr. Lonnie E. Smith, of 1940, admitted a white prospective facts and law, this case is almost

election judges, was filed here November 15, 1941. The defendants primary elections in Texas were ceptions, Democratic candidates for

These admissions were made by party elections and therefore not subject to federal or state control.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP mocratic Executive committee, E. special counsel, who has just re-B. Germany, chairman, and C. A. turned to New York from Houston, Butcher, secretary, on the witness said that testimony brought out stand at the trial of the famed that the Democratic party here Texas "white primary" case Satur- has but few characteristics of a day, April 25. These admissions and closed organization. It has no conother testimony at the trial, along stitution, no by-laws, no rules, save with the statutes of Texas, led statutes of Texas, no membership statutes of Texas, no membership rolls, and no method for becoming a member, except by considering oneself one. Butcher and Germany also stated that Democratic party elections were run in accordance with the statutes of Texas.

SAME AS LA. CASE Mr. Marshall, counsel for Dr. this city, for refusing him a ballot Smith, pointed out in his argument in the Democratic primary, July, before the court that under the voter was never questioned about identical with that of U.S. vs what party he belonged to. As a Classic, in which the U.S. Supreme matter of fact, he revealed, white Court held that the primary elec-Demecrats, Socialists, Communists tion in Louisiana was an integral and Independents could vote in part of the election machinery of the Demoratic primary so long as the state and therefore subject to they were white. No Negroes, re- federal control. Mr. Marshall was gardless of their qualifications, were assisted by Attorney W. J. Durham

allowed to vote, 7 - 1942 of Sherman, Texas.

Dr. Smith's suit against E. S. The NAACP attorney submitted briefs in which were included briefs in which were included tables giving the results of elections in Texas from 1859 to 1940, have claimed that the Democratic showing that with two minor ex-

ted in the state. Other tables showed the similarity between election statues of Louisiana and those

of Texas and between the primary

election laws and the general elec-

tion laws of Texas. After argument Judge T. M. Kennerly of the U.S. district court took the case under advisement.

Black Dispatch

NESSES ADMIT ONLY RULE PRIMARY IS TO BE W

HOUSTON, Texas-All anyone has to do to become a member of the Democratic party in Texas is to be white and think he is a Democrat. And even if a person is not a member of the Democratic party, he can vote in the Demo-

cratic primary . . . if he is white.

state Democratic Executive com- Mr. Marshall, counsel for Dr. mittee, E. B. Germany, chair- Smith, pointed out in his arguman, and C. A. Butcher, secretary, ment before the court that under on the witness stand at the trial the facts and law, this case is of the famed Texas "white pro- almost identical with that of U. mary" case Saturday, April 25. S. vs. Classic, in which the U. S. These admissions and other testi- Supreme Court held that the primony at the trial, along with mary election in Louisiana was an the statutes of Texas, lead to integral part of the election mapredictions among authorities in chinery of the state and thereconstitutional law that Negroes fore subject to federal control. in Texas will soon have the right Mr. Marshall was assisted by At-

One of the election judges be- man, Texas. ing sued by Dr. Lonnie E. Smith, of this city, for refusing him a ted briefs in which were included ballot in the Democratic primary, tables giving the results of elec-July, 1940, admitted a white pros- tions in Texas from 1859 to 1940, pective voter was never ques-tioned about what party he be-ceptions, Democratic Candidates longed to. As a matter of fact, for public office had always been he revealed, white Democrats, So- elected in the state. Other tables cialists, Communists and Independ showed the similarity between ents could vote in the Democratic election statutes of Louisiana and primary so long as they were those of Texas and between the white. No Negroes, regardless of primary election laws and the their qualifications, were allowed general election laws of Texas. to vote. MAY 1 6 1942

Allwright and James J. Luizza, ment. election judges, was filed Nov-ember 15, 1941. The defendants have claimed that the Democratic primary elections in Texas were party elections and therefore not subject to federal or state control.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, who has just returned to New York from Houston, said that testimony brought out that the Democratic party here has but few characteristics of a closed organization. It has no constitution, no by-laws, no rules, save statutes of Texas, no membership rolls, and no method for becoming a member, except by considering oneself one. Butcher and Germany also stated that Democratic party elections were run in accordance with the stat-utes of Texas. MAY 1 5 1942

These admissions were made by the top officers of the torney W. J. Durham of Sher-

The NAACP attorney submit-

After argument Judge T. M. Kennerly of the U. S. district Dr. Smith's suit against E. S. Kennerry of court took the case under advise-

PRIMARY CASE TO BE HEARD APRIL 20

Houston, Texas --- Trial for the Texas primary oase has been set for April 20 here. On Saturday, April 11, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Judge Kennerly interprets it, the Again the court says in the special counsel, will be in this city for a pre-trial conference under court merely meant to say that Classic case: the new federal rules called before Judge Thomas M. Kennerly, to clarify issues before the actual trial.

A brief is in preparation which will show the similarity between the Texas primary laws and the Louisiana primary laws in an effort to bring the Texas case under the rules set down by the U. S. Supreme Court last year in U. S. vs. Classic.

In the latter case, the Supreme Court held on May 19,1941, that the primary is an integral part of the election machinery of the state and us subject to the federal constitution and laws.

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

Court Again Holds Primary Is Private, Appeal is Certain

HOUSTON. In the case of Dr. Lonnie E. Smith vs. S. of law that the Classic decision E. Allwright, et al, Election Judges, filed in the United did not reverse the Supreme States District Court here, Judge T. M. Kennerly handed Court's decision in Grovey vs. his decision down Monday, ruling that the Democratic Townsend. The controlling case Primary is private, and that Negroes had no right to vote and the leading case on the ques-

is made a part of the law by the since 1859 except two. Though send rested. fell, then the Grovey state, but that in Texas, Grovey that positive fact would seem to vs. Townsend would fall also.

shows that Judge Kennerly be he doesn't believe the court would ested in the question may be glad lieves that the United States Sulet that fact alone cause it to of is that the Smith case draws preme court decision in the Clas-overrule Grovey vs. Townsend, and the issue very closely. Counsel sic Case depended wholly upon the he, therefore, holds that the Loufor the defendant agreed to a fact that the law of Louisian had isiana decision does not apply in signal and the primary an integral part Texas.

the primary. The very part of the Classic Case that Judge Kennerly quoted at length, these Negro lawyers say, is authority against the ruling of Judge Ken-

Judge Kennerly even went outside of the record to find material to bolster up his conclusion CONTROLS TH\$ CHOICE . . . " tion of whether the primary is Streamer-Rules Against Negroes It isn't true to say he ignored that private was the case of Newberry in Primary Case

The Court held that the recent decision by the United State Supreme Court as a clear alternative; he denies its full weight case and specifically held that the preme Court in the Classic Case in his opinion rendered Monday.

The stipulations, in fact set out voting, or act of making a choice Primary was an integral part of clearly that the results of the process of voting, was based upon the fact that the primary tion in Texas in every instance case, uponwhich Grovey vs. Townis made a part of the law by the since 1859 except two. Though send rested, fell, then the Grovey vs.

vs Townsend still controls. bring the current case under the An analysis of the decision Classic decision, the judge says One thing that all people inter-

made the primary an integral part Texas.

MAY 2 3 1942 was not only a qualified elector, but was admitted to be a Demoleaned heavily upon the fact that None of the Negroes who learn-crat, and was admitted to have in Louisiana the primary is coned of the decision before press presented himself and to have ducted by the matter at public extime seemed discouraged by the been denied only because he was

But he minimized the fact that said that the opinion of Judge The opinion of the court will in the Classic Case the cohrt said Kennerly went further to con-raise for the Supreme Court to where the state law has made a vince them that the Supreme decide the question as to whether primary an integral part of pro- Court would knock out the bar or not it meant that an elector cedure, OR WHERE IN FACT against Negroes voting, especially had the right to have his ballot THE PRIMARY EFFECTIVELY for congressmen and senators, in either "when the state law had THE CHOICE," or whether, as to be chosen at the election." only when the state law had "For we think that the authori-

The fact that Judge Kennerly tives in Congress." had rested his opinion upon Grovey vs. Townsend also will raise for So the issues are clear and Ne-

stion as to whether or not against Negroes. general election depends up Daily World whether the state pays all of Atlanta, Georgia expenses of the primary. In Classic case, the court found hat the primary was conducted by the state public expense. The show that some of the equipment and means to conduct a primary Appeal Vital stipulations in the Smith case are furnished by the state, but for the most part the expenses are paid by the Democratic party. Primary Case An analysis of the philosophy

of the decision in the United States vs. Classic referred to above, indicates that the court was going to the root of the question of whether or not a primary, whoever pays the expenses, affects the ultimate choice in the general election. It seems to have been the purpose of the court to of the choice in the general electo permit all electors to take part. 11.

The court said, in the Classic The NAACP, which has been Case:

made the primary an integral part step, a general election, to two. of the procedure and choice or of which the first is the choice at a primary of those cadidates WHERE IN FACT THE PRI- from whom, as a second step, MARY EFFECTIVELY CON- the representative in Congress is

made the primary an integral part ty to regulate primary elections of the procedure did the elector when, as in this case, they are have the right to have his ballot a step in the exercise by the people of their choice of representa-

Will MAY 3 1942

the Supreme Court the question as groes think that the Supreme the whether or not so much of Court of the United States in its vey vs. Townsend case as most recent decision has shown upon the Newberry decision, that it intends to count the priit overruled in the Classic mary as a part of general election or whether some difference whether the state pays all the exunstances in the Classic penses or only part of them. The Grovey vs. Townsend case will go first to the Circuit protected the Grovey vs. Court of Appeals in New Orleans, clear and sharp will be if the Circuit of Appeals holds

Federal Judge Again Decides With Tradition

MAY 1 9 1942 HOUSTON, TEXES.—(SNS)rule that if the primary in fact holding Texas tradition that the determined or affected the results Democratic party can decide who will or will not vote in its primary elections, Judge T. M. Kennerly of tion, or the final election, the the U.S. District Court rendered primary was such a part of the decision for the defendants in the election as to make it necessary Texas "white" primary case, May

fighting the Democratic "white" "We cannot regard it as any primaries in the south since before the less the constitutional pur- 1927, and has twice won favorable pose or its words as any the less decisions in the United States Suguarantying the integrity of that preme Court on the barring of Nechoice when a state, evercising groes from primaries, will move its privilege in the absence of for a new trial. Thurgood Marshall, Congressional action, changes the NAACP special counsel, said this mode of choice from a single motion will be immediately follow-

ed by an appeal to the United fore the actual trial. States Circuit Court of Appeals.

that it will not only determine the the Texas primary laws and the mean election, in spite of the of its administrative officials." right of Negroes to vote in Texas, Louisiana primary laws in an ef. statement in the record of the "Situations of this kind," the but will also go a long way in determining the right of Negroes to fort to bring the Texas case unvote in the primaries of other der the rules set down by the U.S. vote in the primaries of other der the rules set down by the U. S. gress, Senate and Governor, have citizens because of race, are used gress, Senate and Governor, have

Judge Kennerly, in his conclumary case in Texas was different from the primary case in Louislana, when, in U. S. vs. Classic, the Supreme Court held on May 19, 1941, that cision.

Supreme Court held that the primary is an interest of the primary is an interest of the primary is an interest of the military of the military in the primary is an interest of the military of the military in the primary is an interest of the military of the darker people who are fighting the military of the darker people who are fighting the military of the darker people who are fighting the military of the darker people who are fighting the military of the military Supreme Court held that the pri- the primary is an integral part of The NAACP special counsel an- liam Ponder, O. K. Manning, L. H. mary in Louisiana was an integral the election machinery of the state nounced that since Grovey vs. Spivey, & C. W. Rice, Breedlove part of the election machinery of and is subject to the federal conthe state and therefore subject to stitution and laws. federal control.

The judge, in deciding in favor Chicago, Bee of the defendants, maintained that Chicago, Illinois nomination in the Democratic primary in Texas does not mean election in spite of the statement in the record of the case which said: "Since 1859 all Democratic nominees for Congress, Senate and Governor, have been elected in Texas, with two exceptions." Judge Kennerly followed the case of Grovey vs. Townsend in rendering his decision A 1 9 1942

The NAACP special council announced that since Grovey vs. Townsend was not mentioned in the decision from Louisiana by the Supreme Court last year, it will Upholding Texas Fadition that be necessary to bring the new the Democratic party can decide Texas primary case to the Supreme who will or will not vote in its Court in order to get a determina- primary elections, Judge T. M. tion by that Court on the right of Kennerly of the U. S. District Negroes to vote in primary elec-court rendered decision for the

Daily world Atlanta.

Iexas Primary

Facts Same as In

Louisiana Case

HOUSTON Teras Trial for the Texas primary case been set for April 20 here. On Saturday, April 11, Thurgood Marthall, NAACP special counsel, was in this city for a pre-trial conference under the new federal rules called before Judge Thomas M. Kennerly to clarify issues be- subject to federal control.

Mr. Marshall also emphasized A brief is in preparation which that nomination in the Democrat- this course will show the similarity between ic primary in Texas does not democraty and the legal integrity officials." Supreme Court last year in U. S. been elected in Texas, with two by enemy agents of Democracy for

Chicago Bee

HOUSTON, Tex defendants in the Texas "white" primary case, May 11.

The NAACP, which has been fighting the Democratic "white" primaries in the South since before 1927, and has twice won favorable decisions in the /United States Supreme court on the barring of Negroes from primaries, dle. attorney general of the Unit-Journal and Guide will move for a new trial. Thured States was asked in a telegram Norfolk, good Marshall, NAACP special last week by a group of Texans to counsel, said this motion will be rule on their right to vote for Unitimmediately followed by an ap- ed States senator and United States peal to the United States Circuit congressmen in the Democratic Court of Appeals. Court of Appeals.

mine the right of Negroes to vote representatives," the telegram de-

sions of law, held that the priwas prosecuted by your department.
was prosecuted by your department.
Thurgood Marshall, NAACP was sions of law, held that the priwas prosecuted by your department.
Thurgood Marshall, NAACP was sions of law, held that the priwas prosecuted by your department.
Thurgood Marshall, NAACP was special counsel, said this motion of special counsel, special counsel, said this motion of special counsel, said this motion of s gral part of the election machinThe belegram asserted that The NAACP, which has been ing that it will not only determine

or of the defendants, maintained morale of millions of Negroes in

Townsend was not mentioned in Smith, N. Dudley, Rev. S. A. Pleasthe decision from Louisiana by ants, Dr. F. D. Parrott, W. H. Holthe Supreme Court last year, it lis, Alphonse Mills, George O. Dunwill be necessary to bring the new can, Rev. J. S. Scott, Rev. F. W. Texas, primary case to the Su-Logan, W. H. Holland, L. L. Lockpreme court in order to get a de-hard and R. L. Isaacs. termination by that court on the Texas colored people are preventright of Negroes to vote in pri- ed from voting in Democratic primary elections.

Kansas City Kansas City, Mo.

Want to Vote In Election of

HOUSTON. - (ANP) - Francis Bid

Mr. Marshall also emphasized the importance of this case, saying that it will not only deterStates senate and the house of the United States senate and th

the part of the attorney-general primaries in the south since be-

The judge, in deciding in fav- would "inspire and encourage the

exceptions." Judge Kennerly fol- propaganda to weaken the morale

maries by party officials who claim only whites are eligible for membership in the politcal organization.

New York Age New York, N. Y.

Attention, Texas Negro Soldiers, Sailors!

Absented voting in the Democratic primary in Texas will E start on July 5 and end on July 12. All soldiers and sallors who are residents and who have paid their poll taxes should write to their county clerks and request an absentee ballot to vote in Democratic primary and have them returned prior to July 22. If any soldiers or sailors are on leave they should apply personally to the county clerk of their county for an absentee ballot.

if you are denied was absentee ballot because of your race or color, please send full particulars to

> THURGOOD MARSHALL National Association for the Advancement of Colored People 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Primary Law

Negroes to vote in the primaries cision of the United States Su- the Democratic party can will move for a new trial. other states.

Judge Kennerly, in his conclu-originating in Louisiana; said case decide who will or will not Thurgood Marshall, NAACP

in Texas, but will also go a long clared, "and we are supported in way in determining the right of this contention by the recent de-holding Texas tradition that ring of Negroes from primaries cision of the United States Su-

ery of the state and therefore prompt and favorable action on fighting the Democratic "white" the right of Negroes to vote in

but will also go a long way in de-termining the right of Negroes to fort to bring the Texas case unyote in the primaries.

Supreme Court held that the pri- the primary is an integral part of mary in Louisiana was an integral the election machinery of the state sions of law, held that the pri-mary case in Texas was different part of the election machinery of ana, when, in U. S. vs. Classic, the Judge Kennerly, in his conclu-

his decision 19 942 Texas, with two exceptions." Judge Kennerly followed the case of nominees for Congress, Senate and Governor, have been elected in d: "Since 1859 all the case which all Democratic

Texas primary case to the Supreme who will or will not volcourt in order to get a determina- primary elections, Judge tion by that Court on the right of Kennerly of the U. S. Supreme Court last year, it will Upholding Texas Fac he necessary to bring the new the Democratic party Negroes to vote in primary elec-Townsend was not mentioned in the decision from Louisiana by the Townsend was not The NAACP special council ounced that since Grovey an-

exas Primar

Seek to Prove

Facts Same as

M. Kennerly to clarify issues be-Saturday, April 11, Thurgood Marbeen set for April 20 here. Trial for the rules called before Judge Thomas ference under the new federal was in this city for a pre-trial con-HOUSTON TEXAS Louisiana Case NAACP special counsel, Texas primary case on

other der the rules set down by the U. S.

vs. Classic.

the state and therefore subject to stitution and is subject to the federal control.

The judge, in deciding in favor Chicago Bee of the defendants, maintained that Chicago, Illinois many in Texas does not mean election in spite of the statement

court rendered decision primary case, May 11. court rendered decision for the defendants in the Texas "white" HOUSEON, 4194 Judge ge T. M. non n decide Pistrici

primaries in the South since be-fore 1927, and has twice won favring of Negroes from States Supreme court on the bargood Marshall, immediately followed by ccunsel, said this motion fighting the Democratic "white" he NAACP, which has been decisions in the United

court of Appeals.

Mr. Marshall also emphasized ary in Texas is determinative in the importance of this case, say-electing members of the United ing that it will not only deter-states senate and the house of in Texas, but will also go a long clared, "and we are supported in way in determining the right of the court in the Democratic party of the rate states.

Negroes to vote in the primaries cision of the United States Su-the Democratic party can will move for a new trial.

Negroes to vote in the primaries cision of the United States such the Democratic party can will move for a new trial.

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Negroes to vote in the primaries cision of the United States such the Democratic party can will move for a new trial.

Negroes to vote in the primaries cision of the United States such that the pri-was prosecuted by your department, vote in its primary elections, special counsel, said this motion of law, held that the pri-was prosecuted by your department, vote in its primary elections, special counsel, said this motion of law, held that the pri-was prosecuted by your department, vote in its primary elections, special counsel. Said this motion of law, the pri-was prosecuted by your department, vote in its primary elections, special counsel. Said this motion of law, the pri-was prosecuted by your department, vote in its primary elections, special counsel. Said this motion of law, the primary will be formediately followed by a special counsel. Said this motion of law, the primary will be formediately followed by a special counsel. Said this motion of law, the primary will be formediately followed by a special counsel. Said this motion of the will not of the primary will be formediately followed by a special counsel. Said this motion of the will not of the primary will be formediately followed

States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Marshall also emphasized A brief is in preparation which that nomination in the Democraty and the legal integrity that it will not only determine the Texas primary laws and the mean election, in spite of the of the of the court of the court of Appeals.

The judge, in deciding in fav-would "inspire and encourage the or of the defendants, maintained morale of millions of Negroes in the integrity faith in the importance of this case, saying will show the similarity between ic primary in Texas does not democraty and the region the of its administrative officials." the same of the of the of the of the of the of the original in the court of the court of the court of the primary in the court of the original in the court of millions of Negroes in the court of millions of Negroes in the court of the court of millions of Negroes in the court of the court of millions of Negroes in the court Louisiana primary laws in an eff statement in the record of the "Situations of this kind," the fort to bring the Texas case un- case which said: "Since 1859 all telegram ponted out," such as deder the rules set down by the IT s Democratic nominees for Con- nal of the franchise to qualified der the rules set down by the IT s Supreme Court last year in U. S. been elected in Texas, with two In the latter case, the Supreme Townsend in rendering his de-Those signing the Court held on May 19, 1941, that cision. MAY 2 4 1942. Rev. L. V. Bolton, c gress, Senate and Governor, have citizens because of race, are used exceptions." Judge Kennerly fol-

Court held on May 19, 1941, that cision. MAY 24 1942

Those signing the telegram were the primary is an integral part of The NAACP special counsel an-liam Ponder, O. K. Manning, L. H. the election machinery of the state nounced that since Grovey vs. Spivey, C. W. Rice, Breedlove and is subject to the federal conthe decision from Louisiana by ants, Dr. F. D. Parrott, W. H. Holstintian and laws

Chicago Bee will be necessary to bring the new can, Rev. J. S. Scott, Rev. F. W. Texas, primary case to the Su-Logan, W. H. Holland, L. L. Lock-preme court in order to get a de-hard and R. L. Isaacs.

Texas colored people are preventright of Negroes to vote in pri-ed from voting in Democratic primary elections.

Kansus City, Kansas City Mo.

U. Gongressmer In Election of Want to Vote

move for a new trial. Thur- cd States was asked in a telegram Norf Marshall, NAACP special last week by a group of Texans to nsel, said this motion will be rule on their right to vote for Unit- nediately followed by an ap- cd States senator and United States HOUSTON—(AMP)—rrancis Bid e. attorney-general of the Unit-

by enemy agents of Democracy for propaganda to weaken the morale of the darker people who are fightkind,"

New maries by party officials who claim only whites are eligible for membership in the politcal organization York are

New York, N. Y. Attention, Texas Negro Soldiers, Sailors!

personally to the county clerk of their county for an absentee ballot.

If you are denied Whabsentee ballot because of your race to their county elerks and request an absentee ballot to vote in Democratic primary and have them returned prior to July are residents and who have paid their start on July 5 and end on July 12. All soldiers and sallors who Absenta voting in If any soldlers or sailors are on leave they should apply exas Negro Soldiers, Sailors!

who have paid their poll taxes and sailors who cratic primary in Texas does not mean election, in spite of the statement in the record of the case which set all Democratic nominees for Congress, Senate and Governor, have been elected in Texas, with two exceptions." Judge Kennerly followed the case of Grovey sound in rendering his

or color, please send full particulars to

Advancement of Colored People National Association for 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, THURGOOD MARSHALL

Journal

" "White"

Judge Kennerly, in his con-

S. vs. Classic, the Supreme Court held that the primary in Louisiana was an integral part of the election machinery of the state and therefore subject to federal control.

The judge, in deciding in favor of the defendants, maintained that nomination in the Demo-

decision. not The NAACP special counsel as the riounced that since Grovey the Townsend was not mentioned the decision from Louisiana the Supreme Court last year, will be necessary to bring the normal treatment of the Supreme Court in order to get a court of the supreme Court in order to get a court of the supreme Court in order to get a court of the suprementation by that Court on the suprementation of Louisiana by t last year, it bring the new e to the Suer to get a deCourt on the vote in pri-

clusions of law, held that the primary case in Texas was different from the primary case in Louislana, when in U.

52e-1942 Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Justice Dep't To Be Given

Facts In Vote Denial Case

HOUSTON, Texas-The written statement of a Harris county clerk that 'since your poil tax shows that you are colored, you are not eligible to vote in this election," will be presented in evidence when the next grand jury meeting here will investigate the denial of an absentee ballot to Dr. J. athings of this city, temporarily residing in New York City, the N. A. C. P. said this week.

Dr. Catchings properly returned the necessary form requesting to vote in the primary election, held in Texas the fourth Saturday in July. The clerk, W. D. Miller promptly returned his poli tax receipt with the statement that Dr. Cathings' color prevented him from voting.

Part of the NAACP campaign to break down the Democratic white primary system in southern poli tax states, the presentation of Dr. Gathings' case to the Department of Justice is expected to result in prosecution of the county clerk or section officials.

Election in Texas, Bu The People Can't

Aug. 15.—On August 22nd the HOUSTON, Tex., Texas people will decide in a range election who will be iel's administration as Governor. their representative in the Senate for the next six years. This piece of anti-labor legisla-This decision will be made by only a minority of the people, a small minority at that.

The following odds are against the people of Texas:

First, that it is a poll tax state which robs the people's freedom to vote unless they have paid their poll tax January last.

Second, Texas has a "lily-white" primary in which Negroes are not allowed the right to participate.

The minority parties may try their land the garrent election, but since the Democrate Party is the only majority party, the Democratic primary really decides the election. Thus, when the primaries are over with, all interest is lost in the final election. But interest is still high in the runoff and there is good reason to believe that this time the Texas voting citizen will not disappoint the rest of the country in his

choice of a win-the-war Senator, and will return to his trade of flour salesman that defeatist and anti-labor candidate O'Daniel.

If this correspondent were to answer the question who is winning Ald Cprimer 1942 lired or O'Daniel, he would have said positively. Allred is winning. I have heard both candidates speak their piece during the campaign. O'Daniel's speech over the radio is more in line with the talk coming from Goebbels than from an American whose heart and soul is devoted to winning the war against the Axis. He said nothing about the way we are to fight against the Axis. He said plenty and all the time what a menace labor is to the USA.

not according to his knowledge of least. For example, he said he is 147,061 votes were cast." Even a the Communists.

FASCIST BACKING

Among O'Daniel's backers is "The Christian American" of 515 Kirby Bldg., Houston, Texas. This outfit is "proving" to the public the "Communistic influences in the Texas Senatorial Race." They distributed free this type of fascist propaganda; "that violence in latter strikes 194the chrief weapon of the Communists and that the O'Daniel anti-violence law cramps the style of the Com-O'Daniel."

the most prominent are "The Christian American" are daring by their propaganda to divide the much needed unity of the people, and are becoming bold because they feel that they are not alone.

On June 3rd came glad news for the O'Daniel and the Christian American crowd straight from Washington, C. C., and from as Washing D. C., and respectable and constitutional a body as the Supreme Court of the The Court upheld the constitutionality of the O'Daniel Anti-Violence law, enacted against labor under O'Dantion, doctored by O'Daniel with the weed of Dies' garden, became the favorite rider in all the speeches during the campaign for Senator by the incumbent O'-Daniel.

> Only James V. Allred, of all candidates running for the various offices, brought to the people of Texas the message of winning the win the war by all out support of Martin Dies. the President's war program . . .

Allred, failed to make his posi- while in the Washington district O'Daniel isn't a cheap ska tion on labor clear to say the

how the Communists spend their against strikes, violence . . . at public school student can answer money. He charged that five mil- any time. Such a statement only which one is representative of lion dollars was thown into the points to hesitancy on Allred's the people's wishes. campaign to defeat O'Daniel by part and is weakening the fight Therefore the election campaign against O'Daniel who championed in Texas is no mere simple matter the Allred even forgo defeatist cause of contestants seeking an elective Allred even forgo mention to post and may-the-better-man the public the part that labor has win as decided by the democratic been playing to have him elected. participation of all the people re-Representatives of three wings of gardless of color or political belabor, CIO, AFL, and Railway lief. Brotherhoods formed a committee of 18, with 6 representatives of each wing, to throw the weight of organized labor against O'-

LABOR PUZZLED

Not many speeches were made munists as nothing else can; all as yet in the runoff campaign. of which accounts for the violent But already the same hesitancy radical opposition to Senator by Allred is noted in his position on labor. Why Allred has to dis-It goes without saying that cuss a \$1 limit on union initiadues has stumped his labor backers. This line of campaign speech endangers a victory for the winthe-war candidate to the Senate.

> Tip united labor committee can not must do 122 between now make too much publicity of their this week. Support to Allred.
>
> Dr. Gathings properly returned

labor in Texas has proven of Texas the fourth Saturday in July. benefit to O'Daniel and Martin ly returned his pool tax receift Dies, and an injury to labor. It with is true that the poll tax law in from boting. Texas, like in other Southern states, disfranchises both the Negro and white poor population, tion of the poll tax law as well as election officials. the reactionary poll tax represenwar. He said in part "We must tatives, such as O'Daniel and

As proof of this Americans uninterrupted war production and throughout our democratic councomplete national unity." Allred's try should know what a reader, was the only serious attitude on named J. J. Jones, had to say in the present national emergency the Houston Press Mail Bag a facing the people of Texas and short time ago: "Representative the United States. His was a Martin Dies of Texas and a repre-nallying of all groups behind the sentative of Texas and a repre-win the war program of our Presi- from districts of about equal population, but only 12,824 citizens But even candidate for Senator, voted when Dies ran in 1938,

O'Daniel and his backers of whom tion fees and \$1 limit on union ten statement of a Harris county clerk that "since your poll tax shows that you are colored, you want eligible o vote in this election," will presented in evidence when the and the runoff to make itself felt investigate the denial of an absenin the campaign, and above all the ballot to Dr. J. E. Gathings of must overcome the erroneous idea this city, temporarily residing in that the best they can do is not New York City, the NAACP said

> In general the lack of indepen- the necessary form requesting to dent political action by organized vote in the primary election, held in

the statement

of the NAACP campaign Part to break down the Democratic white but in spite of this labor could primary system in southern poll tax win a place for itself in the politi-Gathings' case to the Department cal campaigns that would even-of Justice is expected to result in tually also bring about the aboli-prosecution in the county clerk or

IT STARTS PROBE OF SOUTHERN ATES PRIMARY VOTE BAR TO NEGROES denying their membership in the despicable and malicious depths party, denied them the privilege of to which many Americans stoop to

Justice Department May Order Criminal In-ment of justice seeks indictments pear in the eyes of decent and against these citizens. formation Filed Against Vote Officials In

Order to Get Supreme Court Ruling in Case present membership of perhaps 70 the bigotries pealousies, hatreds and HOUSTON, TEXAS

ment probe of allegations that South-vision of the department have con- will of their fellow members, ex- sible a generation of fair-minded ern states election officials had re-strued this decision as an invitation pressed in convention, and their men and women who are able to fused to permit Negroes to vote in to renew the fight to secure votes duty in such particular has here- see one another as brothers and the Democratic primaries has been and other Southern states," the daily state."

Supreme court of state." started by department of justice ig-quoted in its Washington dispatch. ents, a high official in the depart- Daily orld ment stated this week.

Refusing to allow minself to be quoted directly this official said that agents had been working in Dallas for some time in order to uncover primary bars to Negroes in the recent elections. He also stated that similar investigations were underway in several other Southern 10 Deny Ballo cities.

The department was considering Two Possible Actions

two possible methods of action, presentation of criminal information to a federal judge who might call a trial, or presentation of evidence to a federal grand jury.

A federal grand jury which met in Dallas last week refused to indict election officials who, it is said, DALLAS—(ANP) dict election officials who, it is said, DALLAS—(ANP) — In making refused to allow Negroes to vote its final report here Friday, the They were merely carrying out the federal grand jurin in reporting to wishes of the Democratic party in Judge T. Whitfield Davidson held either here or elsewhere in the Towns, the jury report to the court that it had found no legal gounds world—that others may enjoy it

stated. preme court decisions upholding therefusing to permit Negroes to vote good enough, or should be good party's right to decide qualifications in the Democratic primary in of members. CCT 1 1942

Daily Says Test Case Planned

The Dallas Times-Herald, in a interest in the case, and cognizant die for others to enjoy democracy, statement this week said the de-of the high source from which the then, by the same token with understanding the same token with the same partment of justice plans to carrydemand for a thorough investy answerable logic, Negroes are the case to the Supreme Court of status of the persons involved in the same democracy accorded other grand juries may follow the matter, the jury decided it er elements of the nation's citithe lead of the Dallas jury and fail could not overlook certain far zenry. We know better what we the lead of the Danas jury and lan reaching elements and deemed it fight for, and we fight better when to indict, the criminal information vise not to pass up the matter we know and enjoy democracy will more than likely be filed in or-vithout pointing cut to the court than when de don't. Negroes do der to get the case before the su-hat the matter had received "more not ask more, and Negroes dare preme court, the paper stated.

In the Classic case from New Orleans, the supreme court held tha EXCEPTS PUBLISHED the federal government held jurisdic. The following are excerpts from tion over state primaries where the report: OCT 1 1 1000 is shown that the primary is the con- "Certain members of the Negro trolling factor in elections

race offered to vote in the late free and the home of the brave.

"Officials of the percent or 30 per cent for Negroes in primaries in Texas tofore been so interpreted to them deal with one another!"

tate." OCT 1 1 1942 The report also cited that Negro citizens of Texas are not without pride, and hinted that Negro citizens will not thrust themselves forcibly into a group until they are invited into such a group, for to do so, the Negro understands it "would invite bitterness."

REDOUBLE EFFORTS

Meantime, informed sources here and in other sections where Negroes are denied this fundamenta! and elemental democratic and constitutional right are the more determined to redouble their efforts and to fight the matter through until the Negro citizens are permitted full democratic participation in the political and civic life of the state and nation.

"We will neither diminish our insistence nor relent our fight until we achieve 'victory' here at home for ourselves as well as 'victory' abroad for others,." was one comment here after the details of for returning indictments against we contend now, and will conenough, for us to enjoy here in

A third comment was: 'If Ne-Mindful of the nation wide gross are good enough to fight and not ask less. Any effort to deny Negroes full democratic participation by such means is a serious reflection on those who essay to do so, and gives the lie to what America boasts is the 'land of the

Democratic primary and the of- "The despirable end to which ficers of the Democratic party some people go, and the equally Cdenying their membership in the despicable and malicious depths voting in the party's primary elec-deny Negroes full democratic partion. For this action, the depart ticipation make this country apthinking people little more than a Democratic vast corporate hypocrisy! party sought to be so affected re- America needs to rid herself of all the fears that have blotted and blur-WASHINGTON, D. C. 942 govern- "Attorneys of the civil rights di- only offense has been to the America does this, will make pos-

Atlanta, Ga.

Refuses to Vote Indictments As Asked by FBI

By C. E. CHAPMAN

The jury further cited Texas su-certain white Dallas citizens for tinue to contend, that it is also Texas as asked by the department America ourselves T of justice. OCT 1 1 1012 GOOD ENOUGH TO VOTE of justice. OCT 1 1-1942

than casual consideration."

ournal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

Virginians

Apply For War Ballots

NORFOLK The local electoral cities in Virginia recent board revealed Thursday that to that time 25 applications logroes paying poll taxes for the groes in Essex who have paid the war ballots, had been received the previous tax for 1939, 1940, and 1941, but by the Secretary of the Common over the previwealth from Virginians in thous year. armed services outside of th Charlotte state who wish to vote in the gen County, for eral election in November.

"War ballots" come under vance of 122; the act of Congress passed this summer to provide that men and women in the naval Halifax. 300; and land forces of the United Henrico, 268; States, including women in Mecklenburg various official capacities, 284; Nansecould vote in elections for the mond. 164; DR. JACKSON resentatives without having otherwise qualified to vote.

ry of State of his home Statevoters to the present pitifully low and applies for a ballot. Thenumber of ten thousand. State official then notifies the ocal board, or canvassing agency of such application, and the secretary is notified where the ballot should be cast.

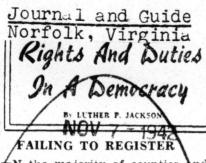
MUST MAIL BALLOT

It is the duty of the State official to mail the ballot to the service man or woman, who shall mark the ballot and return it to the Secretary of State, who then shall forward the vote to proper local officials.

People in the Second Congressional District of Virginia will vote on candidates for only two offices November 3—the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

Rep. Winder R. Harris, seeking re-election, is unopposed by any VOTING VERSUS TAX-PAYING candidate. OCT 2 4 40 544 This same individual decreases

Lawrence S. Wilkes, Socialist.



N the majority of counties and

example, made an ad-



President of the United Nottoway, 89; Surry, 65; Alexan-States, the United States dria, 101; Lynchburg, 148; Nor-Senate or House of Rep- folk 145; and Richmond, 203,

This is certainly good news to paid poll taxes or registered; all persons who wish to increase ANTI-POLL TAX BILL provided, however, they are the voting strength of Negroes in Virginia; but the gains noted, except in the cities, may mean noth-Under the act, a person in theing in the direction of adding a rmed forces writes to the Secre-corresponding number of qualified

These gains may mean nothing, for thousands of Negroes and some whites pay the tax of \$1.50 with no thought of voting; indeed this mass of non-voters frequently pay the levy without knowing they have paid it. The real estate and personal property tax bill of one of them in 1941, for example, may have been \$45. Added to this sum was \$1.50 poll tax, or a total of \$46.50. This person paid the entire \$46.50 not knowning that one dollar and a half of this amount is poll tax which can be used to make him a more respected citizen if he only votes.

andidate. Carter Glass, and 942 know that he can pay the poll tax ning for re-election, is opposed by assessment as a single item in his Mrs. Alice Burke, Communist, and bill without paying the larger real estate and personal property taxes. The emphasis with this group, then, is not voting, but tax-pay-AUTO 7

This situation means that there are thousands of Negroes in Virginia, chiefly rural Virginia, who faithfully pay the poll tax every

year, but never seek a registrar to register after they have paid. They never seek this election official even though there are a dozen or more such officials in every county; they never seek him even though eleven of the twelve will offer no obstruction to his qualifying to vote.

One of the leading counties in Virginia for a vast amount of poll cities in Virginia fecent te tax paying and little registering turns on the number of Ne and voting is Essex. At present orgroes paying poll taxes for the there are almost five hundred Neless than one hundred have ever registered. Mecklenburg has 932 Negroes who have paid, but not more than a third have registered. and less still have voted.

In a worse condition still is Surry County. Three hundred and two Negroes have paid the required poll taxes in this county, a small number of whom registered fifteen or twenty years ago; but in the last five years less than a dozen have registered. In the worst condition of all are the Negroes on the Eastern Shore in the counties of Accomac and Northampton NOV 7 - 1942

On the Eastern Shore the bulk of these citizens neither pay poll taxes nor register. There are 11,474 persons of voting age in this region, but only 122, less than one per cent, have paid the poll tax, a fewer still have registered, and a fewer still have voted.

The bill now pending in Congress to abolish the poll tax in federal elections is a most desirable piece of legislation, but in the light of the fact just given, every one must realize that even after the tax is abolished there still exists the larger problem of instilling the idea in the minds of Negroes and many whites that they should participate in the affairs of government by casting a ballot. A democracy functions as a democracy only when the people perform their democratic duties.

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

Poll Tax Plea Fails To Free

Condemned Man Editor, Journal and Guide:
Thanks for your editorial on our

Issue Will Be Taken to U. S.

Supreme Court

RICHNOND, Via (SNS)— The numbers. After holding confersions, in Appeals of Virences with leaders in half the ginia, in a decision without opin counties in the state, and after ion, has denied the petition of having received numerous reports, Odell Waller, Negro sharecropper written and verbal, from all parts of Gretna, va., for a writ of habeas of the state, I am of the opinion corpus, which his attorneys had that it is not the registrars who requested principally on theare holding Negroes back, but grounds that the barring of non-rather their own lethargy or lack payers of poll taxes from juryof interest in voting. Our people service in Virginia made his in-have inherited a tradition that tutional under federal and stateness.

John F. Finerty, attorney forover five or ten registrars in the Waller, who is to be executed whole state, out of four or five March 20 for the self-defense slay-hundreds, who make any effort ing of his farmer landlord, todayto bar Negroes from registering. announced that an appeal to the Registrars at Princess Anne, Ap-United States Supreme Court wouldpomattox, Blackstone, and one or be made, thus placing the issue of two other places are the chief ofthe constitutionality of the pollfenders. Note that my statement tax, which disfrarchises ten mil-does not include all the registrars lion Americans, squarely before thein these counties, but merely one nation's highest court.

John F. Finerty, who is ill with wysentary at the French Hospital in New York, declared today:

"The Virginia Supreme Court to day denied the petition of Waller for a writ of habeas corpus. This petition was based on sworn statements showing that non-payers of poll taxes are systematically barred from grand and petit jury service in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and probably throughout the

was unable to pay poll taxes. Since Supreme Court of Virginia issued no written opinion, it is not pessible to say on what grounds they denied the habeas corpus petition. However, Waller has now the right, and will exercise it immediately, to ask for a writ of certiorari from the Supreme Court

Southampton and Halitax Ireely register members of our race as I indicated in my article in your paper.

The poll tax, then, as you state is not the only barrier to Negro participating in voting. At times I am even inclined to think that it is only a secondary barrier. The real barrier is the training our people have received for the past forty years in the direction of

of the United States, to review the denial of habeas corpus by the Supreme Court of Virginia.

Dr. Jackson Finds Registrars No Hindrance To Voting

Virginia Voters League. Your paper is about our only means of ing should be reversed. If we can

uable, yet I wish to differ with you on the reasons why Negroes in Virginia do not vote in larger

dictment and conviction unconsti-politics is the white folks' busi-To be specific there are not

person in these counties. Negroes

ginia, and probably throughout the advanced rapidly in race relations state, and were so barred in Waller's case.

"It also show Waller himself Southampton and Halifax freely

forty years in the direction of

Editor, Journal and Guide: non-participation because of the racial strife engendered in the days before 1900.

I am convinced that our trainget a change of attitude by minkeeping before the Virginia public.

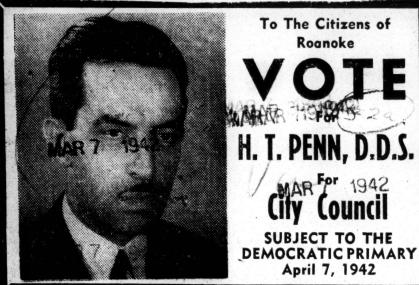
Your comments are always value of attitude by ministers and teachers the problem will ve solved. Fundamentally our colleges and public schools need a thorough revision on this point. a thorough revision on this point. In an effort to reconstruct the thinking of the four thousand public school teachers, you may know that last year the State Teachers Association created a department of civic education and chose me to act as secretary. This body appropriated two hundred dollars to promote voting among these teachers, a sum which I have spent accordingly.

If we can keep hammering for the next ten years I judge we may get results. Our difficulty lies in the school room.

he school room? 1942 I hope you will pardon this long letter. I have written it to make clear what I consider the real problem in the state. It is not poll tax paying and registering, but the inability of our people to see any value in participation in the affairs of government.

You and your staff have handled our voting movement very judiciously and I wish to thank you for it. We may proceed to do good for some time to come if we keep it in this basis. Our interest is neither financial nor partisan: rather it is educational, or a desire to see our people as a group advance.

LUTHER P. JACKSON. Petersburg, Va.



To The Citizens of Roanoke H. T. PENN, D.D.S. MAR For 1942

SUBJECT TO THE

April 7, 1942

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia Handbook On Voting

THE Department of Civic Education of the Virginia State Teachers Association has made available to Negro teachers an instructive handbook on voting which should be at the elbow of every youth approaching voting age and every adult seriously interested in the political fortunes of the race.

The Virginia State Teachers Association's Secretary of Civic Education, Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Virginia State College, has rendered a distinctive service in his educational and challenging study of the Negro and the franchise in Virginia. His diligent research, clarity of mind, and insatiable passion for unselfish service in a thankless but necessary task, have won the collaboration of other leaders devoted to the same cause, and whom together, have reawakened the political consciousness of some segments of the race population as evidenced by the increased number of voters in certain pivotal areas.

The handbook points out signifi-cantly that, "the custom of barring citizens from voting because of race is almost a thing of the past in present day Virginia. The poll tax is required of all citizens and the party primary is open to all without discrimination."

Getting a larger and more intelli-gent group of people to become qualified voters remains largely a process of patient education and continuous instruction. In his review of the achievements of the 75th Congress over a nationwide radio network in the summer of 1938, President Roosevelt said, with emphasis, "I am taking an opportunity to report to the real rulers of this country, the voting public."

A voteless people is a hopeless people. Those who vote, rule. We must continue to use all available means to convince our voteless teachers and other professionals and those of the masses of these truths.

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

Waller Case Again Hits At Poll

RICHMOND-A new attack on for thirty years past." the constitutionality of the poll tax came up before the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia this week when it formally received petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Odell Waller, for the selection of grand and bigger." sharecropper of Gretna, Va., petit juries, as in Waller's case. whose death sentence for the self- YMCA LEADERS PROTEST defense shooting of his white landlord is being appealed by the Workers Defense League.

to March 20, 1942.

Th jury which tried Odell Waller was made up exclusively of poll tax payers, and the jury list from which it was chosen also excluded non-payers of poll tax, affidavits attached to the petition for a writ of habeas corpus indi-JAN 1 7 1942

Constitution and laws of Virginia are 21 colored and white strength providing for a poll tax are una from eight Southern states. lawful and invalid" and present a clare "Odell Waller is a symbol of commissioner; Cassiums M. Chiwhich states that "the Constitu- of execution until March 20th. tion of Virginia shall never be so Washington Post any citizen or class of citizens of Washington, D; C.

The petition then charges violation of this action by addition of the poll tax to the Virginia constituton in 1902.

Senator Carter Glass, a delegate to the Virginia Constitutional Convention, is quoted from the convention proceedings as favoring Richmond, Va, Jan. 17 .- A legthe poll tax as a means of pre-islative plopocal to exempt me venting Negroes from voting:

SENATOR'S STAND

the beginning of the convention and the debate on the oath) that no body of Virginia gentlemen could frame a constitution so ob- its first inauguration week session seems and establishes their salary brackets.

Chairman Aubrey Weaver, of the Senate constitution so ob- its first inauguration week session noxious to my sense of right and Monday.

ment we have been challenging

Since 1902 the payment of Virginia's \$1.50 poll tax has been used as a qualification

Meanwhile, student YMCA leaders from 115 colleges sent a stitution to make the proposal ef- agricultural agencies, the conservaletter to Governor Colgate W. fective. 1942 Recently former Governor James Darden of Virginia, expressing H. Price stayed Waller's execution their "concern for the life of sharecropper Odell Waller."

> The 140 students who signed the letter came from 34 states, Hawaii, and Sierre Leonne, West Africa to attend the quadrennial national convention of Student Christian Associations held recently at Miami University, Oxford,

The petition alleges that "the are 21 colored and white students

new angle in legal steps against the wide injustice imposed by the the poll tax by citing an Act of poll tax." The letter expresses Congress, passed January 26, appreciation to the Common-1870, when readmitting Virginia wealth of Virginia for the human-unemployment compensation compensation and Maj. Frank P. Evans, to representation in Congress, itarian action in staying the day mission, and Maj. Frank P. Evans,

the constitution herein recognized Va. Assembly **Faces Move to**

military service from the poll tax requirement for voting was readed abolishes the fee system of com-"I declared then (referring to today for introduction in the House pensating sheriffs and city sergeants

morality that I would be willing to Delegate Preston Moses, of Pitt- floor on Tuesday if the subcommitsubmit its fate to 146,000 ignorant sylvania, will offer the proposal in tee's report is forthcoming in time. Negro voters (great applause) the form of a joint resolution callwhose capacity for self-govern- ing for a constitutional amendment Moore and Weaver sets the first

VIRGINIA

to remove the obligation of prepay- hearing on the appropriations bill ment of pol. taxes against any serv- for 3 p. m. Tuesday at which time ice man assessable while he is in the budgets of State welfare agenservice with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard.

Such an amendment would require approval of two General Assemblies and a referendum of the voters

There are 49,000 Virginians of 21 convict road force, industrial school for boys, industrial school for boys industrial school for boys industrial school for girls and the two schools for Negro boys and girls.

Inaugural Wednesday

There will be no hearings on were called upon by the military in the last war, but "this one looks

In the event the war should ter-

Busy Week Ahead

Inauguration week, whose high point comes at 12 o'clock Wednesday when Colgate W. Darden, jr., of Norfolk, is sworn in as Virginia's sixtieth Governor under the constitution and the twenty-fifth elected by the people, will find the legislators confronted by a heavy calendar.

The names of 56 persons appointed to State positions by Gov. Price are expected to be presented to the Assembly for confirmation on Monday, with the Senate required to act on 39 alone and both houses required to act on the other 17.

chairman of the U. C. C., are among those whose appointments require approval by both houses.

Budget Group to Meet

On Monday, also, the House appropriations committee, which has the 217-million-dollar biennial bill before it, will hold its first meeting and its chairman, Delegate Frank Moore, of Rockbridge, said he would seek joint conference action with the Senate finance committee as quickly as possible.

The Senate finance committee expects to hear Tuesday from the subcommittee to which it referred the up a department of corrections, pro-

A joint statement by Chairmen

cies will be considered. These in-clude the Board of Public Welfare, Virginia Commission for the Blind, the State hospital board and the four State hospitals and the colonies. State penitentiary and prison farm, industrial farm for women, Southampton penitentiary farm,

There will be no hearings on Wednesday because of the inaugu-The voting lists have been used like it is going to be a whole lot ration program but the joint committee will resume work at 3 p. m. Thursday for the discussion of agriminate quickly, he said, the men culture and conservation appropriawould be back before elapse of the tions. These include the Departtime necessary to amend the con- ment of Agriculture. the V. P. I. tion commission, the milk commission, game and inland fisheries commission, fisheries commission and the State port authority.

Budgets of State educational institutions and the State Board of Education, include the State library and the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts will be discussed later as will those of the finance agencies, the department of highways, the A. B. C. board, State corporation commission and other departments.

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

Our Low Voting Score

R. Luther P. Jackson, president of the Virginia Voters League a non-partisan organization, had an illuminating office in last week's Journal and Guide.

Dr. Jackson, who has made a detailed study of poll tax payments by Negroes, announces that out of 330,000 Negroes of voting age in Virginia, only 10,000 went to the polls at the last election. He states that 25,000 had paid the required poll lax, but that 10,000 of this jail reform legislation which sets number had never registered.

This is an interesting disclosure, especially at a time when strenuous efforts are being to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting for candidates for Fedget the legislation to the Senate eral offices. Without any hesitancy

for candidates for any office, but it is timely to inquire why 10,000 people who paid the tax, in time to qualify them for voting - providing they had met all other requirements - did not meet the other requirements.

The answer is that the poll tax is only one of the "run-arounds" given potential voters in Virginia and other poll tax States. In some counties in this State it is harder to register than it is to pay the poll tax. BERnan election districts, especially in rural areas, a registrar is an elusive custodian of the key to the exercise of the franchise. He is a spoke in a wheel, the hub of which is a tight political organization, which has many devices besides the poll tax with which to restrict the electorate.

Although the Virginia Supreme Court, in the case of Davis vs. Allen (1931) divested the registrar of his unlimited powers to "flunk" an applicant for registration, regardless of the intelligence of the applicant, the old device is still at work in some of the urban, and most of the rural communities.

After abolition of the poll tax as a prequisite for voting, a public sentiment must be created in Virginia and the other Southern States favorable to free, democratic elections. That is a development which may flow from the present war, because it is the liberation of the people from the tyranny of autocratic rulers for which we are fighting.

Appeals for Right to Ballot in of race, color, or previous condition of tally.

Toward Daily the federal government began spreading subpoenas for wit-Texas Primary NOV 2 - 1942

By ARNOLD BEICHMAN

A legal battle to extend the right toof the laws." vote to disfranchised Negroes in the The case before the Circuit Court of Ap-day granted the petition of Mills'

vancement of Colored People will argue beRegardless of the outcome of this litiga were justified, and had a right unfore the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on tion, it is expected the final decision willder law to seek dismissal. behalf of Lonnie E. Smith, a Negro and a come from the U. S. Supreme Court. The He reviewed briefly his investigation of the case remarking that an American citizen the right to vote in a the Texas election judges as provided bylots in the boxes folded in such a primary is a violation of his civil rights.

Regardless of the outcome of this high-were justified, and had a light unbelow to seek dismissal. He reviewed briefly his investigation of the case remarking that a name of the court of the reviewed briefly his investigation of the case remarking that a name of the court of the court of the court of the reviewed briefly his investigation of the case remarking that a name of the court of primary is a violation of his civil rights.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, said Age-Herald that the Dept. of Justice was considering Birmingham, Ala. friend of the court." The National Lawyers FEDERA Union also are interceding in the case

The issue has special significance in view of the current legislative fight in Congress to forbid imposition of poll taxes in Federal elections.

Primaries Important

Even if the poll-tax finally were banned. it still would prevent Southern Negroes from the Democratic Party in the Deep South is MONROE, La., Nov. 3—(P)—Rep-

in the pre-election primary in these South. McKenzie in the Fifth District ern states, your election vote means nothing, Democratic runoff primary, Oct. 13, since nomination on the Democratic ticket was dismissed in district court here in the Solid South is equivalent to election. Tuesday at Mills' own request, after

This is the point that the NAACP brief makes—that "the Democratic primary in Texas is the only stake of the election proce-questioned ballot boxes for Grand dure at which the choice of voters is of sig-Jury inquiry.

nificance." Since 1859, all Democratic nomination of the state court stepping aside, and the federal government

1940, when Lonnie Smith, having paid his gress has the power to regulate poll tax, was prevented from voting in a primary elections involving federal primary election for state and Federal of offices. Variance Shown in Votes, Count fices. The election officials said that the Mills petitioned for dismissal of Democratic Party in Texas accepted only his contest suit Tuesday afternoon white citizens as members. white citizens as members.

Any White Eligible

A violation of the 15th Amendment to for a majority of the voters, and their voluntary testimony as to how

¶ A violation of the 14th Amendment—nesses, and impounded the ques-"No state shall . . . deny to any personnext Tuesday in Shreveport.

within its jurisdiction the equal protection

Dismissal Granted

deep South will open Nov. 10 in peals arose from a finding by a U. S. Dis-after quoting in part from the Su-Fort Worth, Tex. NOV 2 1942 trict Court judge upholding the Texas banpreme Court decision and stating The National Association for the Ad-against Negro participation in primaries. that since this was a moot question

Federal laws.

Vote Irregularity Case

In Louisiana Goes

To Higher Court

resentative Newt Mills' contest of Practically speaking, tinless you can vote his 320-vote defeat by Charles E.

nees for Congress and governor, with two stepping in the complex case, was exceptions, have been elected in Texas.

The present case arose in the summer of another Louisiana case that Control of the complex case, was based on a Supreme Court decision of May, 1941, which held in another Louisiana case that Control of the complex case, was based on a Supreme Court decision of May, 1941, which held in the complex case, was based on a Supreme Court decision of May, 1941, which held in the complex case, was based on a Supreme Court decision of May, 1941, which held in the complex case, was based on a Supreme Court decision of May, 1941, which held in the complex case, was based on a Supreme Court decision of May, 1941, which held in the complex case, was based on a Supreme Court decision of May, 1941, which held in the complex case, was based on a Supreme Court decision of May, 1941, which held in the complex case, was based on a Supreme Court decision of May, 1941, which held in the complex case, was based on a Supreme Court decision of May, 1941, which held in the complex case, was based on a Supreme Court decision of May, 1941, which held in the complex case, was based on a Supreme Court decision of May, 1941, which held in the complex case, was based on a Supreme Court decision of May, 1941, which held in the complex case, was been elected i

after earlier examination by the court of two of the boxes Mills questioned showed a complete Variance between the commission-ers' certification of the vote, and

less of formal membership in the Demotratic Party or not, were permitted to vote in the primary. All Negroes were banned.

That refusal, the NAACP now charges, is:

A violation of the 15th Amendment to for a majority of the voters and Suit in Federal Court to vote shall not be denied or abridged by precedented in Louisiana courts—the United States or any state on account tallied with the commissioners'

District Judge Voelker late Tues-

difficult for them to have been in-serted in the slot at the top of the box. It was after this discovery and examination of the voters that Judge Voelker asked a federal probe, and remarked, "There appears to be a suspicion of fraud" ansas shall consist of all eligible and legally qualified white electors

parently has been violated.'

NEW YORK-(ANP)-An official statement of policy regarding white primary rules of the party in the south was asked of Edward J. Flynn, chairman of the National Democratic committee, in a letter addressed to him Monday by Morris Milgram, national secretary of the Workers' Defense league.

Said Mr. Milgram's letter participation "You are undoubtedly aware of government. the fact that in the southern states millions of Negroes are prevented from participation in the Democratic party by white primary rules of Democratic state, county and city committees. For example, I quote from the pamplet issued by the Democratic state are state are supposed in the pamplet issued by the Democratic State are supposed in the pamplet issued by the Democratic State are supposed in the pamplet issued by the Democratic State are supposed in the pamplet issued by the Democratic State are supposed in the pamplet issued by the Democratic State are supposed in the pamplet issued by the Democratic State are supposed in the pamplet issued by the Democratic State are supposed in the pamplet issued by the Democratic State are supposed in the pamplet is supposed in the pam

"Rules of Democratic State committee of Arkansas, as in effect Jan. 1942: Section 11, qualification of members:

and legally qualified white electors in the case. "This hearing has gone far beyond strictly an election contest," allegiance to the principles and he said late last week. "In this policies of the Democratic party, case suspicion of fraud has entered as set forth in the platform of and the sanctity of the ballot ap- the last preceding Democratic National and State convention, who have supported the Democratic nominees at the last preceding elections, and who are in sympathy with the success of the Democratic party in the next succeeding elec-

> " was not aware until the other morning that one of the Solomon Islands is called New Georgia. From reports reaching me I know that millions of people in Asia are worried lest many New Georgia's be established in the Far East if American forces are victorious.

> "May I ask what your intentions are as chairman of the Democratic National committee in regard to the white primary rules of your local committees? Do you not consider these rules in contradiction to the democratic principles of your party? Do you not agree that the white primary rule hurts the entire nation in international affairs?

"You know, of course, that victory in the Democratic primary in most of the southern states is the same as election, since opposition is negligible. A person deprived of his right to be a member of the Democratic party in the south, of to vote in its primaries is in fact

deprived of the right to effective participation in elections and self

" should appreciate the courtesy

Senate Filibuster

By Mark Sullivan

Serves An Informative Purpose

THE against the bill forbidding poll- criminatory. taxes in States can perform a useful service in respects not directly connect-



SULLIVAN

frequently, it is led into incorabout public matters. Demand for passage of the poll-tax bill,

ed with the is-

sue. It can en-

able the public

to learn how

easily, and how

a welter of misconceptions.

opposing the measure "are en- eral Government. deavoring to continue the discriminatory poll-tax. . . . " By ready been repealed by all the floor is correct. Assuming "discriminatory" the signers of the telegram meant discrimination on grounds of race, discrimination between Negroes and way. True, in some of the remaining States, the poll-tax is whites. That this was their meanwhites. That this was their meanwhites. ing is proved by a further sen- embedded in the constitution, the North as well as from the tence in the telegram, calling for and hence is cumbersome to re- South. "immediate repeal of those laws peal. But this does not alter World-Telegram which encourage discrimination the fact that sentiment favors

inatory as between the races. mental principle in the present They are not discriminatory in controversy—the principle, that any respect whatever. To call fixing qualifications for voting these laws discriminatory, it shall continue to be the right of would be necessary to say that the States, and should not be literally every law of any kind taken over by the Federal Govis discriminatory. The sole dis- ernment. crimination is between those who conform to the law, and IF THE poll-tax has been, is those who do not. The poll- being, and can be ended by action tax laws merely say that a citi- of the States themselves, why zen, before voting, must have the present demand that it be paid a poll-tax. The law applies done by the Federal Govern-Negroes. A Negro can pay the controversial demand pressed at By the tax and vote, exactly as a white a time when the country is at

races in some Southern States. SENATE filibuster But the poll-tax laws are not dis-

almost universal, is that those away from them functions they opposing the poll-tax bill in Con- exercise, depriving them of powgress are by that fact trying to ers assigned to them by the preserve poll-taxes as such. This Constitution. is not true. In the debates, Senvoting, and similar qualifica- ernments. and criticism of tions, have been repealed in This aspect of the present conthose who oppose, is based upon Northern States, most of which troversy in Congress is little. A telegram of protest against they now be repealed in South- make it clear, and this is the the filibuster, and endorsement ern States. The sole insistence justification for delay. The conof the poll-tax measure, was sent of most of the Southern Sen- troversy in Congress so far has to the Senate and made public, by 21 persons, including some of the highest standing. The telegram charged that Senators is that the repealing be done by the States themselves, voluntarly—not imposed on the properly acted upon by the committee that considered it, whether the procedure by the considered it,

because of race, color or religion." Now the poll-tax laws in eight

Now the poll-tax laws in eight

Southern States are not discrim
Now the poll-tax laws in eight

Now the poll-tax laws in eight

Southern States are not discrim
Now the poll-tax laws in eight

Southern States are not discrim
Now the poll-tax laws in eight

Southern States are not discrim
Now the poll-tax laws in eight

Southern States are not discrim-

to whites exactly the same as to ment? And why is this extremely there is discrimination between Answer that-and you will know

Without imputing particular motives to all who demand action by Congress, it is a fact that much of the more strident demand springs from radical sources. What they wish can be inferred from their broad attitude on many aspects of government and society. They are engaged in what, when they are candid, they frankly speak of as revolution. Keystone of any revolution in the American system of government must be the breaking down of the States as AN INCORRECT impression, units of government; taking

most of the story.

In any attempt to accomplish ator after Senator from South- this, a fundamental necessity is ern States have said they think to take away from the States the poll-tax laws ought to be re- their right to fix the qualificarect impressions pealed. Senator Connally of tions of voters. This is the cor-Texas, as I recall, used the word nerstone of government. Take it "outmoded." He meant that away from the States, and little just as poll-tax qualifications for will be left of the States as gov-

formerly had them, so ought seen or understood. Time can whether the procedure by which Actually poll-taxes have al- attempt is made to bring it on "discriminatory" the signers of Southern States except 8. In this will be settled, and the bill

ies Sénate Hands

Encless Roll Calls Demanded to Block

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The person can. Nonpayment of the war, when domestic controversy Senate, tied up by the action of tax is a bar to a white man vot- ought to be minimized in the in- Southern members in using timeing, the same as to a Negro. True, terest of national unity for war? consuming parliamentary tactics

to delay debate on an antipoll tax bill, voted 44 to 19 today against immediate consideration of a bill St. LC to prohibit the sale of alcoholic drinks at and near military posts.

The liquor measure was reached on the Senate's routine calendar and when its consideration met with a verbal objection, Senator O'Daniel (D., Tex.) moved to take it up. Led by Senator Russell (D., Ga.), who forced five time-consuming quorum calls in 55 minutes, the Southerners forced a roll call vote on Senator O'Daniel's motion.

More Roll Calls:

When it had been voted down. Mr. Russell made another point of no quorum in an apparent effort to delay a move by Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky to bring up the antipoll tax bill.

Senator Russell raised quorum point each time the Senate had disposed of a minor bill on the calendar by declining to consider it. Although there apparently was a quorum at all times, each quorminutes.

bill during the first two hours of peal the poll tax." the Senate's session, when his mo- Such was the statement of the Senate rules.

Would Get Tough.

Earlier, after the Southern WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24

of the vicious poll tax."

Missour:

"The American people have um roll call consumed about six pledged their all for victory over fascism. They will fight the Axis These delaying tactics apparent-on the battlefront. They will ly were dsigned to prevent Sen-fight its cohorts in our midst. ator Barkley from making a mo-They will fight division and distion to take up the antipoll tax crimination. And they will re-

tion would not be debatable under National Federation for Constitutional Liberty after the Anti-Poll Tax bill defeat.

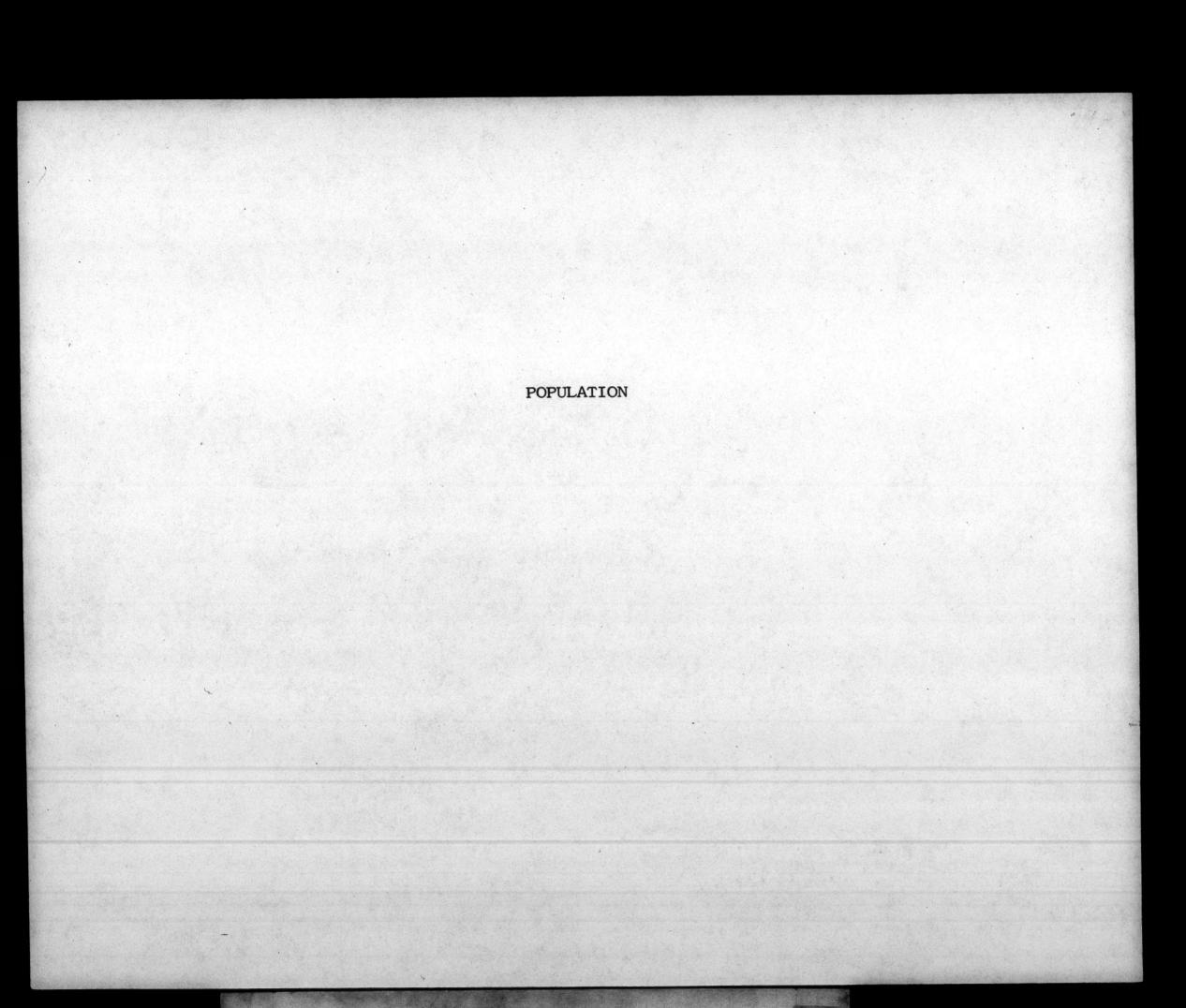
Senators had shown Friday and Saturday that they were prepared to exhaust all Parliamentary means to delay the measure, Senator Norris (Ind., Neb.) had enabled the Southern bloc to kill urged Democrtaic leaders to "get tough" with their opponents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. at Senatorial device which means to delay the measure, Senatorial device which enabled the Southern bloc to kill urged Democrtaic leaders to "get the anti-Pol! Tax measure Monday were expressed over the action by various leaders. Leading "We can break this filibuster tion by various leaders. Leading if we fight fire with fire," Sen- the attack on the dissenting vote ator Norris told reporters. "We'll of 37-41 on invoking of the clohave to invoke every parliamen- ture rule to stop unlimited detary rule in the book to do it, but bate, were Senator Claude Pepthe Senate ought to have the per (Dem., Flat author of the right to vote on a question that measure and Walter White, execuis as fundamental as the abolition tive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.

Twenty-one Democrats, 14 Republicans, one independent and one Progressive voted for the Cloture which would have allowed the bill to go to vote, while 31 Democrats and 19 Republicans were opposed. The cloture vote failed passage hy/15 votes. Both \$ Senators Clark and Truman, Democrats of Missouri, voted for the

Senator. Pepper stated "In a small group—a handful of U. S. senators have the parliamentary 5 power to thwart the victory w will gain by the arms of our coun trymen that is the power to lose

Walter White stated "America today is tasting the bitter fruits a new secession, a rebellion against constitutional government



Tuscaloosa, Ala., News January 5, 1942

Our Population Characteristics

COUNTING more than mere numbers in the W. O. Dobbins Jr., the director, and the from Washington by a Senate committee In Population analysis of the characteristics of population. Race, sex, age and residence figure greatly in Commission, are to be congratulated upon been created by unplanned recruiting of the effect which population has upon any given the informative character of the bulletin doctors for military service. To keep one area.

For this reason, the latest announcement from the U. S. Bureau of Census giving pertinent in- nounced as the first of a series which three of the nation's doctors will be in formation on Alabama counties is especially in- will give Alabamians meaningful and uniform and the national average will be

They show that Tuscaloosa County's population is divided as follows:

Total 76,036; male 37,733; female 38,303; total Planning commission deals. white 51,834 of whom only 223 are foreign-born; This first bulleting devoted to popu- the Senate report, there is now only one issued yesterday by the State total negro 24,200; other races 2.

The county figures by age-groups shows:

232: from 25 to 64 years, 35,074; over 64 years, 3.639: total over 20 years old. 44.374: total ruralfarm population (outside towns and cities of the period up to May, 1942, the later popu- Cleburne with one for 4,329 people, Wash- tion at 2,632,961 and the new esti-2,500 population or over) 26,088.

Alabama, the state, shows a total population rationing surveys of 2,832,961 of whom 1,837,140 are white (including 11,967 foreign-born); 983,290 are negro, and 374 represent other races.

Counties with heaviest numerical negro population are: Jefferson 179,150; Montgomery 57,-834; Mobile 51,583; Dallas (Selma) 40,744.

Bibb, 13,519 white and 6,630 negro; Chilton 23,320 white and 4,634 negro; Fayette 18,583 white and 3,066 negro; Greene 3,103 white and 16,082 negro; Hale 7,177 white and 18,356 negro; Marengo 9,727 white and 26,009 negro; Perry stepping out in any such fashion? 7.515 white and 19.095 negro: Pickens 14.565 white and 13,105 negro; Shelby 22,112 white and 6.848 negro; Sumter 5,621 white and 21,700

Lowest numerical negro population is shown in: Winston 112, Cullman 581, DeKalb 808, Cleburne 992 and Marion 996.

Advertiser Montgomery. ..la.

ALABAMA'S STARTLING POPULATION in Alabama which are especially interest- Rise Of 70,451

SHIFTSCT 30 1942 ing in connection with yesterday's report population of any city, county or state is an members of the Alabama State Planning that a "dangerous health emergency" has which they have just issued. It is an-ice means that next year two out of every significant data as a basis for stimulating one doctor for 3,000 civilians instead of thought about the subjects with which the one for each 1,100 as before the war. In bama has gained 70,451 in popu-

lation trends and changes in Alabama, and doctor for 7,000 individuals. some of the information is startling. Popu- The Alabama bulletin, corrected as of The figures are based on sugar Under 5 years, 7,091; from 5 to 24 years, 30,- lation figures are taken not only from the September 11, 1942, shows Cherokee county rationing statistics. The 1940 cenfederal census of 1930 and 1940, but cover with one doctor for each 5,124 people; sus showed Alabana's populalation data being drawn from the sugar ington with one for each 6,990 people. One mate of population 2,903,412.

ationing surveys

doctor in Russell and Conecuh counties increases in population, while 49

Not many people realize that during must serve over 3,500 people, while all creases in this restriction of the inthe decade from 1930 to 1940 nineteen through the Black Belt there is one doctor gomery, 119,636, up 5,216; Wil-Alabama counties lost population. Most of for more than 2,000 persons, except Dallas up 1,787; Lee, 38,529, up 2,074;

the Canebrake, that is, in southeast and Birmingham has most doctors with 1,043

gains in the state.

Were In the Wiregrass and county with 1,508 per doctor.

Russell, 40,173 up 4,398; Dale,
22,780, up 95.

Counties in the state. In West Alabama the county populations in- southwest Alabama. Greatest population people per doctor. Montgomery has one ing decreases are: Chilton, 24,293 gains in the state during that period were coctor for each 1,424 while Mobile has only off 3,662; Autauga, 19,250, off in Russell County with 30.7 per cent, and one doctor for every 1,824 people. The Dallas, 54,301, off 944; Lowndes, Winston with 20.2 per cent. Who would graph shows the Tennessee Valley and the 20,178, off 2,483; Bullock, 19,318, have believed that backward Winston is Black Belt both have insufficient medical 3,061; Pike, 29,774, off 2,719; Bar-UCI 30 1942 service.

> But here is something really calculated There has been a feeling for some time off 3,697; Coffee, 31,195, off 792; to make all of us open our eyes in surprise that Alabama is contributing more than Henry, 19,368, off 2,544; Escam-From 1940 to May, 1942 forty-pine of Ala- its proportionate share of doctors to the 27,393, off 1,779; Houston, 43,961, bama's counties showed population losses Army and these figures form a fine basis off 704; Butler, 29,278, off 3,169; and only eighteen counties showed gains to make a comparative study with those In the same bulletin, Agricul-"It is thus obvious," says the Planning of the nation to see that no injustice is ture Commissioner Haygood Patcommission bulletin, that a major popu-done to any community through high pres- age and called attention to the lation redistribution in Alabama is taking sure recruiting; place as a result of the war." It is the The bulletin also has farm population 14 and 17, inclusive, "constitutfarm counties that have suffered the big figures deserving study, and as a whole ing a potential reservoir of farm labor." There are 54,080 of these losses during the two-year period. For the this document is a credit to the men youths in counties which have state as a whole there was a gain of engaged in this planning work in Alabama, gained in population and 65.81 70,451, a greater proportionate gain than the state made during the entire 1930-1940

There is a chapter and graph on doctors

decade.

Advertiser Montgomery, ..la.

Planning Board Believes There Are 2,903,412 Mabamians Now

In the past two years Alasome counties in the Southern states, says lation according to a bulletin Planning Commission, of which W. O. Dobbins, Jr., is director.

off 492; Crenshaw, 20,570, off bour, 30,113, off 2,609; Conecuh, 25,244, off 245; Covington, 38,720,

erson cited the farm labor shortfact that there are 119,891 Alabama boys between the ages of

"In many of the rural counties the number of these young males exceeds the total loss in population, while in no county is the number less than 25 per cent of the total loss in population," said Commissioner Paterson. "Assuming that these young males can be enlisted for harvest purposes in all counties, their number in both groups of counties should be sufficient to relieve whatever tension may exist in the supply of farm labor."

counties should be sufficient to relieve whatever tension may exist in the supply of farm labor."

The number of youths available as potential farm labor is listed by counties in this section as: Autauga, 457 white and 420 negroes; Barbour, 597 and 767; Bullock, 157 and 651; Butler, 683 and 690; Chilton, 1,042 and 191; Coffee, 1,110 and 285; Conecuh, 598 and 426; Covington, 1,472 and 248; Crenshaw, 673 and 291; Dale, 696 and 235; Dallas, 528 and 1,838; El more, 863 and 555; Escambia, 836 and 349; Geneva, 1,064 and 202; Henry, 519 and 465; Houston, 1,524 and 608; Lowndes, 126 and 1,252; Lee, 594 and 812; Macon, 197 and 976; Monroe, 623 and 803; Montgomery, 2,093 and 2,854; Pike, 733 and 549; Wilcox, 235 and 978.

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

GEORGIA WITH OVER MILLION LEADS IN RACE POPULATION

Great Increase Revealed In West

WASHINGTON, D. C .- (SNS)-Georgia, with a total f 1,084,927 led all other states in Negro population, it was evealed Saturday by the Bureau of Census. Mississippi Hawaiian islands, they are not in- to the North and West, probably tood second with a total of 1,075.578.

The census director disclosed gro, 2,790,193. States shows Negroes representing gro, 9,904,619. 9.8 per cent of the total with a The west, white, 13,349,554; Nefigure of 12,865,518, an increase of gro, 170,706. FEB 8 - 1942 Total, white, 118,214,870; Negro,

GREAT INCREASE IN WEST

"The regional and divisional pat- fo terns of Negro population increase were quite different from those for the total population" said the report. "In all three divisions of the south, the Negroes showed a smaller proportional increase than the total population between 1930 and 1940, while in the divisions of the north and west their rates of increase were uniformly greater than those for the total population.

The Negro population increased 15.8 per cent in the north during the decade past; 5.8 per cent in the south and 41.8 per cent in the

west. "These facts indicate that there was a large migration of Negroes during the 1930's from the south to the north and west, probably out of the rural areas in the south to the urban areas of other parts of the country. Over three-fourths of the Negro population, (77 per cent) still lived in the south in 1940, but this represents a slight decrease from the proportion of 78.7 per cent in 1930. The north had 21.7 per cent of the total Negro population in 1940 as compared with 20.3 per cent in 1930, and the West has 1:3

in 1940 compared with 1 in 1930."

Divided into sections, the tables

show the following: The north, white, 73,206,738; Ne-

that the population of the United The south, white, 31,658,578. Ne-

12,865,518.

By states the Negro po	pulation	
or 1940 census is as follow	s:	I
Maine	1,304	
New Hampshire	414	
Vermont . J	384	
Massachusetts	. 55,391	
Massachwetts	. 11,024	
Connecticut	. 32,992	
New York	571,221	
New Jersey		
Pennsylvania		
Ohio	A CONTRACT OF STREET,	E
Indiana		
Illinois		
Michigan	. 208,345	
Wisconsin Minnesota	12,158	
Minnesota	9,928	
lowa	16,694	
Iowa Missouri North Dakota	. 244,386	h
North Dakota t	201	h
South Dakota		۳
Kansas		V
Delaware	DE ONC	t
Maryland		1
District of Columbia		•
Virginia		•
West Virginia	117 754	1
North Carolina	981.298	1
South Corolina	914 184	١
Georgia	1.084.925	ŀ
Florida P.F.	514.198	ŀ
Kentucky DO	214.021	
Georgia Florida Kentucky Tennessee Alabama	€ 508,73E	
Alabama	. 983,296	-
Mississippi	1.075.578	F.

		1		
Louisia	na			849,303
Oklaho	ma			163,849
Texas .				924,391
Montar	10			1,120
Idaho	6			595
Wvomi	ng	2.0.		950
Colorad	io	140		. 12,170
New M	lexico		, , , , , ,	. 4,67
Arizons	a			14,99
Utah .				1,23
Nevada				66
Washir	igton			7.42
Oregon				. 2.565
Californ	nia			124,306
Total				.865.518
	there	are	Negroes	

territorial possessions of the United was a large migration of Negroes States, Alaska, Peurto Rico and the during the 1930's from the South cluded in the figures given above.

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois

Population Rise Is Lover Than That Shown Fol Period 1920-1930

WASHINGTON-(ANP) In a report just issued by the bureau of census, the director writes that the population of the United States shows Negroes as representing 9.8 per cent of the total with a figure of 12,-865,518, an increase of 974,375 over the number recorded in 1930.

This represented an increase of 1.2 per cent, or a decrease over 1,084,927
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"In all three divisions of the South, the Negroes showed a smaller proportional increase than the total population between 1920 and Hawaiian islands, they are not in1940, while in the division of the United States, Alaska, Peurto Rico and the Hawaiian islands, they are not in-North and West their rates of increase were unitarity greater than those for the total population. The Negro population increased 15.8 per cent in the North during the decade past; 5.8 per cent in the South and 11.8 per cent in the South and 41.8 per cent in the West.

"These facts indicate that there out of the rural areas in the South to the urban areas of other parts of the country. Over three-fourths of the Negro population, (77 per cent) still lived in the South in 1940, but this represents a slight decrease from the proportion of 78.7 per cent in 1930. The North had 21.7 per cent of the total Negro population in 1940 as compared with 20.3 per cent in 1930, and the West had 1.3 per cent in 1940 compared with one per cent in 1930."

Divided into sections, the tables The North. 73,206,738 2,790,193
The South. 31,658,578 9,904,619
The West. 13,349,554 170,706

By states the Negro popu	lation
for 1940 census is as follows	
Maine	1.30
New Hampshire	41
Vermont	38
Massachusetts	55,39
Rhode Island	11.02
Connecticat	82.99
New York	671,22
New Jersey	226,97
Pennsylvania	470.17
Ohio	339.46
Indian	121.91
Illinois	
Michigan	387,44
Wisconein	208,34
Wisconsin	12,15
Minnesota	9,92
Iowa	16,69
Missouri	244,38
North Dakota	20
South Dakota	47
Nebraska	14,17
Kansas	65.13
Delaware	35,87
Maryland	301,93
District of Columbia	187.26
Virginia	661,44
West Virginia	117,75
St. 11. 0 .:	2000

North Carolina

 South Carolina
 343,104

 Georgia
 1,084,927

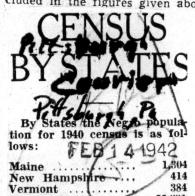
 Florida
 514,198

 Kentucky
 214,021

 Tennessee
 563,736

 Alabama
 983,290

Mississippi	075 578
AIRAHSAS	482,578
Louisiana	
Oklahoma	849,303
	163,849
Texas	924.391
Montana	1,120
IUNIO	595
Wyoming	956
Colorado	12.176
New Mexico	
Arizona	4,672
Tich	14,993
Utah	1,235
Nevada	664
wasnington	7.424
oregon	2.565
California	
LED MANA	124,306
Total EB 14 1942 -12	005 510
777. 47	.869.518



tion for 1940 census is	as fol
lours:	0.40
lows: FEB14	1942
Maine New Hampshire	1,304
New Hampshire	414
Vermont	384
Massachusetts	55,391
Phode Island	11,024
Rhode Island	32,992
New York	571,221
New Jersey	226,973
	470,172
Pennsylvania	339,461
Ohio	121,916
Indiana	387,446
Illinois	208,345
Michigan	12,158
Wisconsin	9,928
Minnesota	16,694
Iowa	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Missouri	244,386 291
North Dakota	
South Dakota	474
Nebraska	14,171
Kansas	65,138
Delaware	35,876
Maryland	301,931
Kansas Delaware Maryland District of Columbia	137,266
Amenita	661,449
West Virginia	117,754
North Carolina	981,298
South Carolina	814,164
	1,084,927
Florida J. L	514,198
Kentucky	214,021
Tennessee	508,736
Alabama	983,290
Mississippi	1,075,578
Mississippi	482,578
Louisiana	849,303
Oklahoma	163,849
Texas	924,391
Montana	1,120
Idaho	595
Wyoming	956
Colorado	12,176
New Mexico	4,672
Arizona	14,993
Utah	1,235
Nevada	664
Washington	7,424
Washington Oregon	2,565
California	124,306
TOTAL1	2,865,518
	The state of

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

The Wealth Of The Race

When Adam Smith wrote his famous book "The Wealth of the Nations" there was no clamor on the part of the social leaders and economists for restricted birth. We have come a long way since that day and just before the present struggle, when people had little to do the social workers turned their attention to what they termed—the alarming menace, over population on the part of the poor and underprivileged. If we are correct, the distribution of birth control information was legalized. It was thought that lessening the children among the poor would remove much of the poverty, crime and baffling social problems of the day.

A few generations ago, when there were from seven to as high as twelve children in a home, we did not have the perplexing crime wave among children as we witness in the later years under birth control. In fact not in a single in-

stance has illiteracy and poverty been cut down.

We feel now that the social thinkers should have been more concerned about better living conditions, more advantage for those who insisted in keeping up the population and the making of a better world for the children to live in

Many of our great men came from homes where there

were large families.

In a recent debate in the senate a senator warned that roes in the preceding decade-13.6 percent. Port. "In all three divisions of the after this war there will be over a million crepes on the doors of this nation. The country will have to be rebuilt by the people remaining.

We see in the present wars, numbers are going to cut a large figure. The nation needs most now men, strong,

healthy men, brave and not afraid to do or dare.

We have always felt that the building up the rurals, making them more inviting by better living conditions have not had the proper attention. From the rurals have come some of our best and strongest men. The purdoor rural offers plenty of space, wholesome water, fresh air and opportunity for the development of children. A rural background is the finest asset to any man whose fortune it was South, and 41.8 percent in the West. to be born in the country.

. In spite of the problems we encounter, we should be proud of our numbers. Cutting down numbers in the home does not cut down poverty and crime. On the other hand the South to the North and West, probably 8.7 percent in 1930. The north had loss not cut down poverty and crime. On the other hand the South to the North and West, probably 21.7 percent of the total Negro

both have increased.

They are real assets and the country should look upon those producing children as the first patriots. What we need is more and better children and social leaders with the forethought to look out for more space, better opportunities and a more wholesome world to live in.

New York age New York, N. Y.

POPULATION _GROWTH

THE WHITE POPULATION of the United States constituted 89.8 percent of the total population on April 1, 1940, the Negroes 9.8 percent and other races 0.4 percent, the Bureau of the Census announced last week on the basis of final 1940 census tabulations. Changes in the racial composition of the United States population between 1930 and 1940 were negligible. The whites constituted the same proportion of the total popuand other races 0.5 percent B 1

In 1940 Negroes numbered 12,865,518, an ber recorded in 1930. increase of 874,375, or 8.2 percent over the 7.2 percent, or a decrease over number enumerated in 1930. This rate of the increase in the previous decade which showed a 13.6 percent increase was only a little greater than that for crease in Negroes from 1920 to 1930. the total population (7.2) and was consider- erns of Negro population increase ably lower than the rate of increase for Neg- were quite different from those for the total population" said the re-The regional and divisional patterns of Negro er proportional increase than the total population between 1930 and population increase were quite different from 1940, while in the divisions of the those of the total population. In all three divi- north and west their rates of insions of the South the Negroes showed a those for the total population. The smaller proportional increase than the total percent in the north during the depopulation between 1930 and 1940, while in cade past; 5.8 percent in the south and 41.8 percent in the west. the divisions of the North and West their 77 PERCENT STELL 14 increases were uniformly greater than those for the total population. The Negro popuwas a large migration of Negroes daring the 1930's from the south lation increased 15.8 percent in the North dur- to the north and west, probably ing the decade just past, 5.8 percent in the out of the rural areas in the south

These facts indicate that there was a large cent) still lived in the south in migration of Negroes during the 1930's from increase from the proportion of have increased.

out of the rural areas in the South to the population in 1940 as compared with 20.3 percent in 1930, and the We have come to the point where chlidren are riches. urban areas of other parts of the country. West 1.3 in 1940 compared with

Over three-fourths of the Negro population (77.0 percent) still lived in the South in 1940, but this represents a slight decrease from the proportion of 78.7 in 1930. The North had 21.7 percent of the total Negro population in 1940, as compared with 20.3 in 1930, and the West had 1.3 in 1940, as compared with 1.0 in 1930.

Census figures of local interest include the fact that New York State has 571.221 Negroes with Pennsylvania second of the Northern states with 470,172, and New Jersey third, with 226,978. FER 1 4 1040

With another war in full swing, indications are that the 1950 census will show a much greater shift in the Negro population than the past decade has shown.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—(ANP)—In a report just islation in 1930 as in 1940, the Negroes con- sued by the bureau of census, the director writes that the stituted 9.7 per cent of the 1930 population population of the United States shows Negroes as representing 9.8 percent of the total with a figure of 12,865,518, an

increase of 974,375 over the num-

This represented an increase of

south, the Negroes shower a smallcrease were uniformly greater than

LIVES IN SOUTH of the country. Over three-fourths 1940, but this represents a slight Two States Have Over Million

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—In a report just issued by the bureau of census, the director writes that the population of the United States shows Negroes as repre senting 9.8 per cent of the total with a figure of 12,865,518, an increase of 974,375 over the number recorded in 1930.

This represented an increase of 7.2 percent, or a decrease over the increase in the previous decade which showed a 13.6 percent increase in Negroes from 1920 to

"The regional and 1941 isional patterns of Negro population increase were quite different from those for the total population" said the report. "In all three divisions of the south, the Negroes showed a smaller proportional increase than the total population between 1930 and 1940, while in the divisions of the north and west their rates of increase were uniformly greater than those for the total population. The Negro population increased 15.8 per cent in the north during the decade past; 5.8 per cent in the south and 41.8 percent in the west.

"These facts indicate that there Idaho was a large migration of Ne- Wyoming groes during the 1980's from the Colorado south to the north and west, New Mexico probably out of the rural areas Arizona in the south to the urban areas Utah of the other parts of the country, Nevada -Over three-fourths of the Negro Washington - - population, (77 percent) still liv- Oregon - ed in the south in 1940, but this California represents a slight decrease from

in 1930. The north had 21.7 per While there are Negroes in the cent of the total Negro popula-territorial possessions of the tion in 1940 as compared with Rico and the Hawaiian islands, 20.3 per cent in 1930, and the they are not included in the fig- Negro population and the per cent West has 1.3 in 1940 compared ures given above. with 1 in 1930," PA

Divided into sections, the tables show the following:

White Negro 23,206,738 2,790,193 31,658,578 9,904,619 13.349.554 170,706

118.214.870 12.865.518

110,214,010 12,	
By states the Negro tion for 1940 is as follows:	popula-
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Massachusetts	55,391
Vermont — — — — — Massachusetts — — — Rhode Island — — —	11,024
Connecticut — — —	32,992
Now York	571,221
Pennsylvania — — — New Jersey — — — — Ohio — — — — — Indiana — — — —	470,172
New Jersey	226,973
Ohio — — — —	339,461
Indiana — — — —	121,916
Illinois — — — —	
Illinois — — — — — — — Michigan FEB 141948	208,345
Wisconsin — — — — — Minnesota — — —	12,158
Minnesota	9,928
Iowa	16,694
Missouri — — — —	244.386
North Dakota	201
Couth Dakota	474
Nebraska — — — — Kansas — — —	14,171
Kansas — — —	65,138
Delaware	35,876
Maryland	301,931
District of Columbia -	187,226
Virginia — — — — — West Virginia — — —	661,449
West Virginia	117,754
North Carolina	981,298
South Carolina	814,164
Georgia 1	,084,927
Georgia — — — — 1 Florida — — — — 1	514,198
Kentucky	214,021
Kentucky — — — — — Tennessee — — — —	508,736
Alabama — — —	983,290
Missippi $ -$ 1	,075,578
Arkansas	482.578
Alabama — — — 1 Missippi — — — 1 Arkansas — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	849,303
Oklahoma — — —	163.849
Texas	924,391
Montano	1.120

the proportion of 78.7 per cent Total - - - 12,865,518

Mr. George, S. C., Eagle February 5, 1942

In the South, where racial superior Memphis ity is so often the subject of discus. Birmingham sion, figures recently released as to the racial composition of the United Atlanta Ca Constitution States will be interesting. On April 1, 1940, the white population constituted 89.8 per cent, the Negroes 9.8 groes numbered 12,865,518, an increase of 974,375, or 8.2 per cent, the decade just passed, 5.8 per cent in over the men. the South, and 41.8 per cent in the West, which indicates that there was North and West.

New York Leads -Most Negroes

595

New York City still leads all 12,176 other cities with large Negro popu-4,672 lations with 458,444, according to 14,993 latest figures compiled from the 1,235 1940 census, issued by Joseph R. 7,424 ties. But Mrs. marropoles last on 2,565 the list of the first ten cities in per 127,306 cent of total population (6.1), while Memphis and Birmingham are first and second respectively with 41.5 and 40.7.

The ten cities with the largest of the total follows:

	WINVOY IS	
me	w-yo Negro	Per Cen
City	Population	of Total
New York	7. y . 458,444	6.1
Chicago	277,731	8.2
Philadelphia	250,880	13.0
Washington	187,226	28.2
Baltimore	165,843	19.3
Detroit	149,119	9.2
New Orleans	149,034	30.1

41.5 108,938 40.7 108,765

June

To the Ladies

Well, gentlemen, it seems that this trend per cent, and all other races 4 per toward the women having their day is being cent. Changes in the racial composition between 1930 and 1940 were negligible. The whites constituted the For a recent compilation of population figures same proportion of the total popula- relative to men and women in Georgia recently tion in 1930 as in 1940. In 1940, Ne- disclosed by the census bureau shows the vom-

over the number enumerated in 1930. Here is the way the figures stack up for In all three divisions of the South, Georgia: A total of 1,534.758 males and 1,588,the Negroes showed a smaller pro- 965 females. Of these figures, there were 517,747 portional increase than the total pop- Negro men and 567,180 Negro women. The rein the divisions of the North and West port further stated that the south now has an their rates of increase were uniformly excess of females. Then it adds the note, "but greater than those for the total popu- in 1930 it had an excess of males." The figures lation. The Negro population increas- are interesting in themselves and indicate that d in the North 15.8 per cent during the women are increasing at a healthy rate

Of course, the census bureau goes in rather a large migration of Negroes during learnedly and analytically for the reasons. But the 1930's from the South to the why go into that here? Isn't it well enough that the women, bless 'em, are getting along in numbers?

Jasper, Ala., Eagle July 9, 1942

THE NEGRO POPULATION

The 1940 federal census shows that large percentage of the Negro population of will be a great return to the farms. the South has drifted northward during the But can we afford to stop with such a past two decades. It may surprise some to fatalistic, negative observation? know that several Northern cities have more Negro inhabitants than any Southern city.

According to the federal census of 1940, New Orleans had a Negro population of 149,-034, New York 458,444; Memphis 121,498 Negroes; Chicago 277,731; Birmingham 108,-834; Philadelphia 250,880; Atlanta 104,533; ing of removal of families from one Washington 187,266; St. Louise 108,765; De-place to another has been, in many troit 149,119.

Lowell, Mass., has the smallest Negro population of any American city of more which many workers are not going to than 100,000 inhabitants; the federal census jobs waiting for them, or readily to be enumerated 94 Negroes in Lowell in 1940. age-Herald

Birmingham, ala. Population Shifts

The release of Census Bureau estimates of population changes in metropolitan centers since the 1940 census, based on a sur ey as of May 1, prompts reflection as to what these shifts are going to mean he the way of lasting alterations in these areas.

The net gain in civilian population in all of the 137 centers surveyed was 28 per cent, which was about the percentage of gain in the rest of the United States. But taking the districts separately, it is shown that there were increases in 88, declines in 43 and little change in six. Five areas showed gains of more than 25 per cent. They were those centering at San Diego, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Mobile-Montgomery, Corpus Christi and Washington.

What is going to happen after the war in the areas where there have been great increases?

the Kirmingham district, it Here in is estimated, the population within the city limits has jumped from 267,583 to 295,310, while in the county as a there has been an increase from 459,930 to 502,000. In the city this represents approximately a 10 per cent rate of increase for the two-year period, and the rate in the county is almost as large. What effect will the end of the world conflict have here?

It is easy enough of course, to say that the closing down of war industries will mean a sudden, widespread

loss of jobs in the great centers of production, that thus will be started another great migration of people looka ing for work, that once again there

We should remember that the great shifts of population during this war period have occurred during a period of rapidly rising prosperity, insofar as immediate income was concerned. This has meant, of course, that the financcases, made relatively easy.

But what if the next great migrahad, but are simply out searching for something to do? Such a situation conceivably could greatly intensify the migration problems with which we already had become familiar in the Thirties?

Many families, of course, have become members of the communities to which they have recently moved and will be desirous of remaining where they are. Many others will not be financially able to make new moves.

The whole problem which thus is foreseeable should not be left entirely to the federal government for solution. It undoubtedly will have to undertake a broad program designed to ease the inevitable hardships and difficulties of the period of reconversion to peacetime demands. But municipalities, county and state governments, business concerns, chambers of commerce, civic organizations of various kinds, all have a share of the responsibility for meeting this situation.

Americans are often insistent in their demands for local government and responsibility. What are we do ing locally in this respect to meet our responsibility?

Knorville. December 12, 1942

Q. How much has the Negro population of the United States increased in the last

A. Our Negro population has risen from 800,000 to 13,000,0000 in the last century and a half but the percentage of Negroes in our total population has decreased from 20 to 10 per cent.

War Jobs In Big Industrial Plants

shifting of Negro population wise might have been a total loss.

One layman observer censured from farm areas to great in-the opinion that the farm to city dustrial centers in cities in exodus the past two years, and especially since Pearl Harbor, has search of better wages and exceeded that for the years 1930better living conditions is indicated 1940. In Chicago alone, the city's in the newest U. S. census figures total population has increased nearfor 1940. This 10-year shift of populy 150,000 during the two-year lation has reached an all-time high period. since Pearl Harbor, with the U. S. war machine geared to full capacity and workers being paid the highest wages since World War I.

The Census Bureau's report released by Director J. C. Capt, shows that there were 3,293,103 non-white households in the United States on April 1, 1940. Indicating the trend from the farm to the city, the report says that the proportions of all non-white households which resided in rural-nonfarm and ruralfarm areas were smaller in 1940 than in 1930. Decrease in South 942

On the other hand, the corresponding proportion in urban areas increased during the decade, with the result that 52.5 per cent were in urban areas in 1940, as compared with 46.9 per cent in 1930. Between 1930 and 1940, non-white households increased in number in each of the three regions, but the South's proportion of the total number of non-white households declined from 75.9 per cent to 73.1 per cent.

Of the total number (3,293,103), of all non-white dwellings for 1940, about 3,156,000 were Negro dwelling units. In other words, Negro households occupied about 96 per cent of the total number of dwelling units occupied by non white races in the United States. Que 12 (14)
Taking Chicago as a typical city,

the 1940 figure of the Census report shows a non-white population of 282,244, with 3.70 per cent persons, per occupied unit. There were 76,265 dwellings occupied by nonwhites, or 8.0 per cent of all the city's occupied dwellings. Between 1930 and 1940, in Chicago, there was an increase of 20,013 in the number of non-white households, which is 35.6 per cent more than in 1930.

See Big Shift

Definite figures are not yet available as to the mass exodus of farm workers in all sections of the country, to the great industrial centers, seeking employment in the various Negro Workers Lured By plants now working at full capacity for the war effort. So acute was the shortage in some farm areas this past fall, that soldiers, volunteer workers and students flocked to the farms and orchards to pick WASHINGTON-A gradual and thus save the crops that other-

GENERAL

1 1:

Manta Ca Constitution January 25, 1942

1,363,966 Live on

nounced yesterday that 1,363,966 persons of Georgia's 3,123,723 pop-

Then census figures show a total white population of 2,038,278 tion of 1,084,927, and 518 persons of other races.

Breaking the population figures down still further, the population five to 24; 1,277,113; 25 to 64: 1,374,774; 65 and over: 158,714; 21 and over: 1,772,936.

Constitution Atlanta, Georgia

To the Ladies

Well, gentlemen, it seems that this trend Farms in State toward the women having their day is being The Bureau of Census an- backed up by statistics. Census figures, no less. For a recent compilation of population figures ulation, as of 1940, live in rural- relative to men and women in Georgia recently farm areas. And there are 54,107 disclosed by the census bureau shows the wemmore women in the state than en to be in the majority

Here is the way the figure stack up for persons, of whom all but 11,916 Georgia: A total of 1,534,758 males and 1,588,are native born; a Negro popula-965 females. Of these figures, there were 517,747 Negro men and 567,180 Negro women. The report further stated that the south now has an as to age is: Under five: 313,122; excess of females. Then it adds the note, "but in 1930 it had an excess of males." The figures are interesting in themselves and indicate that the women are increasing at a healthy rate over the men.

> Of course, the census bureau goes in rather learnedly and analytically for the reasons. But why go into that here? Isn't it well enough that the women, bless 'em, are getting along in numbers?

> > -SAVE, WORK, FIGHT FOR VICTORYL-

Des Moines, Iowa
IOWA HAS LESS NEGROES

The census department has just issued a report showing the Negro population in the United States. The number is set at 12,865,518. This represents an increase of 7.2 over 1930 but a smaller increase than the 1930 census which was 13.6.

The report set the Iowa Negro population at 16,694, a decrease of about a thousand under that of 1930. However, the Negro population in the west increased 41.8; the north 15.8 and the south 5.8.

It is clear from these figures that the Negro population in the south increased in spite of the large migration which took place to the north in the decade between 1930 and 1940 and the one just prior to that period.

But in spite of this large increase in the Negro population of the west Iowa's total number of Negroes decreased. We have no reason to doubt the figures. Many have left the small communities for larger cities where work was available and since most of our Iowa cities, excluding Waterloo, have made it so difficult to secure work that the migration has been to cities outside of the state.

And this further bears out our complaints that in spite of the splendid sentiment expressed for better race relations in Des Moines, the increase in employment worthwhile has been slow.

Recently, a speaker on the subject "How to Get and Keep Maids" accused the housewives of Des Moines with a lot of prejudice against Negro maids—more so than in many other communities. She is correct and in practically all of the institutions hiring large numbers of people, the same situation prevails.

Speaking at an Interracial program Sunday, Dr. Stoddard Lane, pastor of Phymouth Congregational church, said that while Negroes did not suffer lynchings and many other forms of racial discrimination in Des Moines, they were being strangled to death economically.

The census figures are not alarming in the least as far as our population as a whole is concerned, but the Iowa situation does not argue well for a contented Negro population within the state.

Montgomery Ala AdvartaNovember 23, 1942

Negro Population Grows

Mississippi's population remains about equally balanced between whites and Negroes.

Figures issued by the census bureau show that of our total population of 2,183,796 under the census of 1940, 1,100.399 are whites and 1,074,578 are Negroes. The foreign-born population of the State was only 5,988, scattered mostly along the Gulf Coast and in the delta.

For the first time since 1790 the Negro population of the nation showed an increase over the former decade. In 1940 there were 6,253,588 Negroes in urban places and 5,193,-913 Negroes in rural places, an increase of 1,059,675 for the decade or 20.4 per cent. In rural-nonfarm areas, Negroes increased by 92,293, or 4.6 per cent. In spite of the fact that the rate of natural increase is much larger for rural-farm Negroes than it is for urban Negroes, the number of Negroes on rural farms actually decreased by 178,223 persons, or 3.8 per cent, between 1930 and 1940. These facts indicate that large numbers of rural-farm Negroes migrated to cities and towns in the last decade. Many of these undoubtedly moved from the South to urban industrial centers in the North. That Negroes are steadily getting away from the farms and seeking other occupations is an indisputable fact.—Jackson (Miss.) News.

January 6, 1942

THE REAL REASON

An explanation of the ever-widening population margin between races in South Carolina is found easily in more white children being born and more Negroes dying.

Migration is not the factor it was once.

The 1940 census gives 57.1 per cent white; 43.9 per cent Negro, in contrast to 54.3 per cent white, 45.7 Negro in 1930.

Figures for 1941, released by Dr. Marvin B. Woodward, director of the South Carolina vital statistics bureau, show 22,585 white and 21,901 Negro births, but 10,989 Negro and 9,049 white deaths, both ratios in keeping with other years.

South Carolina's total of 44,486 births but only 20,038 deaths, more than twice as many additions as substractions, is in accordance too with recent figures.

The entire nation, after a peak birth rate in 1935, experienced as did South Carolina a decline until 1940, when births increased. The figure for 1941 in South Carolina is about back to the 1935 high.

The higher percentage of Negro deaths has been, and is still, attributed to economic conditions and the lack of resistance to certain diseases.

September 17, 1942

The Real Reason

An explanation of the ever-widening popu-population, the presumable explanation is lina is found easily in more white children

43.9 per cent Negro, in contrast to 54.3 per 3,260 more than male whites in 1940. The

cent white, 45.7 Negro in 1930.

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in 1935, experienced as did South Carolina a holders and employes on the federal paydecline until 1940, when births increased. The rolls, exclusive of persons in military servfigure for 1941 in South Carolina is about ice and laborers, being 2,100,000 or 2,200,000,

been, and is still, attributed to economic con- presuppoing that the state is receiving its ditions and the lack of resistance to certain share of "patronage" from the Washington. diseases.-The Columbia (S. C.) State.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier July 21, 1942

Of Greatest Significance

In 1910 the population of South Carolina was 1,515,400; the whites were 679,161 and the negroes 835,843. The negroes were more numerous than the whites by 156,682.

The population in 1920 was 1,683,724, of whom the white people were 818,538 and the negroes 864,719. The negroes were a majority of 46,181. That was the last census year in which they outnumbered the whites.

In 1930 the population was 1,738,765; the whites were 944,049 and the negroes were 793.681. The whites were a majority of 150,-368.

By the census of 1940, the population was 1,899,804. The whites were 1,084,308; the negroes 814,164. The white majority was 270,-144.

If the negro majority in 1910 (156,682) be added to the white majority in 1940 (270,-144), it will be seen that the whites in South Carolina, in thirty years, gained over the negroes 426,826.

The total gain of population in the state in thirty years was 384,404. Those persons classified as of "other races", Indians, Jananese, Chinese and so forth, have h this article disregarded. (In 1940 the, .. 1,332.)

The change in the proportions of white

people to negroes has been of greater importance and significance to South Carolina than has been any other change or event in the three decades.

In 1940, the number of white persons twenty-one years old and over was 605,588 and the number of negroes was 383,660. Hence the potential white voters in South Carolina

outnumber the potential negro voters by 221,928. If these figures seem disproportionate to the division of the races in whole being born and more Negroes dying.

Migration is not the factor it was once.

The 1940 census gives 57.1 per cent white;

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negro females were 26,264 more than the

If "Error," What Is It?

The population of South Carolina being additions as substractions, is in accordance about one seventieth of the population of the United States (it is slightly more than The entire nation, after a peak birth rate that), and the number of civilian officeback to the 1935 high.

The higher percentage of Negro deaths has some 30,000 of these are South Carolinians. government, that the South Carolina senators and congressmen are on their jobs.

Presumably a considerable number of the office-holders are negro South Carolinians employed in the humbler posts within the state, in Washington and other parts outside of the South. These colored people are legal citizens and voters of South Carolina.

Many of the white South Carolinians in federal civilian offices live in Washington or out of South Carolina. They can and do vote and exert influence in South Carolina

If there be 25,000 white South Carolinians in the federal civilian service, they, the members of their families and their immediate connections, are, at conservative estimate, from 50,000 to 75,000 voters in a South Carolina primary in which a total of 235,000 ballots are cast.

Thousands of state, county and city officeholders and employes have personal interest and incentive to tie up with the federal office-holders and to "cooperate" with them on election day.

If there be error in the preceding figures and estimates, vigilant, enthusiastic Democratic newspapers and office-holders will expose it without delay. No higher duty rests upon them than to protect the people from the errors of The News and Courier.

CHEROKEE COUNTY'S POPULATION.

Only one or two counties in South Carolin lation margin between races in South Caro- that the number of children is larger in the have a greater proportion than Cherokee o negro families and that the migration of white people to negroes, according to the 193 census, which is the latest available giving the figures divided by races.

> At that time Cherokee county had 23,72! white people and 8,472 colored-practically three to one white.

Oconee was at the top of the list with 27. 000 white to 6,000 colored. Only 20 of South Carolina's 46 counties had white majorities, and some of these were by rather close figures.

In the dozen years since 130 a good many negroes have left this section for northern centers so the proportion in Cherokee county now may be even larger in favor if the whites.

Late Census Figures on Cities in Virginia

WASHINGTON

Here are the latest population figures for important Virginia cities based on the 1940 Census—the sixteenth United States Decennial Census—just released by the Census Bureau.

City	Colored	Total
		Population
Charlottesville	4,152	19,400
Danville	10,168	32,749
Fredericksburg	1,834	10,066
Hampton	1 1(752	5 898
Harrisonburg	744	8,768
Hopewell	1 370	8,679
Lynchburg	10,336	44,541
Newport New	s 15,283	37.067
Norfolk !!.	45,893	144.332
Petersburg	13,483	30 621
Portsmouth (19,338	50,745
Richmond	61,251	193,042
Roancke	12 678	69,287
S. Norfolk	1,59	8,038
Staunton	1,641	13,337
Winchester	1,068	12,095